



Class

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YEAR BOOK
OF
THE HOLLAND SOCIETY
OF NEW YORK



1899



PREPARED BY THE SECRETARY
THEODORE M. BANTA



The Knickerbocker Press, New York



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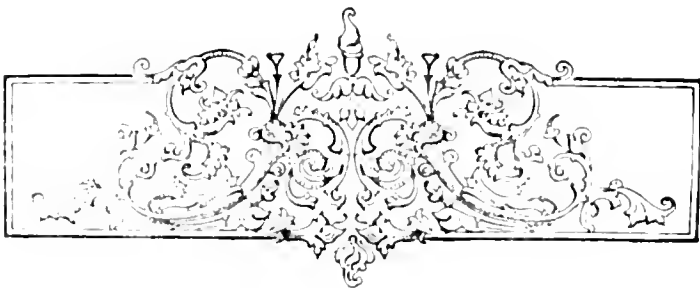
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EGBERT L. VILLE.....	1898-1902





THE SOCIETY'S BADGE.



THE badge adopted by the Board of Trustees at their meeting March 30, 1887, consists of a facsimile of the "Beggars' Badge" first used in 1566 by a company of noblemen of the Netherlands, who, under the leadership of Brederode, had banded themselves together to "protest against the Inquisition and other innovations which the King, Philip II, proposed to introduce into Holland."

"It shows on its face the armed bust of Philip II, of Spain, with the first half of the motto, "*en tout fidèles au roi*" [in all things faithful to the King], and on the reverse two wallets between the straps of which are two hands joined, with the remainder of the motto, "*jusques porter la besace*" [even to the bearing of the beggar's wallet], together with the date, 1566. Attached to the medals are two porringers and a gourd or bottle."

The medals, in silver, at six dollars each, and in gold at twenty-eight dollars can be obtained of Tiffany and Co., on orders from the Secretary of the society.

THE ROSETTE OR BUTTON.

At the annual meeting of the society, April 6, 1897, the society adopted a rosette or button, to be worn on occasions when the wearing of the other insignia might be deemed inappropriate.

This consists of a shield of gold bearing the Lion of Holland in red enamel. Members can obtain them of the Bailey, Banks and Biddle Co., corner of Chestnut and 12th Streets, Philadelphia, Pa., in silver gilt at one dollar each, or in 14 k. gold at two dollars and seventy-five cents each.





INAUGURATION OF QUEEN WILHELMINA.



ON August 31, 1898, the young Queen of the Netherlands, Wilhelmina, attained the age of eighteen years, and the regency of her mother, the Queen Dowager Emma, ended. The ceremonies attendant upon the Queen's taking the oath of office began in Amsterdam, September 6, 1898, and were observed with every manifestation of loyalty and affection on the part of her loving subjects.

The Trustees appointed a committee, consisting of Messrs. Tunis G. Bergen, Robert B. Roosevelt, and D. B. St. John Roosa, to prepare an address to the Queen on behalf of the Holland Society.

This address was engrossed and illuminated by Tiffany & Co., on sheets of vellum, signed by the officers of the Society, and bound in an elegant album of blue leather lined with white silk on which was a gold badge of the Society. The box containing it was made of highly polished dark birdseye maple lined with orange silk with an ornamental gold plate bearing the name

“HER MAJESTY WILHELMINA.

The address read as follows :

HER MAJESTY WILHELMINA, Queen of the Netherlands, Princess of Orange-Nassau :

The Holland Society of New York, in the United States of America, with profound respect, beg your Majesty's gracious permission to present our felicitations on the occasion of the coronation.

Americans and citizens of another country far beyond the boundaries of the Netherlands, but descendants in the male line of the men who founded the New Netherlands more than two and one half centuries ago, we would offer our tribute of reverence and affection. Although nine generations and more have passed away since our fathers settled on these shores, and we speak another language, and our Dutch blood has become so mingled with the blood of other nations as to make us Americans of to-day, we still preserve the names which attest our lineage, and are proud of that part of our ancestry which is Dutch, and cherish in our hearts those qualities which distinguish the men and women of the Netherlands.

Gracious Queen and Princess of that heroic house which excites our loyal admiration ! We have learned to know, honor, and love those qualities of womanhood which adorn your Royal person and make your Majesty so eminently fitted in mind and heart to reign over the land of our ancestors.

We pray that God will ever have your Majesty in His Holy keeping, and cause your reign to be a long and happy one in the hearts of the people of that land whence our forefathers came, and whose names and deeds are ever held by us in fondest memory.

By order of the Society, New York, United States of America, July 15, 1898.

The Holland Society of New York,

(Seal of Society.) ROBERT A. VAN WYCK, *President*.

Attest : THEODORE M. BANTA, *Secretary*.

TUNIS G. BERGEN,

ROBERT B. ROOSEVELT,

D. B. ST. JOHN ROOSA, M.D.,

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United States Navy.....	ARTHUR BUKHIS

A reply was duly received from the Minister of Foreign Affairs, a translation of which follows :

Ministry of Foreign Affairs,

Section A. S.

Number 10445.

THE HAGUE, September 23, 1898.

On September 20, 1898, Her Majesty the Queen, at a solemn audience, accepted the collective addresses of homage presented to Her Majesty, on the occasion of her majority and accession to the

throne, by Netherland Societies abroad and by foreign corporations, and particularly also that of your Society.

A report of the ceremony appears in the *Staats-Courant* [the State Gazette] of September 25, 1898, Number 224, a copy of which you will find herewith enclosed.

In compliance with the royal mandate announced at the end of said report, I have the honor to fulfil the pleasant task, assigned to me, of transmitting to your Society the thanks of Her Majesty for the proof of your affection and attachment, which Her Majesty has received with special delight.

The audience lasted over three quarters of an hour, and while Her Majesty was examining the addresses she was agreeably surprised and touched by all the testimonials of respectful sympathy.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs,

W. H. DE BEAUFORT.

To The Holland Society of New York,
348 Broadway.

The following cablegram was also forwarded :

*To His Excellency, Minister of Foreign Affairs,
The Hague, Netherlands :*

The Albany Branch of The Holland Society desires to express their congratulations upon the inauguration of Queen Wilhelmina.

A. VANDER VEER, M.D.,

Vice-President,

Knight of Orange-Nassau.

August 31, 1898.

The “Wilhelmus”



The *Wilhelmus* is the grand national hymn of the Hollanders, and for more than three hundred years it has held undisputed sway in the national heart. It was written by Marnix St. Aldegonde—"the right-hand" of William the Silent—at a time when independence was not dreamed of. Thus the illustrious founder of the Dutch Republic is represented as boasting of his German blood and of his loyalty to his sovereign, the King of Spain, whose acts, however, he repudiates, even at the cost of much blood and treasure. This song is therefore manifestly unsuited to the history and the genius of the free Netherlands. Its grand, organ-like music, however, has endeared it to the people, and has made it immortal. The words are simple, almost crude, and are chiefly important as a reminder of the past—of the day of small beginnings, when the battle for justice had just been begun, when the hope of political freedom was yet unborn. During the recent coronation festivities the *Wilhelmus* was sung throughout the length and breadth of the land; one heard its magnificent strains every hour in the day; and surely there was every reason then to make it popular.—TRANSLATOR.



PUBLISHED FOR
THE HOLLAND SOCIETY OF NEW YORK.

THE "WILHELMUS."

CANTO.

Andante

Ik dank u, myn Vorst, voor de gunst, die ghy ons doet.
 In God des Heeren Naam, amen, dat wy ons behouden.
Andante

PIANO.

f

Dryt - schen Bloedt, den Va - der - land ghe - trou - we blyt
Glor - man - strah, Je - lu - tho - and der with - vol lief
 tydt be - tracht dae - rom ben - ick ver - dre - ven, om
del - in - tend, And there - fore I am bin - isched here

Andante

Ik tot in den doot Een Prin - ce van O -
death I shall re - main As Prince of Or - ange
 Land om Luyd' ge - braecht Maer Godt zal my re -
con - der and from friend, But God shall be - er

mf

ran - ghen ben ick vry on - ver - veert, den Co - nigh
know me, Your ag - cts and dis - o - rt, The King et
 gee - ren als een goet In - stru - ment dat ick zal
guide me, His in - stru - ment s true, And help me

temp

cello parte.

van His - pan - gen heb ick al - tydt ghe - ceert.
Spain I ex - er Dvd hon - or as was meet.
 we - der - kee - ren in my - nen Re - gi - ment.
to re - gain there My rights and re - tin - ue.

rall ad lib.

3 Attend, my faithful people,
 So noble and so strong,
 The Lord will not forsake you,
 Though now ye suffer wrong;
 Let all who would live rightly
 Pray God both day and night
 That strength he will yet give me
 To help you in your plight.

4 My life and my possessions
 I have not spared for you,
 My brothers, knights distinguished,
 Have shown themselves as true;
 Count Adolf was left lying
 In Friesland's bloody fray;
 His soul in realms eternal
 Waits for the judgment day.

15 I call God as my Witness
 Upon His mighty seat
 That ever I did honor
 My sovereign as was meet.
 But Him, the Lord Mercetic,
 Who rules with boundless sway
 I strove with righteous fervor
 First ever to obey.

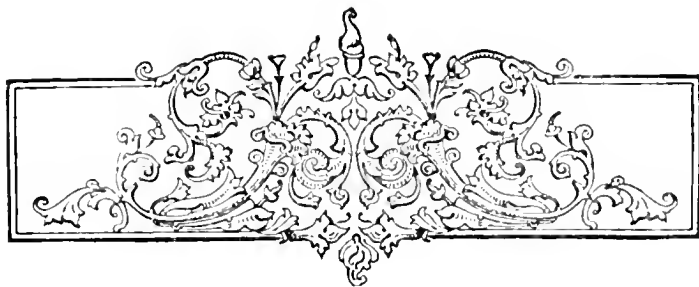
St. Nicholas, 1774, p. 11. The *St. Nicholas* (1774) was the first of a series of Periodicals of America, the first was published by Dr. Wm. Linné Gott, and the last by Dr. George Prentiss. The *St. Nicholas* (America's History) was a semi-annual was going to be called *St. Nicholas*, but which was not published.

"O! Nassau's Hero, O!
A true Dutch princess
The crown of the Netherlands
Long on her head may dwell;
Our country she will guard it
With firm and faithful hand;
O God, we humbly pray Thee
To shield our Queen and Land.

"Our nation God refereth,
As in the days gone by,
His Providence provideth;
He listeth to our cry,
O Gentle Queen, to guard thee,
Our lives, our all, we'll yield;
For as the Nassau princes
Died on the battlefield,

"We beg of God to grant her
A long and happy reign;
That He her Guide and Helper
Forever will remain
When troubles e'er assail her,
Be Thou, O Lord, her Shield!
Against oppression ever
May she her sceptre wield.

"To God, the Lord of Power,
We trust our Queen and Land,
Who, in the danger's hour,
Will guard both with strong hand,
Of Nassau and Orania
A true Dutch princess she;
The Queen of trusty Holland
Her people's pride shall be."



POETIC TRIBUTES TO QUEEN WILHELMINA.



THE inauguration of the Queen of the Netherlands called forth two poetic tributes worthy of preservation in the Year Book. One is written, in English, by the popular Dutch romanticist, "Maarten Maartens" (J. M. W. Van der Poortere Schwartz), and the other by an American writer, Dr. John Williamson Palmer, who has a long and meritorious record in American literature, antedating Bret Harte in the field of California romance, and having been closely identified with *The Atlantic Monthly* in the early days when Lowell occupied the editorial tripod.

The Dutch romanticist writes as follows :

Queen of the lowlands by the Northern Sea,
Where mists hang cold and water-wastes make moan,
With steadfast eyes uplifted to thy throne,
We, thine own people, every heart thine own,
Sovereign, we claim the right of loyalty !

Child of the lowlands by the Northern Sea,
Blood of our blood, and one with us, as we
Are one in thee,

Through all the splendid changes of our story
 Still one with us in heritage of glory.
 Queen because we are free—
 As we are free because thy fathers taught us,
 Trusting in God, tho' pope or prince distraught us,
 To live and die for liberty !

Queen of these lowlands by the Northern Sea,
 Queen o'er the sun-filled islands of the East,
 We call to thine imperial feast
 Thy subject-lords, our conquest,—we, the least
 Of numbered nations, but the greater we
 For that our weakness held the world in fee
 From Christ our Prince and Priest.

Queen, unto whom the conquerors of the sea,
 With brow unhumbled, bent a faithful knee,
 Thine is the might !
 Thine be our service, that the world may see,
 And glory in the sight, that we
 Are lords and servants, like to thee,
 By right of doing right !

Dr. Palmer's poem, entitled "Oranje Boven"
 ("Up with the Orange"), is published in
Literature (September 3d) :

Said the Sea to the Dutchman, "Ho, make way !
 For the march of the Flood is mine,
 Shall the bar of thine arm my coursers stay
 In the charge of my whelming brine ?"
 To the Sea said the Dutchman, "Ho, stand back !
 I bide for the dole and fee,
 To the hands that serve and the loins that lack,
 And a hail to the Strong and Free.
 In the might of the Lord of the Deep I stand, and I set His
 bounds to Thee.

"A bound in the Dike, and a mete in the Dune,
 And a stay in the stout Sea-wall.
 In the swing of my spade is the eagle's rune,
 Tho' the Norland ravens squall.

And the silt shall flow and the clod shall grow,
 From Zeeland to Zuyder Zee ;
 And a man shall a freeman's foothold know,
 Where the arm of a man is free ;
 For the lord of the Dutchman's land, the lord of the Dutchman's
 love shall be.

"Flambeau and falchion, shackle and rack,
 In the lust of a 'Holy' hate
 No glut of carnage, rapine and sack,
 Nor a Thousand Fears can sate.
 No tear for ruth, and no shudder for shame,
 No Christ for the brand and the pike ;
 Only the rage of the Beggars' claim,
 And the roar of the cloven dike ;
 Only the arm of the Lord upheaved, and the sword of the
 Lord to strike."

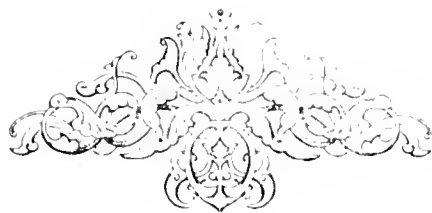
Said the Sea, "O Nederland ! Alone
 You battle against the stars.
 For Brill's hoarse cry and Alkmaar's groan
 I storm at your stubborn bars.
 In Heiligerlee your Rachels weep,
 In Leyden your children die ;
 Death unto Life, Deep unto Deep !
 And my tides leap at the cry.
 Set wide your gates to my hosts, and sound your pealing
 trumpets high !"

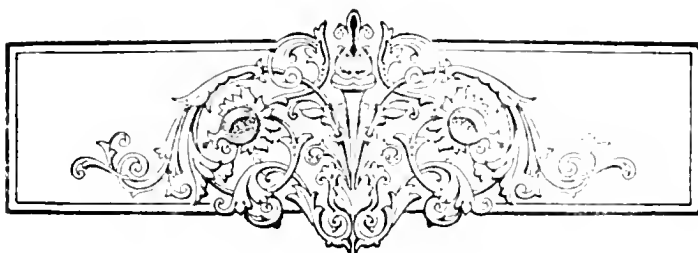
"Oranje Boven !"—Fate is mute,
 And the silent soul is lord.
 "Oranje Boven !"—Trump and lute
 Wait on the grim, dumb sword.
 When the brand is cold, and the blade is rust,
 And the gyve and the rack are shows,
 When the bones of the Brave enrich the dust
 Where a Leyden garden grows,
 Then the organ swell of the Sea shall tell how Nederland uprose.

On Yssel's flanks, with thrifty sails,
 The windmills churn the air,
 Where erst a Viking's galley rails
 Their bossed shields laid bare.

I dream that the high beaked triremes sweep
 A path for the hordes of Rome,
 As I rock in a fisher's boat, asleep,
 In the lea of a hedger's home,
 While the bells are chiming a Psalm of Rest from storied tower
 and dome.

And Thou, O fairest flower of Peace,
 Child of a happy star!
 Glories, and garlands of increase
 Wreath thy ancestral Lar.
 While Righteousness is thine array,
 And on thy shield Renown,
 Honor shall celebrate thy day,
 And Law salute thy crown.
 While grass shall grow and water flow, and the stars shall
 rise and set,
 and down.





INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF HISTORY AT THE HAGUE.



N International Congress of History was held at The Hague in September, 1898.

Our Society was invited to send delegates to represent it, and Judge Charles H. Truax and General Egbert L. Viele were duly accredited as such delegates. They attended the sittings, a brief report of which is given in the following letter from General Viele :

LONDON, September 17, 1898.

THEO. M. BANTA, Esq.,
Sec. Holland Society.

*My Dear Sir :—*I beg leave to inform you that in accordance with the appointment of the Trustees of the Society, I attended the sessions of the International Congress of History, convened at The Hague on the 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th of this month, as a member of the same. My colleague, Judge Truax, was also present. There were representatives from nearly all the nationalities, including those of the Orient. A deep interest was manifested in the proceedings, not only by the members of the Congress, but the citizens of

Holland, and the diplomatic representatives to that country. When the proceedings are published a copy will be filed with the Archives of The Holland Society, and it will be found that a mass of unique and valuable information will be contained in the published volume.

At the final session of the Congress, I was invited, as a representative of The Holland Society, to address the august assemblage, composed as it was of many distinguished individuals from all parts of the world. I endeavored, to the best of my ability, to speak for our Society and our State and City of New York, whose archives are so rich in the early history of American civilization. The members of the Congress were hospitably and generously entertained by the citizens of our fatherland and especially by the officers of state. A closure banquet ended this most interesting event, and the splendid spectacle of the coronation of the young Queen immediately followed. All Holland was *en fete* for this great national event. Every street in every town and city was profusely decorated as for a great public festival. Endless festoons and garlands of flowers by day, and endless streams of electric lights by night testified to the unbounded joy of the people. The celebration was not confined to the cities. The remotest districts participated. The national flag waved over the polders everywhere, and from the long arms of every windmill orange streamers and orange banners were to be seen. All the children wore orange sashes, and all the women orange ribbons.

This youthful scion of the House of Orange ascended her democratic throne with all the grace and dignity that became the ruler of the freest people on earth, and, in a manner worthy of her great progeniture, swore to defend the rights of her people, and live only for their happiness and well-being. The unqualified devotion exhibited by all the people of all ranks and positions was

both touching and sublime. Underneath it all was the memory of a great past, and the pride of an heroic race which fondly cherishes the deeds of an illustrious ancestry, as a conservative force that has so long preserved and will continue to preserve the liberties of the whole people, and the honor of the state.

I remain, very truly yours,

ÉGBERT L. VIELE.





DEATH OF HON. THOMAS F. BAYARD.



HON. THOMAS F. BAYARD, Ex-Minister to England, died September 28, 1898.

The following telegram was sent to his widow :

NEW YORK, September 24, 1898.

MRS. THOMAS F. BAYARD,

Wilmington, Del.

Madam :—On behalf of The Holland Society of New York, of which Mr. Bayard was one of the earliest and most esteemed members, we desire to express our sincere condolence in the bereavement which has fallen upon your household and the whole country.

(Signed) ROBERT A. VAN WYCK, *President*,
THEODORE M. BANTA, *Secretary*.

The following reply was received :

Mrs. Bayard desires to express her appreciation of the kind telegram of sympathy which The Holland Society of New York has sent her, on the death of her husband, and begs that Mr. Van Wyck will convey her thanks to the members of the Society.

WILMINGTON, DEL., October 9, 1898.



LETTER FROM PRESIDENT KRUGER.



COPY of the Year Book for 1898 (which contained an article on the South African Republic) was sent to President Kruger, which was acknowledged in a letter, a translation of which follows :

PRESIDENT'S HOUSE, PRETORIA, 9 August, 1898.

HONORED SIR :—I have been instructed by the Right Honorable the State President, to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of the Year Book for 1898 of The Holland Society of New York, and to express his Honor's particular thanks for sending this very interesting work, and also his best wishes for the prosperity and growth of the Society.

With sentiments of especial respect I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,
SAREL M. KRUGER,
*Private Secretary of his Honor,
the State President.*

To the Very Honorable

MR. THEODORE M. BANTA,
*Secretary, The Holland Society
of New York.*



THE GENERAL DUTCH ALLIANCE.



THE following communication was received by the Secretary in the summer of 1898 :

DORDRECHT, December 23, 1897.

To the Members of The Holland Society of New York :

GENTLEMEN :

A voice from Holland—

An appeal to your attachment to your ancestral land.

Last August, at a meeting of the 24th Netherland Literary Congress (Nederlandsch Taal-en Letterkundig Congres), held at Dordrecht, it was decided that a General Dutch Association should be founded.

The chief object of the Association will be the strengthening of the feeling of solidarity between the various members of our race, who, however divided politically and geographically, have an equal interest in cherishing their mother tongue and in upholding the traditions of a glorious past.

We know that you, citizens of the United States and members of The Holland Society, keep in honor not a few of those traditions, and therefore we hope

that you will join us in our endeavors to promote the feelings of sympathy already existing between the Netherlands and the great Republic on the other side of the Atlantic.

The Association will be divided into three sections : Holland, Belgium, and South Africa. To the first section will belong the Dutch Colonies, as well as people of Holland-Dutch nationality living in various countries of Asia, America, and Africa.

The Association will probably be organized in May, '98, starting with some two thousand members in every part of the world, of whose support we are already assured.

When "Het Algemeen Nederlandsch Verbond" is formed, the assurance that the members of The Holland Society will have expressed their sympathy with it, will highly rejoice us, as a proof that the descendants of the same ancestors, though separated by nationality and ocean, do not forget each other.

Respectfully and sympathetically,

H. KERN,

Professor in Leiden University,

President.

H. J. KIEWIET DE JONGE, Ph.D.,

Secretary.

Representing the above-mentioned Association, Dr. Abraham Kuyper, of Amsterdam, visited this country. He is a member of the States-General of the Netherlands, and is recognized as one of the ablest and most eloquent statesmen of the kingdom. He delivered a course of lectures at Princeton University and subsequently went West in the interest of the Dutch Alliance.

On Friday, November 25th, 1898, Warner Van Norden, Esq., gave an elegant dinner at the Metropolitan Club in honor of Dr. Kuyper, which was

attended by the following named gentlemen in addition to the special guest of the evening : Hon. Robert B. Roosevelt, Tunis G. Bergen, Eugene Van Schaick, Judge Geo. M. Van Hoesen, Theodore M. Banta, Gen. Egbert L. Viele, Judge Augustus Van Wyck, J. W. Vrooman, J. B. Van Woert, Frank Hasbrouck, Rev. A. E. Kittredge, D.D., S. D. Coykendall, Dr. D. B. St. John Roosa, Rev. E. B. Coe, D.D.

Dr. Kuyper made a very interesting address on affairs in Holland, and the objects of the General Dutch Alliance.

A committee, consisting of Judge Augustus Van Wyck, Warner Van Norden, and Samuel D. Coykendall, was appointed to confer with Dr. Kuyper and others in reference to the subject he had brought to our notice. This Conference was held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where the Constitution of the General Dutch Alliance was presented and approved, and members of the Governing Board for New York and vicinity were named. These names appear in Article IV. of the Constitution, which is here appended.

CONSTITUTION OF THE AMERICAN BRANCH OF THE GENERAL DUTCH ALLIANCE.

ARTICLE I.

Of the General Dutch Alliance, established at Dordrecht, on the Merwede, a branch exists in the United States of North America, consisting of two (2) sections—one for the East, having its headquarters in New York ; one for the West, having

its headquarters at Chicago. The headquarters of the General Board are in New York City.

ARTICLE II.

The aim of the American Branch is :

(a.) The promotion of the reciprocal appointment by the United States and by the Netherlands of such diplomatic and consular agents as may be understood to favor the strengthening of the historical ties between those countries.

(b.) Encouragement of the founding of clubs, among those able to master more than one language, for the study of the Dutch language, literature, history, and old Dutch Law.

(c.) The appointment of a professor in these branches at one or more of the American Universities.

(d.) In places where recent Dutch colonists live in any considerable numbers, the providing of public libraries with important Dutch books, and the providing at High Schools, Academies, or Colleges of a suitable occasion to get a higher class instruction in Dutch language, literature, and history.

(e.) Translation, publication, and distribution of original Dutch works of paramount importance.

(f.) The promotion of acquaintance with the influence exerted by the Dutch nationality, Dutch political institutions, Dutch science and art, and Dutch manners and usages, on the origin and development of the American commonwealth.

(g.) The promotion of acquaintance with the current of events happening among people of Dutch descent all over the world, by means of information furnished to the press.

(*h.*) The preparing of genealogical tables of the descendants of both the older and more recent Dutch colonists.

ARTICLE III.

Each of these two sections has its own Governing Board, consisting of ten (10) members, who choose their own President, Secretary, and Treasurer. The term of the members of these Boards expires in six (6) years. The retiring members may be immediately re-elected. Re-election takes place by the members of the section, either at a meeting called for the purpose, or by letter.

ARTICLE IV.

For the first time the following serve as members of the Governing Boards :

For the Eastern Section :

HON. AUGUSTUS VAN WYCK, Ex-Judge of the Supreme Court of New York, *President*.

REV. DR. GLEKHARDUS VOS, Professor in the Theological Seminary of the Presbyterian Church at Princeton, N. J., *First Secretary*.

CORNELIUS W. VANDER HOOGT, Esq., Secretary of the State Board of Immigration of Maryland, *Second Secretary*.

WARNER VAN NORDEN, Esq., President of the National Bank of North America, N. Y. City, *Treasurer*.

WILLIAM H. CARPENTER, Ph.D., Professor of Germanic Philology in Columbia University, N. Y. City.

SAMUEL DECKER COYKENDALL, Esq., President Cornell Steamboat Co., Kingston, N. Y.

REV. DR. W. ELLIOT GRIFFIS, Pastor of the Congregational Church, Ithaca, N. Y.

REV. DR. MELANCTHON WILLIAMS JACOBUS, Professor in the Hartford Theological Seminary, Hartford, Conn.

HON. SAMUEL W. PENNYPACKER, President-Judge Court of Common Pleas, Philadelphia.

HON. GEORGE M. VAN HOESEN, Ex-Judge Court of Common Pleas, New York.

For the Western Section :

HON. GEO. BIRKHOFF, JR., Netherland Consul to Chicago, *President*.

PROF. DR. HENRY E. DOSKER, of the Western Theological Seminary, Holland, Mich., *First Secretary*.

HON. JOHN STEKETEE, Netherland Vice-Consul, Grand Rapids, Mich., *Treasurer*.

HON. G. J. DIEKEMA, Attorney-at-Law, Holland, Mich.

HON. H. HOSPERS, State Senator, Orange City, Iowa.

PROF. DR. G. J. KOLLEN, President of Hope College, Holland, Mich.

REV. M. F. TEN HOOR, Minister of the Christian Reformed Church, Oakdale Park, Grand Rapids, Mich.

REV. R. H. JOLDERSMA, Minister of the First Reformed Church, Chicago, Ill.

REV. A. KEIZER, Minister of the Christian Reformed Church, Graafschap, Mich.

MR. J. H. HULST, Publisher, Grand Rapids, Mich., *Second Secretary*.

To be determined by lot whose term of office expires in 1900, 1901, etc.

ARTICLE V.

The Governing Board of the entire branch consists of seven (7) members, being the Presidents, First Secretaries, and Treasurers of the two sections, and a seventh member appointed by these six. The term of the members of this Board is six (6) years.

For the first term the seventh member shall be :

HON. ROBERT B. ROOSEVELT, Ex-Minister Plenipotentiary to The Hague.

The retiring members may be immediately re-elected. It being determined by lot, when each member's term shall expire.

ARTICLE VI.

The Governing Board of the entire branch carries on the correspondence with the Central Board in the Netherlands. It has a right to approve or to disapprove of the Constitutions of the two sections. It represents the Alliance with outsiders ; it receives the contributions towards the general fund, and transmits the same to the Treasurer of the Central Board.

ARTICLE VII.

The contribution of ordinary members is half a dollar every year ; of supporting members, two dollars ; of patrons, ten dollars.

ARTICLE VIII.

Each section has free disposal of eight-tenths (8-10) of its receipts. One-tenth (1-10) to be given to the General Board of the American Branch,

and one-tenth (1-10) to the Central Board in the Netherlands.

ARTICLE IX.

The Boards of both sections frame their own regulations, subject to the approval of the General American Board.

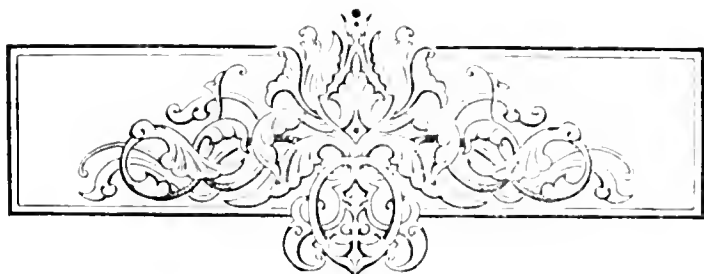
ARTICLE X.

The General Board of the American Branch appoints two delegates to represent its interests, and for whom it seeks to obtain session in the Central Board.

ARTICLE XI.

This Constitution has been approved for the first time in the name of the General Dutch Alliance by its delegate empowered for this purpose, and is subject to modification on a majority vote of the entire membership of the General Board of the American Branch and of the two Section-Boards, subject to the approval of the Central Board in the Netherlands.





LECTURES ON DUTCH LITERATURE.

IN the Year Book for 1897 there appeared an article by Prof. William H. Carpenter, of the Department of Germanic Languages in Columbia University, advocating the study in the University of the language and literature of Holland. In 1898 Mr. Leonard Charles Van Noppen, a native of Holland but a resident of the United States from early childhood and a graduate of the University of North Carolina, published his translation of Vondel's *Lucifer*, and dedicated it to The Holland Society of New York. The great drama of the greatest of Dutch poets was first published in Holland in 1654, thirteen years before Milton wrote his *Paradise Lost*, and not a few writers have claimed that Milton, who had studied Dutch, derived the inspiration for his epic from the earlier writer of the Netherlands. Vondel's *Lucifer* had never before been translated into English and so for the first time the mass of the English-speaking public have had the opportunity to become familiar with the work.

Professor Carpenter arranged for a course of

lectures in Columbia University by Mr. Van Noppen upon Dutch literature, with the co-operation and under the auspices of The Holland Society. The lectures were six in number and were given weekly at Schermerhorn Hall in the University. The subjects were :

January	4, 1899.	Early Dutch Literature.
"	11, "	The Augustan Age of Holland.
"	18, "	Vondel, the Man and Poet.
"	25, "	Vondel's <i>Lucifer</i> .
February	1, "	From Antonides to the School of Heiloo.
"	8, "	The Dutch Poets of To-Day.

At the last dinner of our Society President Seth Low spoke as follows of these lectures :

"Before I speak to the toast which has been assigned to me, may I venture to say a single word as the President of Columbia University in recognition of the course of lectures recently established by this Society upon Dutch literature and which are now being delivered at Columbia. I have been told, how accurately I do not know, that it is the first course of lectures upon Dutch literature specifically which has ever been delivered in the United States. If so it would indicate that the Dutchmen of New Amsterdam, even if they are slow in some things, are at least sure, and I venture to express the hope that this union between the University and The Holland Society in the effort to promote some acquaintance in this city with the literature of old Holland may be continued, and that the results of it may be advantageous to the city. I want to express on behalf of the University our appreciation of your co-operation, and to thank you one and all for making this course of lectures possible."

The following letter of Prof. Carpenter is of interest :

FEBRUARY 1876.

THEODORE M. BANTA, Esq.,

Secretary, Holland Society.

Dear Mr. Banta:—The Holland Society lectures on Dutch literature were concluded, as you know, on the 8th inst., and at the end call, perhaps, for a word or two in retrospection.

The course has plainly been a success. In order to apply the term "successful" to a series of popular lectures, like the present, two elements are fundamentally necessary: good lectures, and an appreciative audience. We have had both. Mr. Van Noppen, although he had by no means an easy task, since he was obliged to cover in six lectures the whole broad field of Dutch literature, if only in outline, from the earliest beginnings down to the present time, did his work extremely well. Those who have heard the lectures from the beginning to the end of the course have a comprehensive idea of the whole development of literature in the Netherlands, and they have also no little knowledge of the great lights that have appeared from time to time above the general horizon. The audience numbered, by actual count, for the whole course, some five hundred admissions, which, considering the time of year, the distance that it meant to many who are interested in the subject, and its generally unfamiliar nature, is a thoroughly satisfactory result. The audiences of the several lectures were plainly interested, and many people attended the course throughout.

I think, accordingly, that we may be said to have made a satisfactory beginning. It is, of course, no more than that, for, as I have already indicated, it is impossible to harvest such a fruitful field as is this of Dutch literature, in such a short space of time.

That we have made such an auspicious beginning, however, is, I take it, a matter for mutual congratulation: for you in that you have exerted an unmistakable influence in accordance with the

avowed aims of The Holland Society, and for us in that we have extended in a most legitimate direction our influence as an educational force in the community.

I hope most sincerely that we may work together in the future for what is surely a good cause, from whatever aspect it is viewed. We should dislike, here at the University, to have this first successful attempt a mere sporadic effort to pass away and be forgotten, as speedily would be the case if it were not followed up in the future by more work along similar lines.

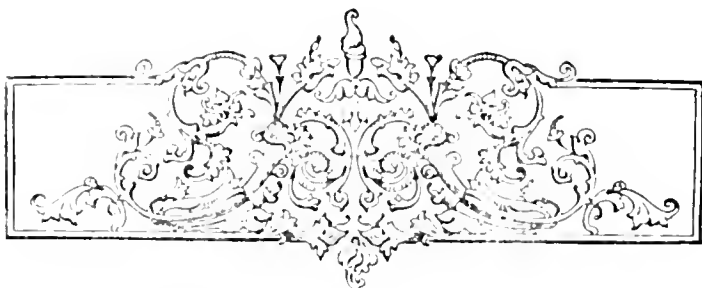
There has been of late years a great and increasing interest in this whole subject of our Dutch beginnings, and their relations and results. To realize the motto of The Holland Society, *Eindelijk wordt een Spruit een Boom*, we should all of us combine to make this interest even greater.

Yours very truly,

WM. H. CARPENTER,

Prof. Germanic Philology.





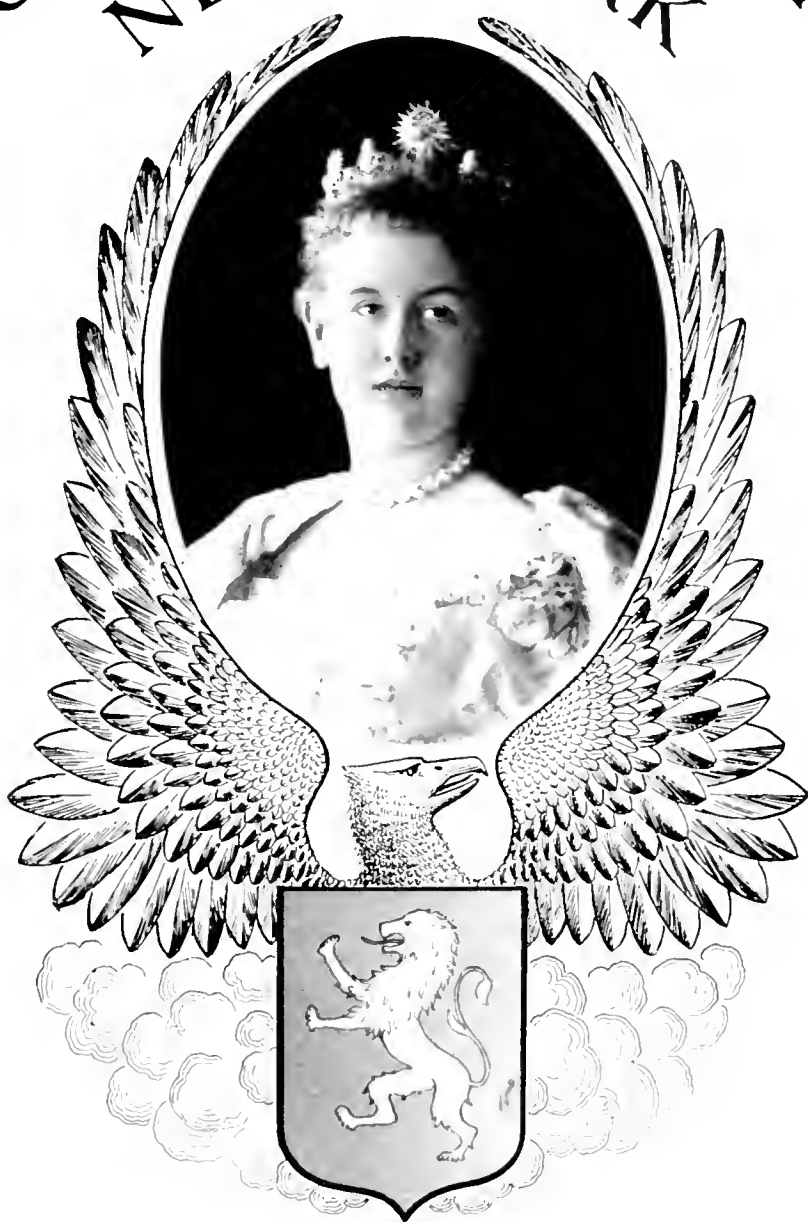
Fourteenth Annual Banquet.

IN presenting the account of the Fourteenth Annual Dinner of the Society, given at Sherry's, Fifth Avenue and Forty-fourth Street, on Wednesday, January 11, 1899, the Secretary avails himself of the introduction to the report in one of the New York newspapers :

"Once every year the descendants of the early settlers in New Amsterdam—The Holland Society, they call themselves—meet to eat, drink, and enjoy themselves, and incidentally to sing the praises of their forefathers. But, while they talk with all reverence of the glories of their forbears, the members of The Holland Society fail to emulate them in at least one respect. The early Hollanders in this country were models of frugality and economy. But not so the Hollanders of to-day in this city. Last night's dinner, the fourteenth annual festival which the Society has held, was marked with the brilliant surroundings and generous hospitality that have made so conspicuous the previous gatherings of the members. Some attempt was made to give some native semblance to the dinner by printing the menu in the Dutch language. The "Spijskaart"—that's Dutch for menu—contained more than a dozen courses, and it may be said at once that they all tasted better than they looked—in print. But, for those who had forgotten their mother tongue, there was one consolation. The wine list was printed in English.

"Altogether, there were more than four hundred members

THE
HOLLAND^{OF} NEW SOCIETY
YORK



FOURTEENTH ANNUAL DINNER

SHERRY'S, JANUARY 11, 1899

Spijskaart

MENU

Ooster.

Soup.

Schildpad-soup.

Zijsehoteletjes.

Radijs. Olijven. Gezouten Amandelen. Selderij.

Visch.

Mootjes van Baars. Portugeesche Stijl.

Voorgerecht.

Leendenstuk. Venetiaansche Stijl.

Verrassende Aardappelen.

Serrapin.

Hollandsehe Sorbet.

Gebraad.

Wilde Eendebout.

Gebakken Maïsbrj.

Getijde Sla.

Fantazieijs.

Suikercebak.

Gesorteerde Koekjes.

Kaas.

Vruchten.

Koffie.



HEILDRONKEN.

ADDRESS OF WELCOME:

POSSIBLE FOR OUR OWN WELCOME
AND SISTERHOOD.

HOLLAND

O Holland, model to be
Like little body with a ring!

And *Wishings in Nature*

REV. A. L. F. BLOOMER, D.D.

WILHELMINA, Queen of the Netherlands,
the stock of William the Silent. As
she appears "just above the horizon"
like the morning star, full of grace and joy.

And *Wishings in Nature*

HUNIS G. BERGEN, Esq.

NEW YORK, the city of charities;
the child of the Netherlands.

And *Wishings in Nature*

REV. DR. HENRY VAN DYKE.

THE MEN WITH WHOM THE PILGRIM
FATHERS SOJOURNED.

Yet are many of us further obliged by the
good and courteous treatment which we
found in your country, for which we and our children, if
we are bound to be thankful to your nation, and shall never
forget the same."

ESTABLISHED BY THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY,
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, AND THE ASTOR LENOX TILDEN FOUNDATION.

And *Wishings in Nature*

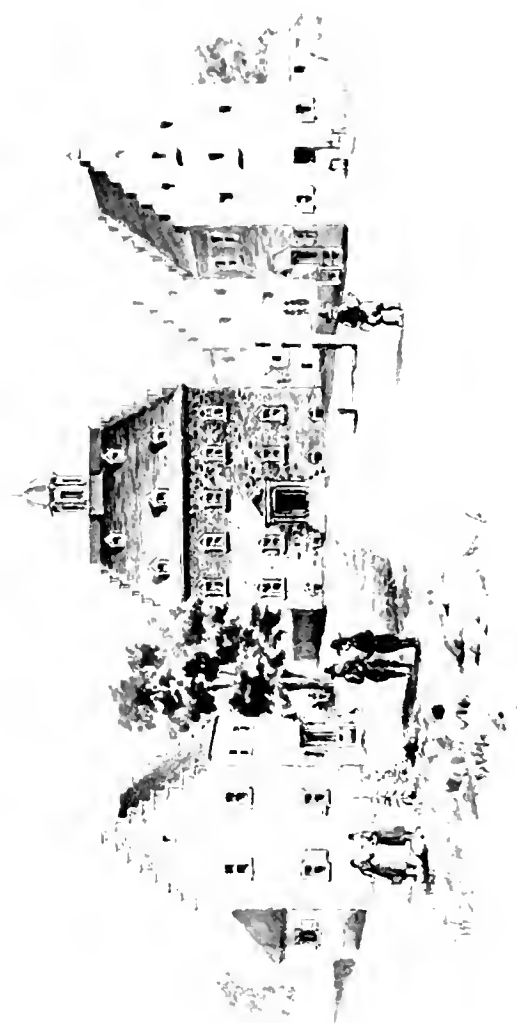
REV. SETH LOW

AN AMERICAN VIEW OF HOLLAND

HON. ROBERT F. ROOSEVELT

And *Wishings in Nature*





THE STADT HUYS, NEW AMSTERDAM.

From a History, New York, 1848.

present. Popular airs of the day by a band enlivened the proceedings, and the brightness of the scene was considerably enhanced by the many-colored dresses of the women, who filled the gallery.

"The banner of the Society was suspended behind the President's chair, and hanging from the balcony where the band discoursed Dutch music was an immense orange flag brought from Holland for the Society.

"The big banquet hall was profusely draped with the flags of Holland, mingled with the American National colors. The members and guests wore neckties of orange, in honor of the occasion; the guest table was covered with chrysanthemums of the Dutch colors, and the women who thronged the galleries carried out the general color scheme with bright orange ribbons. The orchestra helped to make a real Dutch evening of it by such airs as "Wilhelmus van Nassauwen," and "Wien Neerlandsch Bloed."

The President of the Society, Mayor Robert A. Van Wyck, not being able to be present, his place was occupied by the Vice-President for New York, Tunis G. Bergen. With him were seated invited guests, representatives of sister societies, and former Presidents of The Holland Society, as follows :

Hon. Seth Low, Consul-General John R. Planten, Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke, Mr. Reid, of St. Andrew's Society, Hon. Robt. B. Roosevelt, Mr. W. M. Massey, St. George's Society, Judge Howland, New England Society, Judge Morgan J. O'Brien, Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, Mr. Stanton, St. Nicholas Society, Mr. Charles F. James, St. David's Society, Mr. Fred. J. de Peyster, Huguenot Society, Mr. Milton I. Southard, Ohio Society, Judge Henry R. Beekman, Mr. Warner Van Norden, Judge Augustus Van Wyck, Dr. D. B. St. John Roosa, Judge George M. Van Hoesen, Dr. Albert Vander Veer, and General Egbert L. Viele.

Seated at other tables were :

Wm. H. H. Amerman, R. A. Anthony, Edward Boyce Adriance, Henry B. Adriance, C. V. Banta, Theo. M. Banta, R. A. Bonta, Alex. G. Brinckerhoff, Jos. A. Burr, Emanuel Blumenstiel, W. Wallace Brower, Chas. E. Baldwin, Rev. S. D. Boorum, Wm. Bennett, Dr. Delavan Bloodgood, Wm. Brinckerhoff, Wm. Brinckerhoff (2d), Wm. R. Bronk, James J. Bergen, Dr. J. Bion Bogart, Rev. Dr. Alfred H. Brush, William Sumner Benson, Edward Barnes, E. F. Brooks, Hon. Peter Bogart, Jr., Horatio N. Bain, Charles Burhans, Andrew Demarest Bogert, John G. Bogert, Ward Brower, John Brower, Louis V. Booraem, Chester A. Braman, Robert Bayles, Chester Bayles, T. H. Bergen, R. B. Brinkerhoff, Daniel Blinn, Arthur Burtis, John B. Blydenburgh, Dr. E. S. Bogert, U. S. N., R. R. Benedict, Henry M. T. Beckman, Charles DeHart Brower, Samuel C. Bradt, Victor G. Bloede, Tunis G. Bergen, Thos. S. Cooper, Gen. Howard Carroll, Hon. Geo. C. Clausen, Henry W. Cannon, T. H. Curtis, John W. Cooper, Rev. Charles K. Clearwater, Dr. D. Le Roy Culver, N. Woodhull Condict, Dr. P. B. Craig, Noah Clark, Oscar L. Coles, Dr. D. C. Carr, M. Van Dyke Cruser, Pierre Cook, John Cowenhoven, Moses J. De Witt, Isaac E. Ditmars, H. C. Dilworth, Dr. John E. DeMund, Hon. Jonathan Dixon, Elias Warner Dusenberry, Charles A. Dusenberry, C. E. Dusenberry, Cornelius De Bois, George G. De Witt, Andrew Deyo, Charles Dusenberry, Jr., William C. Dayton, Charles R. Dusenberry, Jacob Deyo, S. L. F. Deyo, Arthur L. De Groff, R. E. A. Dorr, J. H. De Ridder, Dr. Elmer E. Elliott, Geo. C. Edwards, Edward Elsworth, Irving Elting, Jacob

Elting, Jesse Elting, Peter J. Elting, E. J. Elting, Eugene Elsworth, P. Q. Eckerson, Joseph S. Frelinghuysen, Hon. R. P. Flower, J. D. Flower, F. S. Flower, H. M. Flower, Emil H. Frank, Jed. Frye, Wm. F. Forepaugh, Paul FitzGerald, Alexander Geddes, Robert Gray, Jr., Hon. S. H. Grey, Garret J. Garretson, William W. Gillen, Alexander Reading Gulick, Dr. Charlton R. Gulick, Robert I. Hopper, Frank Hasbrouck, Edward T. Hulst, Alfred Hodges, D. H. Houghtaling, Wm. E. Horwill, E. M. Hendrickson, Joseph C. Hoagland, John Cornelius Hasbrouck, Frederick E. Hafely, H. B. Hubbard, Rev. Dr. J. M. Hodson, Norris W. Harkness, Geo. P. Hotaling, J. E. Hasbrouck, W. L. Heermance, Frank L. Hall, Manning Hasbrouck, Francklyn Hooageboom, J. W. Hardenbergh, Pierre F. B. Hoes, A. A. Hegeman, D. V. B. Hegeman, Henry R. Hicks, Charles Warren Hunt, W. M. Hoes, Martin Heermance, John Hopper, J. Amory Haskell, Wm. J. Ives, Richard M. Johnson, Rev. Arthur Johnson, Rev. John N. Jansen, Hon. Thomas L. James, Frank T. King, A. J. Kiersted, Henry S. Kiersted, John L. Kiersted, Wm. H. Klenke, Francis D. Kouwenhoven, Ira A. Kip, Jr., Everest B. Kiersted, John H. Keeler, Henry A. La Fetra, Henry H. Longstreet, Hon. P. C. Lounsbury, George E. Montanye, Wm. Clarence Montanye, Wm. H. Moger, I. F. Mead, Dr. MacNaughton, C. Harold Montanye, Hugh R. Mackenzie, M. Murray, Walter M. Meserole, Adrian Meserole, John H. Matthews, R. B. Mitchell, Isaac Myer, C. H. Mason, F. A. Marsellus, John Marsellus, Dr. F. B. Mandeville, George L. McAlpin, Hon. Rollin M. Morgan, Rev. E. M. McGuffey, F. P. Morris, Hon. Warner Miller, E.

M. F. Miller, John H. Myers, Jr., M. de M. Marsellus, J. Lott Nostrand, George E. Nostrand, Edward D. O'Brien, T. W. Onderdonk, L. J. O'Reilly, J. T. Odell, Andrew J. Onderdonk, Isaac Plume, Henry Lawrence Purdy, George F. Perkins, Wm. E. Pearson, W. S. Pyle, Jno. H. Prall, J. Tolman Pyle, B. M. Peck, John V. L. Pruyn, Abraham C. Quackenbush, Schuyler Quackenbush, E. V. W. Rossiter, Noah Cornwell Rogers, Dr. Hyman Roosa, Frederick K. Roosevelt, John K. Rees, Augustus Rapelye, DeWitt C. Romaine, John L. Riker, Samuel Riker, John I. Riker, M. B. Streeter, Frederick B. Schenck, John H. Starin, Jno. H. Seed, S. O. Stryker, Peter J. Stuyvesant, J. Howard Suydam, D.D., Edmund J. Scheider, J. Maus Schermerhorn, George Sherman, Henry Tilden Swan, Charles Debevoise Schenck, M. Roosevelt Schuyler, D. D. Sutphen, Robert G. Sedgwick, C. Edgar Sutphen, Dr. H. S. Sutphen, Dr. T. Y. Sutphen, Wm. C. Sherwood, Lambert Suydam, Edward W. Scott, Ezra B. Tuttle, Arthur D. Truax, Dr. J. Horton Tuttle, A. G. Thomson, William V. Toffey, James Macfarlane Tappen, John Tannor, Edward L. Tripler, George Bradford Tripler, C. H. Taylor, Wilbur S. Underhill, J. Leonard Varick, Judah B. Voorhees, Anson A. Voorhees, C. Cottier Vernam, Dr. M. R. Vedder, W. H. Vredenburg, Albert Van Brunt Voorhees, Dr. John A. Voorhees, Albert Van Brunt Voorhees, Jr., Isaac P. Vanderbeck, N. S. W. Vanderhoef, H. B. Vanderhoef, G. W. Vanderhoef, F. F. Vanderhoef, N. W. Vanderhoef, Henry B. Vanderveer, Theodore Voorhees, Col. John W. Vrooman, J. H. Visscher, L. L. Van Allen, J. Albert Van Winkle, Julius F. Van Riper, John E. Van

Nostrand, Harrison Van Duyne, Frank Daniel Van Nostrand, John V. Van Woert, Wm. Van Dyck, Chas. Y. Van Doren, H. W. Van Wagenen, Rev. Evert Van Slyke, D.D., Evert Sheldon Van Slyke, Nathan B. Van Etten, Frank R. Van Nest, Cornelius B. Van Brunt, Rulef J. Van Brunt, H. A. Van Liew, D. M. Van Vliet, P. F. R. Van Wyck, Francis I. Vander Beek, Francis I. Vander Beek, Jr., James M. Van Valen, Leonard Charles Van Noppen, R. Van Santvoord, Dr. W. T. Van Vreed-
 enburgh, Eugene Torrey Van Valin, Jacob S. Van Wyck, Peter Van Voorhees, John B. Van Wagenen, Dr. George G. Van Mater, Marshall Van Winkle, F. T. Van Beuren, Frederick T. Van Beuren, Jr., Michael M. Van Beuren, John G. Van Horne, Cornelius Van Brunt, J. B. Van Woert, Jacob Van Woert, Stephen Van Alen Van Horne, William Van Woert, DeWitt Van Buskirk, Daniel Van Winkle, Samuel C. Van Dusen, Jacob T. Van Wyck, Seymour Van Santvoord, Rev. Cornelius Van Santvoord, Harold Van Santvoord, J. R. Vander Veer, Arthur Hoffman Van Brunt, George Van Wagenen, Thos. Van Loan, Peter Wyckoff, Townsend Wandell, Francis Livingston Wandell, Charles Wessell, Rodman Wister, Samuel H. Wandell, William H. Willis, Dr. Gerardus H. Wynkoop, Daniel Woodbury Wynkoop, Charles Morrison Woods, Theophilus Zurburgh, C. B. Zabriskie.

The President of the Society, Hon. Robert A. Van Wyck, Mayor of the city, not being present, the Vice-President for New York, Mr. Tunis G. Bergen, presided. Grace was offered by Rev. Dr. Evert Van Slyke, of Brooklyn.

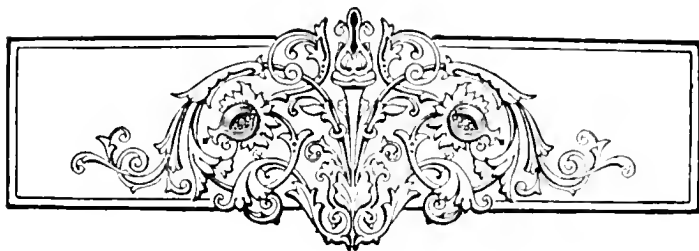
The pipes for the occasion were imported by the

Society from Gouda, Netherlands, in orange-colored boxes, the bowls presenting the likeness of Queen Wilhelmina. Dutch chocolate in boxes in imitation of Delftware embellished with copies of noted Dutch pictures was at each plate, and special souvenirs of Dutch manufacture were given to all the guests on the dais.

The balconies were occupied during the speech-making by a score or two of ladies, among whom were Mrs. Eugene A. Hoffman, Directress-General of the Daughters of Holland Dames, Mrs. Tunis G. Bergen, Mrs. Kate Duryea, Mrs. John W. Vrooman, Mrs. Charles F. Roe, Mrs. Thomas L. James, Miss Augusta Warner Miller, Mrs. Edward W. Scott, Mrs. F. P. Miller, Miss Portescue, Miss Moulton, Mrs. I. Sparks-Kress, Mrs. E. McLean Haughey, Mrs. William J. Ives, Miss Mary Whitney, Mrs. James M. Van Valen, Miss Emma F. Foster, Mrs. (Captain) Sage.

At about ten o'clock, the Chairman, Mr. Bergen, called the assemblage to order with the historic gavel and said :





WELCOME FROM VICE-PRESIDENT
BERGEN.

Gentlemen of the Holland Society :

PLEASE do not think that I am the Mayor of New York ; I am standing in his shoes but they are a mile too big, and I may forget myself and sign a few bills or veto some others, and then there might be a political convention called early to-morrow morning.

Our President, the Mayor of the City of New York, has sent word that it will be impossible for him to be present and preside over this festival to-night. The burdens which fall upon that office are, I suppose, as heavy and onerous as those which fall upon any other office in the gift of the people. An ex-Mayor by my side (Hon. Seth Low) says that is true.

The tyranny of fate has placed me here, and I rely upon your Dutch charity to bear with me,—set down for a toast, and then at the last moment called upon to preside.

We meet to-night to dine and celebrate. Our fathers did not land upon the coast of Europe because they had no land to land upon. So they put

up their oars, jumped out of their boats, and made a land with their spades, and after they had made a land with their spades they were obliged to draw their swords and carve out a place in which they could live with liberty. Then some of them went over to Britain and the English called them Anglo-Saxons, and they have been boasting about them ever since. Others came to America, landed on Manhattan Island, and gave up their swords; some of which were turned into ploughshares with which they tilled the ground; others were, of course, turned into pruning-hooks, with which they pruned the New Englanders and tried to engraft on them some ideas of liberty for other people.

I am not to make a speech—I am to introduce the speakers. Pardon my presumption that I venture to say anything at all. We will now proceed to let our souls flow. The first toast of the evening is the toast to the Mother Country, to which the Dutch Domine Behrends was to respond, but a telegram has just been received from him to the effect that he is detained at Atlantic City and cannot reach here in time. We have with us, however, one who can speak for the Mother Country, because he represents her. He is known to us all because he wears the insignia of her authority. He was at the Queen's ceremonies, and he lived through them all and has come back. I beg to introduce Consul-General Planten, who will respond to the first toast of the evening, "HOLLAND, the Mother Country."

"O Holland, model to thy inward greatness,
Like little body with a mighty heart!"



ADDRESS OF HON. JOHN R. PLANTEN.

Gentlemen of the Holland Society :

I VERY sincerely regret that my first words to you must be those of condolence with the illness of Dr. Behrends, but I am selfish enough to claim some of that condolence for myself. I am put in his place by your Vice-President, who wants me to speak in Dutch, so that he, at any rate, shall not understand anything about it, like the most of you here. It certainly ought to be an easy matter for a native of the country to speak in its behalf, and it certainly would be for me if anything new could be said ; but the little powder that I had Mr. Bergen has taken away, so I have nothing left to speak about Holland, because he has suggested already what could be said, and every member of the Holland Society is so well posted on Holland history that I could not tell anything new about it.

It is always very gratifying for me to be where Holland's name is revered, and I can assure you that the Holland people value very greatly the

esteem and veneration which you hold for the fathers, our common ancestors, who came here and settled, and laid the corner-stone of the nation which has so largely developed.

The past summer has been one of special interest to Holland. You have all heard of the little Queen, and on the 31st of August, although she had been Queen from birth, she entered upon the office, and it was one of the most interesting sights one could behold to see not only the city of Amsterdam, but the whole of Holland in gay attire. It was a holiday for everybody, the old, the young, and the city of Amsterdam was decorated in every possible manner and in every street,—not only in the Fifth Avenues, but in the byways,—and everybody did whatever he could to make that period a festive one. The children were given mementos, and the grown persons had impressed upon their minds the great event which then took place, and which no doubt you have all read much about.

You will pardon me if I say nothing more, because I am not only entirely unaccustomed and unprepared to speak to an audience, but I certainly feel embarrassed that I am substituted for a man who could claim your attention and hold it for hours where I fail for even a few moments.

I thank you, gentlemen, for your kind indulgence.

DR. VAN DYKE: *Gentlemen of the Holland Society*: I do not know that a more difficult task has ever fallen to me than that which has now devolved upon my shoulders,—a task of initiating an absolute revolution in the Holland Society: dethroning the Chairman and assuming his position. But it is necessary on this occasion, for you have in the

chair at this moment a gentleman of such unparalleled and unprecedented modesty that he does not dare to get up and deliver his speech to you without being introduced. I lived with Tunis G. Bergen in what was at that time the city of Brooklyn, now the borough of Brooklyn, and I never observed any inclination on his part to hide his light under a bushel, but it seems to have come upon him, and therefore I fling myself boldly into the breach. I do not know what his speech is, although it has been lying here on the table before me, but I say to you that you will have one of the greatest pleasures in your life in listening now to the speech of Mr. Tunis G. Bergen, who will respond to the toast to

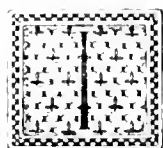
“WILHELMINA, Queen of the Netherlands:
a scion of the stock of William the Silent.
We hail her as she appears ‘just above the
horizon—glittering like the morning star, full
of life and splendor and joy.’”





ADDRESS OF MR. TUNIS G. BERGEN.

Fellow Descendants of the Dutch :



AM placed in a very embarrassing position. The extraordinary remarks of the gentleman who usurped this throne for a few moments, his allusions to the absence of modesty on my part,—and I never had enough to boast of, I admit,—have so affected me that I had nearly forgotten my toast, but I recall that it is to the Queen of Holland, and I approach it with hesitation. But I suppose the commands of Her Majesty have been laid upon me.

The combination of a beautiful woman and a Dutch Dinner Committee is as alluring as it is obligatory. The Netherlands' Queen best speaks to us with the tender grace and the sweet beauty of her portrait which adorns our *spijskaart* to-night ; and she speaks good Dutch, too, for the lines of her face and the light of her eyes are honest and true.

But we toast the Queen to-night chiefly because of the recent celebration in honor of the attainment by Her Majesty of her majority. In this

country of ours when a candidate for office obtains a majority we not only toast him sometimes, but we generally *roast* him at all times.

We sent Her Majesty a letter a few months ago, you know, in honor of the recent celebration at The Hague, so that our Society might be represented in memory of old times. That letter was resplendent with our best signatures. Some of our vice-presidents sent us several specimens of their efforts to produce a signature which would be not only inspiring, but symbolic of personal virtues. Being bachelors they were not in the habit of writing to queens. Our President, the Mayor, for example, cautiously approached the document, pen in hand, and then with great Dutch bravery and satisfaction subscribed his name as eagerly as though he were about to sign an ordinance to keep all the streets of New York as clean as those of a Dutch town. But, of course, our rules would not permit us to admit more than one signature at a time. The imposing array of unintelligible autographs subscribed to that letter made a sensation, not only at the Court but wherever penmanship is studied as a fine art.

Her Majesty sent us a gracious reply, in which she expressed the personal delight she felt in receiving such an exhibition of sympathy, and her pleasant surprise at being so warmly remembered. That letter came to us written in a delicate little hand—evidently the hand of the Clerk of the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The most Dutch thing about the Queen's coronation is that there was no coronation. In the old cathedral called the New Church, because it was new at the time it was built, three or four

hundred years ago, the little Queen entered in a way that can be done only by the most graceful of women, and with the greeting of the old hymn of "Wilhelmus van Nassauwe," set to the ancient music of 1583, recently revived, took her seat surrounded by her family and friends in the presence of the Ministers of State and States-General and officials from all over the land, as well as the princes and rulers of the Dutch colonies all over the globe, and the great assembly of invited guests, among whom were only three Americans, I believe,—the United States Minister, our friend Consul-General Planten, and Mr. John F. Praeger, of Brooklyn. There the youthful Queen sat, waiting—hear it, ye courtiers at ancient thrones, and sycophants of gorgeous monarchies, hear it, ye citizens of republics and upholders of the rights of man—waiting to be inaugurated. Yes, that is the official Dutch term. It was an inauguration, not a coronation. About those simple solemnities, there were no Russian mysteries and gorgeousness, no German pomp and pageantry, no pedantic media-val English ceremonies, or effete Spanish etiquette. No oil of anointment ran down her blushing cheeks, no "By the Grace of God" idea controlled the scene and placed the mystic diadem on brows sacred by divine right. No, only the grand human simplicity of the inauguration of a young woman as the titular Queen of a self-governing country. It was at once a spectacle and a lesson for mankind. In front of the Queen, on a table, lay the book of the Constitution of the United States of the Netherlands, and upon it the ancient emblems of civil government, the crown, the orb, and the sceptre. The Minister of State addressed Her Majesty and

bowed to the crown. The Queen bowed to the jewel. He bent again to the sceptre, and the Queen bowed to the bauble. With Dutch simplicity and dignity the young Queen rose to her feet, faced the assembly, delivered her address, and then took the oath to be faithful to her country's Constitution and true to the liberties of the people, as grandly as, though more gracefully than, the President of the United States. Then, at the close, with uplifted right hand, in clear, sweet tones which thrilled every hearer, as I am told by men who were present, she said: "*Zoo waarlyk helpe mij God Al-machtig!*" ("So truly help me God Almighty!")

There the Queen stood in her youth and beauty, courage in her face, and truth in her eyes. No fear there of the colonial expansion of that little country, although aside from the people of the Netherlands 34,000,000 of colonists in various parts of the globe acknowledged her as their Queen. Think of it, Americans, now when some of us are trembling with apprehensions dire at the possible task of our being obliged to govern eight or nine millions of colonists in tropical islands. If you want courage, think of the little Netherlands with only some three millions of people guiding and governing the destinies of ten or eleven times their number on continental islands in distant seas, and reflect that for three centuries they have exercised this expansive sway. It was of Holland, not of England, that it was first said, and that by an English writer more than two and one half centuries ago, that the sun never sets upon the dominions of the Dutch.

They give us a lesson in expansion which, however, no one seems to be studying in this country

at this critical time. Here, especially through our newspapers, we speak only of the colonial management of England, or France, or Russia, and forget that some Englishmen of note have compared the Dutch colonial system to the disadvantage of the English management of India. One to ten the little Queen of the Netherlands stands among her strange colonists; one Dutchman over ten men of other races. That seems to be about the Dutch limit. Now, if some of you careful students of arithmetic at this dinner (if you have n't eaten too much) will multiply eighty millions of people by ten or eleven, to sum up the Dutch limit of colonial courage, we should be compelled to sway the destinies of Europe, Asia, and Africa combined.

Then as Americans we greet Her Majesty. She represents the country which was one of the first to recognize us in our struggle for independence, and the very first to lend us money when others held back and we had no security to give. We mean it as the highest compliment when we say Her Majesty is like a beautiful American girl. So we place her upon the throne of our American hearts; and we wave in her honor the Stars and Stripes of the United States of America in union with the flag of the United States of the Netherlands!

But more seriously, descendants of the Netherlanders, let us toast the Queen. As we sit at this feast to-night, the dawn is about to break on the coasts of Europe. The first rays of the rising sun are beginning to color the waves of the cold North Sea, still as salt as when our fathers ploughed them with their ships, to gild the edges of the old dikes which our fathers made with their

spades, to illumine the old streets once wet with our fathers' blood, to glorify anew the place where noble William fell with the Beggar's Penny about his neck, to enter the cosy homes which our mothers first kept as models of sweetness and comfort. The roseate hues of the morning, those hues which the great Dutch painter first caught and applied to his immortal canvas, are about to light up again the dear old land, the land of Orange and of Rembrandt, and to steal through the curtained windows of the palace. Good morning, sweet and gentle Queen! Those of your kin far away in another land and bound by other ties salute you! Fair daughter of the House we love! May the God of our fathers have you in His holy keeping.

THE CHAIRMAN: Once upon a time there was a Princeton student who used to lecture me on the art of trout-fishing. He was a Dutchman and so he naturally took to fishing, and he afterwards became a fisher of men. I have understood that he caught both kinds and that the touch of his tongue, which you have all felt, is as keen and ready as the touch of his hook, which I have felt. I do not need to introduce this gentleman, and I do not introduce him. We know him—Dr. Henry Van Dyke, who will respond to the toast

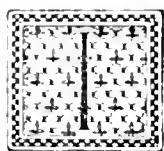
“NEW YORK, the city of charities; the child of the Netherlands.”





ADDRESS OF DR. VAN DYKE.

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Holland Society :



It is just fourteen years ago to night that I had the pleasure of speaking at the first dinner of the Holland Society in New York City—a pleasure that I never shall forget. That was my first plunge into the great American athletic sport of after-dinner speaking. Since that time I have lived through a perilous life, and now I have sworn off. I swore off about three years ago, but the way I swore off was like the way the Connecticut deacon swore off eating clams. He ate too many one day, and it made him feel very uncomfortable and pious, and he thought that he would have recourse to prayer and he said, “O Lord, heal Thy servant of this grievous illness and I faithfully promise Thee that he will never eat any more clams—very few, if any. Amen !”

So this is one of the very few after-dinner speeches that my good resolutions permit me to make at present. The subject of my speech is one on which a clergyman has to speak very often, the subject of charity, and sometimes under very em-

barrassing circumstances. There was a well-known preacher who had a habit of asking almost everybody for a subscription. One day he met a rich but irreverent parishioner of his, and said, "Oh, Mr. Smith, I saw such a very fine portrait of you down at the portrait show." "Well," said the parishioner, "I suppose you asked it for a subscription." "Oh, no," said the minister, "I knew it was no use; it was too much like you."

But apart from this general embarrassment in speaking on the subject of charity, and the natural feelings of apprehension which it may arouse in your minds, I have had some difficulty in getting here to-night with this speech. In the first place, when I was about half-way through my preparations Judge Van Hoesen got out a mechanic's lien on me because he had furnished the text. Then when I had practically completed it, the *New York Herald* got out an attachment on it because they had furnished most of the figures in regard to New York city charities. I escaped from that by saying that figures for both of us had probably been furnished by the very capable and accomplished Commissioner of Charities, Mr. John W. Keller, and since he held a blanket mortgage on both of us, it was not worth while for us to foreclose on each other. Finally, last night Mr. Theodore Banta served an injunction on me warning me that I must not on any account to-night touch upon the subject of expansion. He said there were a few fellows here that did not want to hear anything about expansion; they only wanted to "holler," and he said that therefore if I touched on the subject the consequence would be that even the New York Life Insurance Company would refuse me as a bad

risk—a thing they had never done before to any clergyman.

Now this injunction, I must confess, struck me as very curious. It is the first time in New York in my experience that before making an after-dinner speech anybody has thought it necessary to “touch me down for safety.” Of course, being a Dutchman, timidity is not one of my chronic complaints, and if there was any subject about which I wanted to speak to you to-night I should free my mind upon it, injunction or no injunction. And I do propose to speak to you to-night in favor of a kind of expansion which I believe in, and in which we all believe with all our hearts, namely, the expansion of the germ of beneficence which was planted here on Manhattan Island by our Dutch forefathers, and has grown into the magnificent tree of public and private generosity which makes New York a leader among the world's cities in the glorious work of charity.

Holland has always been famous for the wisdom, the constancy, and the generosity of her charities. From her first magistrates, in the days of William of Orange, she exacted a triple oath; first, to defend every man's freedom; second, to protect widows, orphans, and miserable persons; third, to maintain justice and truth. The Italian traveller, Guicciardini, in the sixteenth century, says that the Dutch led the world in caring for the sick, the infirm, and the poor. And yet he adds that the people were so industrious and so frugal that, except in time of famine, there were few who needed charity, unless they were old or crippled. Sir William Temple, coming from England, was amazed at the charitable institutions of the Dutch Repub-

lic. He once visited an asylum for aged sailors, and on his departure offered one of the inmates a piece of money. The old man refused, saying that all his wants were supplied, and he had no use for money. But it is very hard to stop an Englishman when he wants to give you anything, whether it is a tip or a government, and so the old man was finally forced to take the money; but as soon as Sir William Temple's back was turned it was found out the next day that the old salt had given the money to the girl that tended the door. At the close of the Spanish war the city of Amsterdam was spending a million dollars a year in caring for her needy poor.

I have taken these out of a score of illustrations that I might bring from history to show the glory of Holland as a country of charity. And I want you to understand that this charity in Holland is not a mere matter of sentiment. It is imbedded in the national character, and it has survived through all the changes of national government. The same generous, kindly, humane spirit that lived in those mail-clad warriors of William of Orange, lives to-day in the peaceful merchants that swear allegiance to the fair girl-queen Wilhelmina. Holland still sets an example to the world in the matter of charity. The great Italian traveller and writer of travels, De Amicis, says in his late book that there is no country in Europe where such copious alms descend from the wealthy to the needy classes, in proportion to the population, as in Holland. The present charities of Holland are really very remarkable. There are between three and a half and four million people in the country. In 1888, the latest date for which I could get the precise figures,

there were in Holland 1386 municipal institutions of charity, 3470 religious charitable societies, and 168 private organizations, some of these being very large indeed, including, I think, as many as sixteen thousand members. The persons aided by charity in Holland in the year 1888 numbered 111,000, and the money distributed in charity by municipalities and organizations in that year was \$5,600,000.

That is a splendid record for a European country. I wish that I might add to it a word or two on the fine system by which all these charitable societies and all these municipal means of charity are brought together and made to report annually to a single office, so that charity is organized and does not overlap. I should like to speak also of the laws by which beggary and vagrancy are forbidden, and of the provision for immediate help which arises out of the law of Holland, that the domicile of need is to be regarded always as the domicile of aid—a very important provision in regard to the distribution of charity.

But I have no time to dwell upon those things. I want you to understand that charity in Holland is not a mere matter of feeling; it is a principle of social order; it is imbedded in the Constitution of the United States of the Netherlands that it is to be a primary and constant duty of government to care for the weaker members of the community. The idea that the blind, the deaf, the imbecile, the crippled, are citizens in spite of their misfortune, and that they have a claim upon the state, is a thoroughly Dutch idea. The nations that have had it have taken it from Holland; and even to this day England has not yet quite learned her lesson, for there, as I understand, people of

these classes are still regarded not as having a claim upon the state, but as paupers, who are in a certain sense semi-criminals. The idea of the unfortunate, the crippled, the helpless, being truly members of the state and having a right to receive from the state that which shall lift them up and better their condition if possible and fit them for the exercise of the useful functions of civic life is a Dutch idea. That idea came from Holland into these United States and is firmly imbedded here in the social order of the great American Republic.

Many streams of influence have come here to make this country what it is—the greatest, the strongest, the most glorious country in the world. Other streams have been more copious than that which came from Holland, but there is not one strain of blood richer, warmer, nobler, more generous than that which flowed from the Dutch Republic into the mighty heart of the Republic of the United States.

“New York, the City of Charities!” That is the toast which Judge Van Hoesen wrote for me. My heart leaped up to respond to sentiment so serious and so inspiring. Let me say that if after-dinner speaking is to degenerate merely into the telling of a string of funny stories just for the sake of telling funny stories, I want no more of it ; but if it means that large-hearted citizens will come together, and, with proper fun and merriment, listen also to thoughtful and earnest talk, then I for one recognize after-dinner speaking as a means of influence for good from which I should not dare turn away.

New York has a right to be called *the* City

of Charity. The first hospital (glorious name, —*Hôtel-Dieu*, "God's Hotel") on the shores of the new world was founded in the city of New Amsterdam in 1658. The great work of prison reform took its practical impetus from the State of New York in 1797. The idea of a house of refuge, by which the little ragamuffin should be prevented from developing into the big ruffian, is a New York idea, and we had it and practised it here before they knew anything about such a thing in England. The splendid work of the Children's Aid Society, which takes the waifs of the city out of the slums and sends them where they will have room to grow in, comes from New York, and has spread from New York far and wide. The protection of dumb animals and of little children from cruelty has been a work in which New York has set an example which has gleamed like a ray of light around the world. In all branches of good work for the suffering and distressed, New York keeps the leadership which she has inherited from her honest, industrious, warm-hearted, kindly, human Dutch ancestry.

I am dealing in general figures now. In New York to-day there are so many of these branches of work that they run around like the Irishman's chickens, and it is difficult to keep count of them. There are more than 30 general hospitals, more than 25 special hospitals, and more than 20 hospitals for women and children, and more than 100 dispensaries. According to the account in the *New York Herald*—a very interesting and admirable account, to which I have already referred,—last year in New York our involuntary contributions to charity through the tax-gatherer amounted

to \$4,720,000 ; our voluntary contributions through public societies amounted to \$5,272,000 ; the contributions through the churches (which are only estimated, because it is impossible to get at the figures accurately) amounted to \$5,000,000 ; and the private gifts of charity out of the pockets of citizens of New York are estimated at \$10,000,000.

Now, gentlemen,—I had almost said brethren,—understand what this means : \$5,000,000 given by New Yorkers whether they want to give or not, and \$20,000,000 given freely, because they want to help the poor and the afflicted. That is a splendid record. That is better than any diadem of gold. It is the crown of honor that belongs to the city which helps the poor and the afflicted.

There are some people who do not like New York. I have observed that for the most part they are people who do not live in New York. They say some very hard things about New York. For example, they say it is not very clean—not as clean as Bangor ; they say New York is not very cultured—not as cultured as Boston ; they say New York is not very quiet—not as quiet as Philadelphia ; and they say that New York is not modest and lowly—like Chicago. But there is one thing that nobody ever dare say about New York, and that is that New York has not a big, warm heart and an open hand to relieve the needy and the distressed. I have been here sixteen years and doing hard work every year, and there have been times when I have found it difficult to find work for men that were out of it, and the only way I could get them out of their predicament was to pay their fare back to Oshkosh, or wherever they came from. But I never yet found a year or

a day when I could not get charity for any man who was honest and who really needed it.

Now, gentlemen, you have been very patient in listening to this long talk, and I almost feel like saying, as a minister once said to a little boy: "Johnny, I saw you in church to-day and you were very good and quiet." "Oh, yes," said Johnny, "I was afraid I would wake pa up!" I just want to add one word of practical application before I sit down. You know it is very hard to choke a preacher off until he has made a practical application. There is one thing better than charity, and that is, to use a distinction which a lawyer gave me last night, benevolence, which aims not at the relief of the immediate necessities of the poor, but aims at the prevention of the need of charity. Now, there are a great many movements and institutions which have this directly in view. All movements for the improvement of the dwellings of the poor, all movements for the betterment of the sanitary condition of this city to prevent disease and weakness, movements for public baths, movements for public libraries, and, above all, movements for schools for the people, public and private,—all these are efforts along the line of benevolence as distinguished from charity; that is to say, efforts which aim to prevent need before relieving it. And I say that New York ought to give a full and hearty and a more generous support than she has given heretofore to these things. We ought to have more public schools and libraries, and more institutions founded by men of wealth for the sake of educating and teaching people of moderate means. I tell you, gentlemen, institutions like Cooper Union and the Hebrew Institute

have done more for the safety of this town than all the arsenals ever built in it.

But let us still remember that until these institutions are multiplied, and until they get in their work, there will probably be constant need of charity,—that is, the actual relief of suffering and distress. Probably a certain amount of such need will always exist, because there will always be unfortunate people, who are incapacitated, physically or mentally, for the battle of life.

I pray God that the mighty stream of charity here in New York may never be diminished by one rill, but may increase, and may be still more and more wisely administered. We have not got too many hospitals and dispensaries. We do not want less; what we need is, that those we have should be administered in the most careful and efficient manner. We need that the institutions which already exist, and which might degenerate into means of pauperizing people, should be so manned by men of hard heads, as well as of warm hearts, that they shall not go astray and do harm.

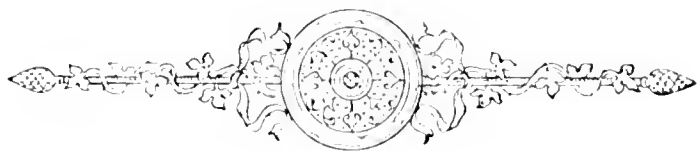
I plead with you to-night, have a personal interest and a personal share in the charities of this great, generous city of which you ought to be proud to be citizens. I plead with you, each man, know something about what is being done and put your hand to the work so that you will make your power, your influence, and your money felt. That is the way to make a city strong, powerful, and splendid. Let each man do his part. I plead to-night for every man that is an able-bodied, clear-headed, warm-hearted man to have some share in the blessed work of making this city a place in which charity is not only wide be-

yond a parallel among the cities of the world, but also wise in accordance with the words of Him who said, "Whatsoever ye would that others should do unto you, even so do ye unto them."

THE CHAIRMAN : Some time ago there was a boy in Brooklyn whom I used to know, and he grew up with singular felicity. He jumped into commerce, and then into politics, and then he jumped into learning, and, like a New Englander, every time he landed on his feet. I do not know whether to introduce him as Honorable, or Doctor, or President. So I will say it in Dutch,—Seth Low, who will respond to the toast :

“THE MEN WITH WHOM THE PILGRIM
FATHERS SOJOURNED.”

“Yet are many of us further obliged by the good and courteous treatment which we found in your country, for which we and our children after us are bound to be thankful to your nation, and shall never forget the same.”





ADDRESS OF HON. SETH LOW.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Holland Society:

BEFORE I speak to the toast which has been assigned to me, may I venture to say a single word as the President of Columbia University in recognition of the course of lectures recently established by this Society upon Dutch literature and which are now being delivered at Columbia. I have been told, how accurately I do not know, that it is the first course of lectures upon Dutch literature specifically which has ever been delivered in the United States. If so, it would indicate that the Dutchmen of New Amsterdam, even if they are slow in some things, are at least sure, and I venture to express the hope that this union between the University and the Holland Society in the effort to promote some acquaintance in this city with the literature of old Holland may be continued, and that the results of it may be advantageous to the city.

I want to express on behalf of the University our appreciation of your co-operation, and to thank

you one and all for making this course of lectures possible.

A great many years ago a gentleman from Connecticut migrated to Brooklyn, then a small Dutch settlement. One of the old Dutch burghers of the village said to him, "Why do all of you New Englanders come down here to disturb our repose?" and the New Englander's reply was, "Sir, we come here to marry your daughters, and to administer your estates." I am here to night, to paraphrase that answer, as a descendant of New England, to admire your daughters in the gallery who favor this banquet with their presence, and to administer so much of your estate as a man with a good appetite properly can. I bring here naturally some of the traits of the occupation with which I am now connected, and I have observed several things about this bill of fare which have interested me from a linguistic standpoint. In the first place, I am reminded of that utterance of Mark Twain, who said that the most striking peculiarity of foreigners in the use of their language was that they did not know how to spell. Who would have thought of spelling soup *s-o-c-p*? Then there is another thing even more noticeable. While you have been able to express in the language of Holland, as I suppose, all of the viands that one is accustomed to meet with in most places, when you came to terrapin your language failed. It reminded me of the utterance of a school commissioner in Massachusetts who said to the assembled children one morning, "My children, the correct pronunciation of the English language is important in this world and in the world to come." It may be very well to put the two ends of the bill of fare

in Dutch, but when it comes to terrapin it has to be put down in good English.

I have always understood that the people of Holland were always noticeable for cleanliness and neatness and good order. I did n't know that it was because they were in the habit of eating soap! And, following out for the moment the suggestion of cleanliness carried by that thought, I may perhaps suggest a certain danger to those inclined to take the Dutch as their models in the use of the broom. I remember that Tromp swept the English Channel with a broom at his masthead, but in doing that he swept a place that did not need it very much, and he had the wrong end of the broom down. The moral of this in municipal affairs I am sure must be clear to everybody.

But, gentlemen, I am here as a lineal descendant of one of those who was referred to in this letter written by Governor Bradford of Plymouth Colony in 1627: "There are many of us very obliged by the good and courteous treatment which may be found in your country for which we and our children after us are bound to be thankful to your Nation and shall never forget the same." As one of the thousands of those who have descended from that little company I am sure that I may speak in behalf of all in once more renewing our expression of thanks to Holland and this people. And perhaps I can point you to some things for which it seems to us we are indebted to the people of Holland. I remember that the Pilgrims went from England to that little country first of all because they had heard that there people enjoyed freedom of religion, to worship God as they saw fit. I think that the United States of America owe no little of the religious freedom

which is characteristic of this country to the people of Holland. I think I can illustrate to you how that characteristic has been true of the city of New York for many years. When Kings College was established here in 1754 it was provided in the charter that among the ex-officio members of the governors of that college should be the Rector of Trinity Church, the Rector of the Dutch Church, the Minister of the French Church, the Minister of the Methodist Church, and I think one other, and it was stated in the body of the charter that no one connected with the colony should suffer any disadvantage or be deprived of any privilege by reason of his religious belief or practice. At that time the city of New York was an English colony. I ask you to remember that it was one hundred and twenty years almost after that before the test oaths for admission to Oxford and Cambridge were removed in England itself. Therefore I think it is evident that the freedom of religious worship which the Pilgrims found in old Holland they brought over with them to the new Holland, and it remained to permeate the atmosphere even after New Amsterdam became New York, and I thank God it has remained to this very hour.

Another thing I think is noticeable. The Pilgrims who went from Holland to New England and the other English that went to New England were very prompt to establish free schools in New England. The Dutch when they came here were equally prompt to establish free schools. No other English that came to this country did anything of the sort. The Englishmen that went to Virginia and the South, the Englishmen that succeeded the

Dutch here, were not quick and prompt to establish a system of free popular education. Therefore I think it is perfectly true that a system of free popular education came into this country from Holland indirectly by way of New England and directly by way of New Amsterdam.

Then one other thing it seems to me is strikingly suggested by the events of this last summer if you please. Of all the powers in the world little Holland was the first to put a stop to the growth and power of Spain. Her long struggle with that mighty monarchy is one of the wonderful chapters of history. After the Dutch had succeeded and had bearded this lion, the English did so, and now in our day the descendants of the Dutch and of the English have brought Spain once more to the realization that the power of enlightenment and the power of freedom is greater than the power of darkness and the power of tyranny. I say we have brought Spain to the realization of those things. God grant that it may be so. If Spain had learned that lesson from Holland, if she had learned it from the English, perhaps this chapter of her history would never have been written. At all events, whether Spain has learned it or not, our descendants of the English and of the Dutch realize, I am sure, that in this century-long conflict between the nations with which we are identified and the Spanish people it is not so much the power of one nation which has humbled the power of another as it is the power of the great ideals which have overmastered the power of poor ideals.

So then as a descendant of New England ancestry it seems to me that we owe a debt of gratitude

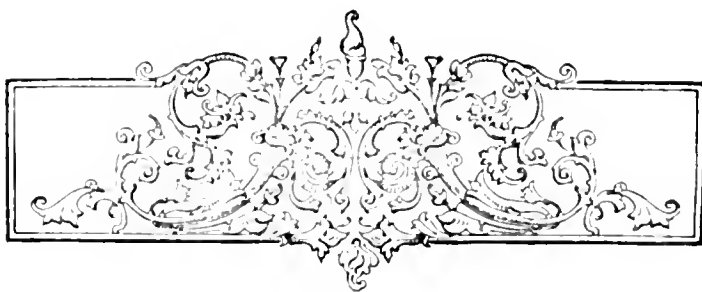
to the people of Holland for those three precious things : for freedom of religious worship, for a system of free education, and for that love of liberty which thinks that life is not worth living without freedom of religion and freedom to grow in intelligence. I do not know that that is all we owe to Holland, but that is a great debt. I think perhaps we owe to it our name, for I suppose that the name of the United States of America was a very natural adaptation of the name of the United States of the Netherlands. And we may owe to it, for all I know, the colors of our flag, for we have taken from the flag of Holland not indeed the orange and the dark blue of Nassau, but the red, white, and blue of their national standard. It is indeed true that we have added to those colors some bright and brilliant stars, and we of New England birth—Americans of every descent—are glad to believe that the stars upon our flag represent there some rich and choice blessing from heaven ; but these stars shine with a light that we can understand and with a light that can lead us on our way because they are bright with the spirit of those things for which Holland pre-eminently stands—the spirit of a free man to worship God untrammelled ; the spirit of a free man to learn while he has power to learn ; and the indomitable spirit of liberty that will not bend the knee to any power whatever except his God.

THE CHAIRMAN : Now, gentlemen of the Society, fellow Dutchmen, we have another toast, and it will be responded to by a typical Dutchman of American descent. He went to Holland to represent us

as an American, and he has come back to represent us as a Dutchman, and he is a big chip of old Dutch blocks—Robert B. Roosevelt, who will now reply to the toast :

“AN AMERICAN’S VIEW OF HOLLAND.”





ADDRESS OF MR. ROOSEVELT.

Gentlemen :



WHEN I was asked to speak this evening you will observe that I was put at the bottom of the list. Being on the Dinner Committee, in selecting myself to speak I might have changed that order had it not been that I was overruled by my associates, on this ground: they said to me, "Watch Dr. Van Dyke! We want you down there to watch Dr. Van Dyke." I said, "Gentlemen, it would be impossible for me or any other man to presume for one moment to imitate Dr. Van Dyke or endeavor to equal his eloquence." "Oh," they said, "we don't expect you to do that, but we want you to watch him in case he should break out into any of those eccentricities of his in which he has been indulging lately, such, for instance, as anti-expansion, and one thing and another, which would not suit us at all."

So I have been sitting here watching Dr. Van Dyke, and I find I had more cause for it than I imagined or anticipated. In the first place, when the President of this Society failed to put in an ap-

pearance this evening—and I must say that I am very sorry the Mayor is not here—for he ought certainly to have been here, and I said this in the presence of his brother, who I see has left the room—as I say, in the absence of our President I was requested to introduce Mr. Bergen. I was just about to do it when up rose Dr. Van Dyke and took it all away from me and proceeded to introduce Mr. Bergen himself.

In the next place, you will remember that a fisherman was introduced as the next speaker, and I naturally thought that something had got mixed up, but lo and behold! it was Dr. Van Dyke again.

Then we had a letter of declination to speak by Dr. Behrends. Now, you know that in the first place a Dutchman cannot tell a lie. So Dr. Behrends did not attempt to make any excuse, except to say that he was not coming, but I expected that Dr. Van Dyke would at least say that Dr. Behrends had an attack of grippe, or something else, as an excuse for his absence.

So that left me with nothing to do—as Dr. Van Dyke did not fly off the handle and say anything about anti-expansion, and did not indulge in any of his eccentricities—but respond to my toast, which is a most painful thing for an after-dinner speaker to do.

In speaking of the impression that a foreigner gets of the land of our ancestors, the first thing is the appearance of the country when approaching it. If you arrive in a steamship at Amsterdam or Rotterdam, the former of which is called the Venice of the north, you ascend the river and canal, and are startled by finding that you are actually higher

on the deck of the vessel than the surrounding land through which you are passing, like a sea-gull sailing slowly through the air,—indeed, at high tide nearly up even with the second stories of the houses which line the bank of the waterway. You realize for the first time in a practical, striking fashion, the fact that the dry ground was indeed won from the bottom of the sea. This is further emphasized by the windmills. Of course you knew all about them and you expected to see the windmills, but you had no realization of their actuality. There they are in all directions, visible over the flat country as many as twenty at one time, working away, slashing their sails around unceasingly. They loom up in the foreground, they tower over the tree-tops, they appear amid the groups of houses, or they stand singly and alone in the broad landscape, but they all are busy, tirelessly busy, never stopping for an instant, never resting, clattering out “Can’t stop, can’t stop; we are fighting the water; if we give up this ‘everlasting demnition grind,’ if we pause, it will gain on us. Fight it, fight it, day and night!” Those monster windmills, compared with the little affairs which we are getting to use so universally for household labors, are as giants to pigmies, as steam-engines to sewing-machines. They seem to resemble huge living beings doomed to endless toil. They are the great guardian spirits of our fatherland.

The landscape, by its uniformity of levelness, has a depressing effect, and gives the newcomer an impression of dullness and dreariness, which only wears off when he comes in contact with the people. There are a few trees, clumps of them here and there, and the admiration for them and for the

little strip of woods near The Hague, called the Scheveningen Bosch, is hardly comprehensible to us who have been accustomed to treading the primeval forest, where we have walked for days surrounded by the hoary trees, counting their age by centuries, and with their leafy tops forming a canopy so dense as to be wholly impenetrable to the fierce rays even of our summer sun. We could find, within the confines of New York city, a woods as extensive as that of Scheveningen, and twenty such within the limits of our comparatively treeless Long Island. There are few old trees in Holland because there was no primeval land for them to grow on.

When the visitor gets acquainted with the people he will find them the most amiable, the most hospitable, the broadest and kindest-hearted, the most respectably jovial of any in Europe. You may be astonished when I tell you that the funniest funny paper in the world is published in Holland, and moreover that the jokes are such that they would not bring a blush to the cheek of the young person, while they would bring smiles to that person's lips, if not aches to that person's sides. It is as great a contrast to the unclean jokes of the French as are the manners of the residents of The Hague to those of the inhabitants of Paris. In Holland you are made at home, you are invited to the houses, you are taken into the families; in France you are never asked to cross the threshold of the door except to formal and necessary entertainments. Our American hospitality can be traced directly to Dutch ancestry, and although it is sometimes abused and ridiculed by foreigners who neither understand nor appreciate it, it speaks well for the honesty and

purity of the people who neither do evil to their hosts, nor expect their guests to do evil to them when they are hosts. The young ladies of The Hague run around the streets as gaily and safely and as innocently as the young ladies do in every city of America. This can be said of no other country of Europe. In none of the large cities of other nations would they be free from insult at least. The cleanness of Holland is proverbial, the cleanness of their houses and their streets; we are glad to add that it seems to enter into their hearts and manners as well. Let me mention an example of charity that is peculiarly appropriate on this occasion. Contributions were sent to be used at the installation of the young Queen in amounts greater than were actually needed. Instead of spending this overplus in ornamentation or useless extravagance or adding it to her own possessions she employed it in charity. She first dedicated one of her own palaces, a residence inherited directly from her father, as a hospital, and then she used this money to endow it. Could there be a nobler or sweeter memorial of her entrance upon her royal duties?

The more you know the people of Holland the more you respect them. The proverb says a people are not to be counted by their numbers, but by their virtues. You have the contrast of the Chinese and the Dutch, and we congratulate ourselves that we are derived from the latter, not the former stock. The first blood shed for liberty in Europe was shed in Holland. The first blood for liberty in this country was shed in the city of New York, at the battle of Golden Hill. The firm attitude of the people of our city had, after compelling the authorities here to deliver up all the

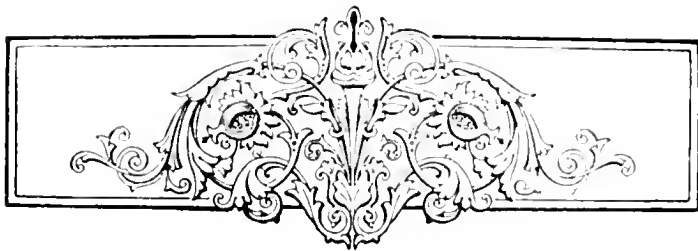
stamps sent to them and allow them to be burned in the presence of the public, forced the mother country to repeal the stamp tax. Over the erection of a liberty pole, however, there was a fierce contest with the soldiery, and the first patriot of the American Revolution was killed, just as the first ideas of liberty in Europe were bathed in Dutch blood two hundred years before.

Speaking of jokes, I will tell you one that a gentleman of Hebrew extraction unwittingly uttered in Rotterdam. There is a very exclusive club in that city, and while the utmost latitude is allowed in all religious matters, there exists socially a prejudice, which this club emphasized by refusing to admit members of that race. This gentleman was so good a fellow, so generous and amiable, and was so universally liked, that after a good deal of delay and hesitation he was elected to membership. Well, having admitted one Hebrew, it came naturally about that others were proposed, when, to the universal surprise, the most outspoken opponent was this very gentleman. "No, no," he said positively, "we don't want any more Jews in this club; we have Jews enough in this club—I am in!"

The people so resemble in appearance, as well as in habits, those of early New York, or perhaps I ought to say the New York of my youth, when it still retained most of its early characteristics, that I was frequently on the point of speaking to strangers in the streets, thinking that somehow or other I must be acquainted with them. Their virtues, like those of our nearer ancestors, are often derided as the homely virtues. If there are better virtues than the homely ones,

if there is any nation which has a monopoly of a superior sort of virtue, it would be a good thing to make the world acquainted with the fact. If courage for the right, courage to death in the last ditch, courage to starve as at Leyden, if truthfulness, if industry, if honesty in all transactions, —honesty in work, honesty in painting, honesty in thought and act as well as in money questions—if generosity, hospitality, benevolence, private kindness, and public spirit—if these are the homely virtues, thank heaven for them, and give us as many and as much of them as possible. Honesty is the foundation virtue of a people. The want of honesty in public men has lately brought Spain to ruin and France to shame; honesty has made England the great nation that she is to-day. While we have had some fears that it was diminishing in our own country in public life, we have at least one good example of it in one Dutchman at the head of the city of New York, and I am sure I express the sentiments of all of you when I add that we have another example of it in another Dutchman at the head of the State.





THE SEIZURE OF NEW NETHERLAND BY THE ENGLISH.



THE following account of the manner in which England robbed Holland of her American colony is taken from Mrs. Martha J. Lamb's ¹ *History of the City of New York*, vol. I., pp. 208, etc., by the kind permission of the publishers, Messrs. A. S. Barnes & Co., of New York, who hold the copyright of the work.

Meanwhile, in spite of treaties and at the risk of war, Charles and his ministers had resolved to seize New Netherland.

An expedition against the Dutch in America was at once ordered, but kept a profound secret, lest the States-General should send a squadron to aid their unprotected subjects. The Duke of York, who had been appointed Lord High Admiral of the British dominions, was to manage the enterprise. He borrowed of the king four war-vessels, on which he embarked four hundred and fifty well trained soldiers, under the command of Colonel Richard Nicolls, the groom of his bed-chamber, who was also commissioned as governor of the yet unpossessed territory.

Mischievous quarrels among the Indians to the North induced Stuyvesant to take a trip to Fort Orange. He had reached his destination and entered upon the work of reconcil-

¹ A society has been formed to erect a monument in memory of Mrs. Lamb, of which Mrs. E. E. Salisbury, New Haven, Conn., is treasurer.

ing the savages, when an express followed him to say that the English squadron was actually on the way from Boston to New Amsterdam. He hurried home, arriving only three days before the English banners floated over the bay, just below the Narrows. One of his first acts was to set all his own negro slaves and hired workmen at his farm threshing grain night and day, and carting it to the fort (August 29, 1664). Three weeks had been lost in false security; the city, alas! was ill prepared to stand a siege. The fort, and the wall at Wall Street, however strong a defense against the Indians, would avail positively nothing against a civilized foe; and there was the exposure on two rivers! Four hundred men were all that could be mustered, to bear arms. Six hundred pounds was the maximum of powder in the fort.

Stuyvesant regarded the situation with dismay. The English were in full possession of the harbor. He hastily called in the few soldiers from Esopus and other outposts, and, wishing to ascertain the condition of affairs on Long Island, sent to the English commander four commissioners, representing the council and the city, with a letter inquiring the object of his coming, and why he remained so long in the harbor without giving due notice. Nicolls replied that he had come to reduce the country to the obedience of the king of England, whose commission he displayed; and that he would send a letter to the Governor on the following day.

Saturday morning, August 30th, Sir George Cartwright and three other gentlemen came to the city, and were received with a formal salute from the guns of the Battery. The interview was ceremonious in the extreme. They bore from Nicolls to Stuyvesant a formal summons to surrender the province of New Netherland, with all its towns, forts, etc., at the same time promising to confirm his estate, life, and liberty to every man who should submit without opposition to the king's authority.

Meanwhile, Stuyvesant had been preparing an answer to the summons of Nicolls. It was an overwhelming argument, tracing the history of New Netherland through all its vicissitudes, and pointing out the absolute unsoundness of the English claim. He pictured in earnest language the consequences of any violation of the articles of peace so solemnly agreed upon by Charles and the States-General, and warned the English commander against aggression. He sent four of

his ablest advisers—two from his council and two from the city—to convey the document to Colonel Nicolls, and to “argue the matter” with him.

Nicolls declined discussion. He said the question of right did not concern him. He must and would take possession of the place. If the reasonable terms he offered were not accepted, he should proceed to attack. “On Thursday, I shall speak with you at the Manhattans,” he said, with dignity.

“Friends will be welcome if they come in a friendly manner,” replied one of the delegates.

“I shall come with my ships and soldiers, and he will be a bold messenger indeed who will dare to come on board and solicit terms,” was his rejoinder.

“What, then, is to be done?” was asked.

“Hoist the white flag of peace at the fort, and I may take something into consideration.”

The delegates returned sadly to New Amsterdam. Nicolls, seeing that Stuyvesant was not disposed to surrender, made preliminary arrangements for storming the city. He called the people of Long Island together at Gravesend, and published the king’s patent to the Duke of York, and his own commission, in their presence. Winthrop announced, on behalf of Connecticut, that, as the king’s pleasure was now fully signified, the jurisdiction which that colony had claimed and exercised over Long Island “ceased and became null.” Nicolls promised to confirm all the civil officers who had been appointed by Connecticut,—which gave immense satisfaction.

Volunteers, to swell his army, came from all parts of the island. Prospects of plunder seemed to have entered largely into their calculations. The citizens of New Amsterdam regarded them as their deadly enemies; and well they might, at this juncture, for threats and curses filled the air, and rovers talked openly of “where the young women lived who wore chains of gold.”

The volunteers were encamped just below Breuckelen, to be ready to storm the city by land. Nicolls sent a few of his troops to join them. It was rumored that six hundred Northern savages and one hundred and fifty Frenchmen had reinforced the English forces against the Dutch. On the morning of September 5th Nicolls came up under full sail, and anchored between the fort and Governor’s Island. The crisis had come. New Amsterdam, with its population of fifteen

hundred souls, "was encircled round about," without any means of deliverance. "It is a matter of desperation rather than soldiership to attempt to hold the fort," said Vice-Governor De Sille.

Stuyvesant stood in one of the angles of the fort, near where the gunner held a burning match, awaiting the order to fire at the approaching vessels. He had been expostulated with by one and another, who saw only intimation and ruin in resisting a foe with such extraordinary advantage in point of numbers; but to all he had answered, with emphasis, "I must act in obedience to orders." "It is madness," said Domine Megapolensis, laying his hand lovingly upon the Governor's shoulder. "Do you not see that there is no help for us either to the north or to the south, to the east or to the west? What will our twenty guns do in the face of the sixty-two which are pointed towards us on yonder frigates? Pray, do not be the first to shed blood!"

Just then, a paper was brought to Stuyvesant signed by ninety-three of the principal citizens, including the burgomasters and schepens, and his own son, Balthazar, urging with manly arguments that he would not doom the city to ashes and spill innocent blood, as it was evident the sacrifice could avail nothing in the end. He read the appeal with white lips and with unspeakable sorrow expressed in every feature. His only remark was, "I had rather be carried to my grave." Five minutes later, the white flag waved above the fort.

The conquest of Long Island and New Amsterdam has been widely stigmatized as an act of peculiar national baseness. It was matured in secret and accomplished with a deliberate deceit towards a friendly government. It provoked a war which disgraced the reign of Charles II.; a war in which Dutch fleets not only swept the Channel, but entered the Thames, burned the warehouses and dock-yards at Chatham, and maddened and terrified the citizens of London with the roar of their cannon. And yet, unjustifiable as it surely was for an undeclared enemy to sneak into a remote harbor and treacherously seize a province, the temptation furnished by the circumstances of the case may perhaps be cited as a sort of palliation of the deed. The West India Company and the States-General had always undervalued New Netherland; it was their neglect of it which had been the most potent stimulus to

English ambition ; and finally, the event itself could not have been avoided by the Dutch government unless all their previous policy had been reversed and their title planted upon a more tenable basis.

NOTE BY THE SECRETARY.

What an illustration of the ideas of national morality that obtain among many, is found in these closing lines ! While admitting that it was unjustifiable for England to "sneak into" New Amsterdam and "treacherously seize a province" belonging to a nation with which it was not at war, this New England historian finds palliation in "the temptation furnished by the circumstances of the case" ! That is to say, because the Netherlands did not maintain in their American colony an army sufficient to resist an invasion by England, the turpitude of England's deed is less black ! The assertions in the last sentence we have quoted from Mrs. Lamb are utterly unsupported by authorities. The title of the Dutch to the country was incontrovertible, as was shown by Stuyvesant in the paper above mentioned. The Dutch government did not "undervalue New Netherland," nor "neglect it." In the Year Book for 1896 we gave the names of a few of the ships sent by the Dutch West India Company—with emigrants—during the seven years preceding the English usurpation, and these were but a small portion of the vessels sent out by that Company,—which was very energetic in seeking to encourage colonization, furnishing the settlers with money, cattle, agricultural implements, seeds, tools, building materials, etc. And, too, it must be borne in mind that ten years before this seizure of New Netherland the people of Holland had been crushed and ruined by the unprovoked war made upon them by England.

Pontalis, in his life of John De Witt, Grand Pensionary of Holland, says, vol. i., p. 132 : "Elated by the downfall of royalty, the English government (under Cromwell) had yielded to the temptations of an unbounded ambition. The Parliamentary envoys were commissioned to obtain the consent of the States-General to the union of the two nations, under the authority of a great Common Council, which should sit in England. This was to demand from the United Provinces the sacrifice of their independence, by obliging them to accept the laws of the stronger state. The association of a great, compact, and well-united republic with a confederation of prov-

inces, each of which had its own government, could only end in giving England the lion's share, as she had everything to gain, while the United Provinces had everything to lose. The States-General, therefore, rejected with one accord a proposal destined to bring the republic into slavery, or at least into vassalage. The demand which was imperiously made upon them to banish from their territory the sons of Charles I. and their chief partisans, found no greater favor with them, and the [English] Parliament began to show irritation at being unable to dictate to them its orders.

"The Parliamentary ambassadors left the Hague in a haughty and threatening mood. Their departure was followed by two measures which showed clearly the arrogant and aggressive policy of the English government. The Parliament announced its warlike intentions by the celebrated Act known under the name of the Navigation Act, which prohibited all foreign vessels from importing into England any merchandise except the product of the soil or of the industry of their own country; thereby aiming an irreparable blow at Holland, whose transport trade, valued at forty million pounds, was her chief source of wealth. The Navigation Act was followed by letters of marque given to English traders, authorizing them to indemnify themselves for pretended damage inflicted on them by the navy of the United Provinces. Soon after, the seizure of seventy merchant vessels carrying the Dutch flag [two thousand Dutch ships were subsequently seized] showed the States-General that they had no longer any consideration to hope for. The accidental though almost inevitable encounter of the two fleets, commanded, one by Admiral Tromp, the other by the English Admiral Blake, who had seized on the pretext of the refusal or delay to salute his flag for commencing the attack, gave the signal for hostilities."

The war which ensued was altogether a naval campaign, in which the English had a vast superiority in the number and size of ships, number and calibre of their guns, and in the strength of their crews. In 1652, Tromp surprised the English fleet, drove them into the Thames, and sailed victoriously through the English Channel, carrying a broom at his mast-head. But the disparity in numbers and resources between "brave little Holland" and England's mighty power was too great, and after two years, in 1654, England remained the

"Mistress of the Seas," and the Netherlands were much impoverished. "The country was filled with beggars ; the richer families were emigrating to Flanders ; grass grew in the streets, and in the town of Amsterdam 1500 houses might be counted to be let."

It was ten years after the close of this war, by which Holland had been left so weakened, and while the two countries were at peace, that the English seized without any warrant of right the province of New Netherland. It adds to the infamy of the deed that it was perpetrated under the authority of Charles II., to whom Holland had given asylum when driven from England, and had entertained him most royally, and which act of hospitality on the part of the States-General had been made by Cromwell one of the pretexts for waging war against them.

England evermore has shown that her actuating principle has been "might makes right," and that the sacredness of titles or of treaties is only regarded by her when there is sufficient military strength behind them to enforce their observance by others.

From Broadhead's *History of the State of New York*, pp. 734, 735, 745 :

"The population of the province [New Netherland] was now, 1664, full ten thousand, while New Amsterdam contained fifteen hundred, and wore an air of great prosperity.

"English jealousy had, meanwhile, grown with the increasing commerce of Holland, and a rupture with the Dutch appeared to be near at hand. The East India [English] directors complained of their formidable Batavian rivals. The African Company, of which the King's brother, James, Duke of York, was the governor, denounced the Dutch West India Company, which had striven to secure its territory on the Gold Coast from English intruders. James, who had been libelled in Holland, became the advocate of his African Company with the King and with Parliament ; and Downing, the British Ambassador at the Hague, having a personal interest, with menacing

language pressed exorbitant demands for damages upon the States. An expedition, under Sir Robert Holmes, was secretly dispatched against the Dutch possessions in Africa; and aggressions, which Clarendon describes as 'without any shadow of justice,' were committed in the midst of a covenanted peace.

"A still more iniquitous measure was soon arranged. . . . To accomplish all objects at one blow, England now determined boldly to rob Holland of her American province.

"The reduction of New Netherland was now accomplished. All that could be further done was to change its name; and to glorify one of the most bigoted princes in English history, the royal province was ordered to be called 'New York.' . . . The flag of England was at length triumphantly displayed where, for half a century, that of Holland had righteously waved; and from Virginia to Canada, the King of Great Britain was acknowledged as Sovereign. Viewed in all its aspects, the events which gave to the whole of that country a unity in allegiance and to which a misgoverned people complacently submitted,¹ was as inevitable as it was momentous. But, whatever may have been its ultimate consequences, this treacherous and violent seizure of the territory and possessions of an unsuspecting ally was no less a breach of private justice than of public faith. It may, indeed, be affirmed that, among all the acts of selfish perfidy which royal ingratitude conceived and executed, there have been few more characteristic, and none more base.

"Much of what has been written of American history has been written by those who, from habit or prejudice, have been inclined to magnify the influence and extol the merit of the Anglo-Saxon race, at the expense of every other element which has assisted to form the national greatness.

"In no particular has this been more remarkable than in the unjust view which has so often been taken of the founders of New York. Holland has long been a theme for the ridicule of British writers; and even in this country the character and manners of the Dutch have been made the subjects of an un-

¹ Note by the Secretary: It has not been proven that the people were "misgoverned," and the statement that they "complacently submitted" is completely neutralized by the fact that, after nine years of English rule, the citizens hailed with the greatest enthusiasm the re-establishment of Dutch authority when, in 1673, the States-General, during the war with England, recaptured the province.

worthy depreciation, caused perhaps, in some instances, by too ready an imitation of those provincial chroniclers who could see little good in their 'noxious neighbors' of New Netherland.

"Yet, without undervaluing others, it may confidently be claimed that to no nation in the world is the Republic of the West more indebted than to the United Provinces, for the idea of the confederation of sovereign states ; for noble principles of constitutional freedom ; for magnanimous sentiments of religious toleration ; for characteristic sympathy with the subjects of oppression ; for liberal doctrines in trade and commerce ; for illustrious patterns of private integrity and public virtue ; and for generous and timely aid in the establishment of independence. Nowhere among the people of the United States can men be found excelling in honesty, industry, courtesy, or accomplishment the posterity of the early Dutch settlers in New Netherland.

"And when the providence of God decreed that the rights of humanity were again to be maintained through long years of endurance and of war, the descendants of Hollanders nobly emulated the example of their forefathers ; nor was their steadfast patriotism outdone by that of any of the heroes in the strife which made the blood-stained soil of New York and New Jersey the Netherlands of America."





The Albany Banquet.



THE members of the Holland Society in Albany and vicinity gave a dinner in honor of our fellow-member, Governor Theodore Roosevelt, at the Fort Orange Club, on Tuesday, January 24, 1899.

The committee in charge of the affair consisted of Dr. Albert Vander Veer, Vice-President for Albany County, and Messrs. Richard Varick De Witt, Charles Visscher Winne, Isaac De Freest Lansing, Charles Frederick Van Benthuisen, and Miles Woodward Vosburgh.

The account in one of the Albany papers states:

“The dinner given by the members of the Albany branch of the Holland Society to Governor Roosevelt at the Fort Orange Club last night, was perhaps the most successful dinner the society has given in this vicinity. The prominent representatives of the old Dutch families of old Dutch Albany were present, together with several well-known out-of-town members. The dining-room of the Fort Orange Club was decorated in the most elaborate manner. Large groups of palms were placed at salient points in the room, and connecting them were banks of nephrolepis ferns and laurel roping. Between these

were draped the Holland colors of this era and the red, white, and blue. The side chandeliers were draped with small American silk flags, tied with bows of orange ribbon. The large central chandeliers were festooned with southern laurel, and entwined with orange ribbon. In the recess where the fireplace is, a great moose-head appeared above, looking out from a number of Norfolk pine trees with banks of moss and ferns, while from overhead, southern smilax hung from the ceiling in natural grace. The tables were arranged in a horse-shoe form. An immense basket of yellow tulips was set in the place of honor opposite the Governor, while in front of every guest a tall thin vase stood, tied with a bow of orange ribbon, holding a specimen Pournesol tulip, the variegated yellow and red variety. The centres of the tables were decorated with plants of lilies of the valley, asparagus sprengerin, hyacinths, darallia moarearo ferns, daffodils, etc., all the pots being handsomely covered with orange coverings and trimmed with orange ribbon. The effect of the whole room was exquisite.

Those present were :

Governor Theodore Roosevelt, Consul-General Planten, Rev. E. P. Johnson, and Dr. MacDonald, guests of the society ; Dr. Albert Vander Veer, John G. Myers, Charles L. Pruyn, G. A. Van Allen, Richard V. De Witt, Charles H. Van Heusen, W. N. S. Sanders, John L. Van Valkenburgh, Gerrit V. Lansing, F. C. Huyck, E. N. Huyck, Robert C. Pruyn, E. A. Groesbeck, A. V. Bensen, I. D. F. Lansing, M. W. Vosburgh, Edward W. Visscher, Charles V. Winne, C. F. Van Benthuyzen, Thomas J. Van Alstyne, Abraham Lansing, Jasper Van Wormer, Albany ; Simon J. Schermerhorn, T. Low Barhydt, Clark Witbeck, W. T. Hanson, N. Irving Schermerhorn, Simon Schermerhorn, Josiah Van Vranken, W. G. Schermerhorn, Schenectady ; T. A. Knickerbocker, John Knickerbocker, Troy ; John Van Voorhis, Eugene Van Voorhis, Rochester ; William Harmon Van Allen, Elmira ; Charles K. Van Vleck, Hudson ; Alfred De Graff, Fonda ; A. T. Clearwater, Kingston ; William C. Groesbeck, Lansingburg ; James B. Van Woert, New York ; D. H. Van Auken, Cohoes. Albany guests : C. H. Van Antwerp, Donald McCredie, Clark F. Durant, William L. Visscher, W. H. Van Wormer, S. W. Rosendale, Andrew G. White, Brig.-Gen. Bradley T. Johnson, A. V. De Witt."

MENU

Canapés of Caviar à la Russe		AMONTELLATO AND PHILLES.
Blue Points		HAUT SAUTERNE DE G.
Cream à la Reine		AMONTELLATO.
Olives	Almonds	Radishes.
FILET OF POMFANO À LA LOQUELLEUSE		HAUT SAUTERNE DE G.
Château Potatoes	Cucumbers	
Terrapin à la Maryland		MOÛT & CHANDON.
		Imperial Dry.
Rissoles of Sweetbreads, Volonté		
SADDLE OF MUTTON, CUCUMBER JELLY		
Potato Croquettes	French String Beans	
Sorbet au Kirsch		CIGARETTES.
TROFFED PHILADELPHIA SQUAB ON TOAST		
Lettuce and Tomatoes Mayonnaise		
Fruit Ices	Olykoecken	Fancy Cake
Camembert Cheese		Toasted Crackers
Fruit	Coffee	COGNAC.
Cigars		CRÈME DE MINTHE.

TOAST LIST.

1. OUR DUTCH GOVERNOR. The first in more than fifty years. May he receive as loyal support from the public, in his official duties, as was given him in the famous charge at San Juan.

"Give them great meals of beef, and iron and steel,
They will eat like wolves and fight like devils."

SHAKESPEARE, *Henry V.*

GOVERNOR THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

2. OUR MUNICIPALITY. A Mayor - Burgomaster
worthy of our ancestors.

"As the Laws are above magistrates, so are the magistrates
above the people."

CICERO.

MAYOR THOMAS J. VAN ALSTYNE.

3. QUEEN WILHELMINA. May the same allegiance
given by the Albany Dutchmen to Holland's
Queen, the same friendly spirit between the
Old and the New Netherland, continue to
exist, growing stronger each year.

"Sail on, nor fear to breast the sea ;
Our hearts, our hopes, are all with thee."

LONGFELLOW, "Building of the Ship."

CONSUL-GENERAL JOHN R. PLANTEN.

4. OUR CITY. The home of Olykoecks and gable
ends. If not a Van, then better yet, a
Lansing.

"The people are the city."

SHAKESPEARE, *Coriolanus*.

HON. ABRAHAM LANSING.

5. UNION UNIVERSITY WITH ITS DUTCH ANTE-
CEDENTS.

"Impartially their talents scan,
Just education makes the man."

GAY, "To a Mother."

PRESIDENT ANDREW VAN VRANKEN RAYMOND,
D.D.

6. DUTCH-AMERICANISM.

"Mark what unvary'd laws preserve each state,
Laws wise as nature, and as fixed as Fate."

POPE, "Essay on Man."

HON. JOHN VAN VOORHIS.

7. THE DUTCH AS LEGAL LIGHTS.

"To whom can riches give repate or trust,
Content or pleasure, but the good and just?"

HON. A. T. CLEARWATER.

8. A SCOTCH-DUTCHMAN. Beyond a doubt a Dutchman, though coming to us by way of Scotland.

"The noblest prospect which a Scotchman ever sees is the highroad that leads him to Holland."

SAMUEL JOHNSON.

WILLIS G. MACDONALD, M.D.

Dr. Vander Veer acted as toast-master.

A very patriotic and loyal prayer in behalf of Queen Wilhelmina, the Holland Society of New York, and our Dutch Governor, was offered by the Rev. E. P. Johnson, D.D., pastor of the First Reformed Church of Albany.





HON. J. P. COLEMAN, VLL.



SPEECH OF GOVERNOR ROOSEVELT.

OUR DUTCH GOVERNOR. The first in more than fifty years. May he receive as loyal support from the public, in his official duties, as was given him in the famous charge at San Juan.

"Give them great meals of beef, and iron and steel,
They will eat like wolves and fight like devils."



GOVERNOR ROOSEVELT responded to the first toast. He was very happy in his return of thanks for the privilege afforded him of meeting the Dutchmen of Albany, particularly those who are members of the Holland Society, greeting them as fellow-members. He spoke with a good deal of earnestness of the past history of Holland, its energetic citizens, and the stamp they had impressed upon the colonization of this State. He emphasized greatly that it was of little avail what one's position in life was, whether born to labor or luxury, that action, intense action, was absolutely necessary. Man must do his own work. He must show his faith by his works, and the building up of one's life, the suc-

cess of one's individual career, must depend largely upon the amount of energy and vitality he puts into his labors. Man amounts to little except he has some individualism, some object in life, and bends all his energies in that direction. Let his efforts be for good, let them be for the benefit of the public. He must place his standard well up and aim to reach it with all the self-control and bringing together of factors that will lead to success.

The Governor had more to say, and this is but a brief abstract of his remarks. When he had finished speaking he was given three cheers and a tiger with a royal will.



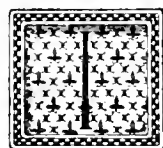


SPEECH OF MAYOR VAN ALSTYNE.

OUR MUNICIPALITY. A Mayor-Burgomaster worthy of our ancestors.

"As the Laws are above magistrates, so are the magistrates above the people."

Mr. Chairman and Brethren of the Holland Society:



HAVE had placed in my hands, since coming to the banquet table, the programme of the after-dinner proceedings. I find, in second place, the toast, "Our Municipality ; a Mayor-Burgomaster worthy of our ancestors," with my name as respondent. But a little distance below I find an additional toast, "Our City ; the home of Olykoecks and gable ends ; if not a Van, then, better yet, a Lansing. The People Are the City." Respondent, Mr. Lansing.

That which seemed a privilege in the toast assigned is eliminated by the toast which follows, and your Chairman has got me to act the play of *Hamlet* with "Hamlet" left out.

Albany has been of considerable importance in

the history of the western continent, the establishment and growth of the American Republic, and that civilization which, transplanted from behind the dykes of Holland, and brought to highest perfection in America, is now making its impress, for better, upon all the peoples of the earth.

The American continents had remained in obscurity for an unreckoned period of time. If they ever had been known to any of the inhabitants of the eastern hemisphere, the time of such knowledge was so remote that it had passed out of the memory of man. After discovery, by the energy and well-directed philosophy of Columbus, they were allowed, especially so far as the northern section was concerned, to remain in abeyance for a hundred years, without attempt at settlement. More than a hundred years after discovery, Holland enterprise took the matter of exploration in hand, principally for commercial purposes, and the first settlement was made by these ever-industrious and outreaching Dutchmen at the fuyk, now Albany.

Out of the settlement, almost immediately came the establishment of church organization and service. The people—I beg pardon—the municipality was not content in creating this privilege for the inhabitants within its stockades. It insisted, and used means to enforce the insistence, that all of like religious faith, living within reaching distance in the surrounding country, should be parishioners of its church and induced to observe the rules and regulations governing it.

After a time, when success had been attained, when from a condition of limited circumstances the settlement had become strong in possession and, incidentally, wealthy, when the number of the

“gable ends of its houses and their inmates” had increased, not largely, but substantially, it applied to the Governor of the province for a charter as a city.

Thomas Dongan, then acting Governor, on the 22d day of July, 1686, over his signature, granted a charter, which has from that day to this, with emendations and changes, been the foundation of its individuality.

You will permit me to recite from the record :
 “Whereas the town of Albany is an ancient town within the province, etc. I, Thomas Dongan, by virtue of the commission and authority unto me given, and power in me residing, at the humble petition of the justices of the peace of the said town of Albany, and for divers other good causes and considerations me thereunto moving, have given, granted, ratified and confirmed &c., unto the said inhabitants of the said town hereinafter agreed to be called by the name or names of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of Albany, all and every such and the same liberty, privileges, franchises, rights, free customs, jurisdictions and immunities which they have anciently had, held and enjoyed and the aforesaid public buildings, accommodations and conveniences, pieces or parcels of ground in the said town, that is to say, the said town hall or stadt house, with the ground thereunto belonging ; the said church or meeting place, with the ground about the same ; the said burying place and watch house and grounds thereto belonging ; the said pasture and aforementioned ferry, with their and every of their rights, members and appurtenances, together with all their profits, benefits, advantages,” &c., &c.

The recitals in the charter attest that Albany, in 1686, had not only advanced in years, but in strength and respectability, and was an integer and effective force in the development of the western continent.

To talk of Albany is to recite an oft-told tale—but a tale that never wanes by wearing.

Albany did not abate her regard for the church nor the school. The first meeting-house had stood at the junction of Handler and Jonkers streets from a date soon after the settlement to the granting of the charter. The earliest of her enactments, as a city, was to provide officers to maintain perfect order during church service. Her next act was to prohibit boys and idle men from riding down-hill on sleighs, to the danger of the personal safety of ladies on their way to church. It was only a little later that the city endowed the church with the outlying land of the pasture. The pasture continued to be a source of revenue, by rentals and alienation, to aid it in its religious purposes and provide relief for the indigent and suffering poor, for more than two hundred years thereafter. And, finally, when it became necessary to remove the old meeting-house, the city paid five hundred dollars for the church site alone.

The municipality early took an interest in the establishment of schools. The Lancasterian school, the first in line of a free school, was established by it in 1815 and maintained until 1834. When this school was suspended, the buildings which had been used as schoolhouse and the ground belonging to it were granted by the city to the then newly organized Albany Medical College. This college, from the day of its dedication to the pres-

ent, has stood in the front rank of educational institutions of its kind. Its alumni include many names of eminent distinction, and its chief chair is now honored by incumbency of our esteemed friend and brother, Dr. Vander Veer.

An attempt had been made by some of our citizens, prior to 1835, to establish an academy for the higher education of the youth of the city. The people having failed in this enterprise, the city took the matter in hand and, at an expense of nearly one hundred thousand dollars, built the academy which now stands on the brow of the central of the five historic hills of Albany. In its architectural lines it is a structure of beauty. It has not only served the purpose of our people, but has attracted the attention and commendation of observant travellers from most foreign countries.

Albany has gone farther, and has devoted earnest endeavor continuously to increase the privileges for education in the field of the free common school, now conducted throughout the State. It maintains a high school, an advanced step to the grammar schools, which are higher in their grade than the common district free school, at an annual expense of much money.

So much for Albany, gentlemen, in connection with the church and the school. It is but the hundredth part of her roll of merit. The rest must be left untold.

Albany, too, has been phenomenally active in development of the commerce of the country. When we reflect upon the progress of development in this line of human industry, it will occur to us that the chief facility consists in transportation, and to-

day the principal means in that behalf consist in carriage by vessel and by railway car.

Of course the vessel in its crude form has existed from the earliest periods of time. The semi-civilized, even the aborigines, observed the floating log in the current of the stream. It was perfectly natural they should avail themselves of something of the kind for crossing streams and for transportation. The dugout succeeded the log, and the rude skiff the dugout. From these came the uncouth vessels that were used at the time of the discovery of America. The tubs that then floated at will of wind and wave have now become the palatial structures that ply the seas. Sails and wind were unreliable as means of propulsion. Necessity and genius struck hands, and out of it came the adoption of steam. The engine and the screw are masters of wave and wind.

It will be remembered that the first really successful demonstration that steam could be made available in this respect was the voyage of the *Clermont* in 1807 from the city of New York to the city of Albany. Robert R. Livingston, a descendant of one of Albany's earliest public chief officials, was a prime promoter in the development of this enterprise. Albany was, in compliment to him and the memory of his ancestors, the terminal of the first attempted and successful voyage. Out of this beginning have come the great steamships that cross the ocean, no longer of wood, but of iron and steel, revolutionizing ocean travel and at the same time minimizing the space of time necessary therefor.

Again, when it became necessary that more rapid and enlarged means of transportation should suc-

ceed that of the team and wagon, tramways were built and railway cars were constructed. The fact that steam could be used for the propulsion of vessels being established, it was found that it could be made applicable to the locomotion of cars. It was out of that that the great railway system of America has arisen, which led and leads all others in the world. It will be remembered that Albany was the starting-place of the first railway passenger train on the soil of the western continent.

Albany in its government has always been broad, equitable, just, and liberal, recognizing the rights of the people, irrespective of race, descent, or religious faith, giving unto each equal privilege and like recognition in making laws and conducting public affairs. Albany has ever been sensitive touching its municipal prerogatives and the individual rights of its citizens.

When in the minds of the best thinkers of America it seemed necessary for the various colonies constituting the settlements of the western hemisphere to confer together for mutual protection and safety, Albany was selected as the place of council. It was here, the plan to some extent was conceived and formulated which ultimately culminated in the Republic of America—the United States.

In other respects Albany has been progressive and a pioneer.

What is it that brings all parts of the world in juxtaposition? What is it that renders the occurrences of the evening in Berlin the possible news at the breakfast table of our town on the following morning? Naught but the telegraph whose cables are stretched beneath the depths of the ocean from

land to land, from shore to shore, and across continents, girdling the world in an unbroken line, along which the lightning flashes bear messages of events of each succeeding hour from point to point the most remote in distance from each other.

It should never be forgotten that to the scientific research and earnest endeavor of citizens of Albany are due the invention and application of the telegraph.

Albany was wise when she extended her liberality and built the beautiful structure in the park below us, the Albany Academy. Albany did well when by her contribution she placed in the various chairs of that academy men of earnest purpose and untiring industry in scientific research, men who could conceive and have the energy of conviction to attempt development. The men who discovered the possibility and assured the adaptation of electricity as the bearer of messages the world round were teachers in our Boys' Academy.

And so in many other instances, did the hour permit me the privilege, I should be able to recite additional incidents where Albany has been first in endeavor and chief in accomplishing many of the things which have contributed to the greatest comfort and lasting benefit of mankind.

Albany for many years has been the seat of government of the Empire State of the Union. This fact has added undoubtedly to her consideration and privileges. When made the capital city, the state was poor and Albany gave it quarters. Later a capitol building was erected for joint use of the state, the county, and the city, the rates of contribution to expense being about two to the state to one to the city. All that is of the past.

The granite building on the block adjoining that on which we are all assembled is the wonder, if not the glory, of the age. It represents twenty-three millions of dollars. It is here to stay. While it speaks the greatness and wealth of the State, the building of more correct and classical design, dimmed by its shadow at evening tide, is its equal in grace and beauty, and the City Hall typifies the city as the Capitol does the state.

I cannot mention our other public buildings—astronomical observatory, hygienic laboratory, cathedrals, churches, hospitals, or asylums. Our park and resorts of pleasure and pastime would each be a theme of discourse, as they are a source of pride to the city.

In addition to what I have recited, when the first survey of the State was made with a view of meeting the requirements of transportation, the men who conceived, and impressed upon the public mind, the idea of a canal and who made such survey were residents of Albany. It was owing to the labor of those men that the State, subsequently directed by the wise counsel of DeWitt Clinton, the then Governor, built the Erie Canal, in 1825, which has been one of the main arteries of vitality extending from the Western lakes to this city. A current of vivifying life has thus flowed from the plains of the West, the great fields of agriculture, to the cities of the Atlantic coast, the great ports of commerce and the sites of manufacture.

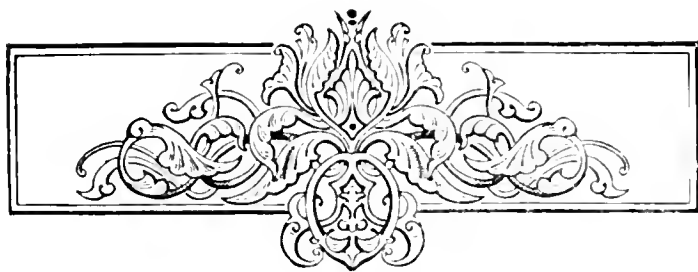
Gentlemen, the respectful attention you have given to my imperfect and incomplete recital of the past of Albany manifests your interest in, and appreciation of, our ancient city. Its treasure house of historic record is stored with jewels, rich and

rare—but the pointer on yonder dial admonishes me of the flight of time.

I reluctantly suspend recital with the declaration that I am proud not only of being a descendant of the earliest pioneers who first plied their industry in founding the city with assiduity, like the beaver, native, and still holding his settlement on the banks of the neighboring streams, but also of the association with the sons of like pioneers, by whom I am now surrounded.

As Albany was the product of the Dutchmen's earliest endeavor in America, so may it remain the pride of their descendants through all future time.





SPEECH OF MR. PLANTEN.

QUEEN WILHELMINA. May the same allegiance given by the Albany Dutchmen to Holland's Queen, the same friendly spirit between the Old and the New Netherland, continue to exist, growing stronger each year.

"Sail on, nor fear to breast the sea ;
Our hearts our hopes, are all with thee."



R. PRESIDENT, Members of the Holland Society of Albany, formerly Beverwyck, and Guests, I beg you to accept my sincere appreciation for the so very cordial greeting given to the toast to which it is my very great pleasure to be called upon to respond.

First and foremost, I tender you in the name of Her Majesty Queen Wilhelmina and people, the thanks which are due you for the warm, affectionate regard so freely expressed, and the enthusiasm wherewith you thus honor her and the nation whom it is my privilege to represent. We are, as co-descendants, justly proud of being so closely linked to that nation whose historic record and

character are most truly set forth in these lines, no doubt familiar to you all :

"What builds a nation's bulwarks high and its foundations firm ?

What makes it mighty to defy the foes that round it storm ?
Not gold, but only men can make a people great and strong,
Men who for truth and honor's sake stand fast and suffer long ;

Brave men who watch while others sleep, who fight while others fly,

They plant a nation's pillars deep and lift them to the sky."

I have been asked to tell you the story of those eventful days in September last that gave Old Holland a holiday season, in which not only its own people, but the nations of the world took great interest, and which he or she who was fortunate enough to be an eye-witness will retain the most happy recollection of for all coming time.

Reaching Holland in June, I had ample time to note how very general preparation was being made to show the nation's sympathy and joy, with loving regard for their Queen, whose induction to office was to take place on September 9th. Any one who has not been a witness of the universal enthusiasm of the people for the Queen, their ruler, can form no conception of the undivided affection accorded to her, wishing her a future of peace, good-will, and happiness, in which you and I, I am sure, readily join with them.

Hoping that the wisdom of her reign
Shall prove the glory of her life,
Thus history's record of her name,
May add new lustre to the House of Orange fame.

The day previous to the coronation, her Majesty came to Amsterdam and after her entry took a

drive through the city, witnessing a grand tournament of athletic sports. Her arrival on these grounds was made the occasion of sending messages by carrier pigeons, some four or five thousand, simultaneously to different places, to announce the presence of her Majesty in the capital.

The coronation ceremonies were of a most imposing character, and not to be forgotten by any one who was fortunate enough to be within the walls of the New Church where they took place. There is nothing imposing in the exterior of this building, in fact it would hardly be noticed in passing, from the manner in which it is hidden by buildings around it, were it not for its walls towering above them.

On entering the church, its height and large size at once become apparent, having a seating capacity for several thousand people. On my entering I found nearly every seat occupied and standing-room likewise. The morning of September 9th, though not dark or dreary, yet conveyed the fear that clouds might bar sunshine, a gloomy outlook for the brightness which would be in accord with the hopes of old and young for a gladsome sky, as betokening a happy reign to the Queen, not inappropriately claimed to be their "Queen of Hearts." After some patient waiting, the joyous noise from the masses that surrounded the palace square made it evident to the audience that the royal party were on the way and would soon reach the church where watchful eyes and warm hearts were waiting to bid welcome to their beloved sovereign and the no-less-esteemed Queen Regent, to whom the nation is also most fondly attached. The procession entered the building by

the doorway, over which the "Memorial Window" has been placed, which represents in symbolic allegory the genealogical record of the House of Orange from William the Silent to the coronation of the present Queen.

This window, a tribute of popular subscriptions, is imposing in size and masterly in execution. The old legend still holds good, namely, that an "Orange Sun" always presents itself on all special occasions of the House of Orange; it was so when darkness and disappointment in its historic life threatened to crush out the existence of the nation in the long past. This was verified on August 31, 1880, when the present queen was born, bringing new hopes and life to the nation. In the present it was manifested by the clouds lifting and an "Orange Sun" bringing brightness over the path which led to the church and through its portals, making light the outlook to the throne, so soon to welcome her Majesty in assuming the responsibilities as ruler. On her Majesty's entering, the church was most gloriously lighted. The sun shone out with radiance and the beautiful, now historic, window, under which she passed showed forth in most minute detail its magnificent historic features, while the interior as a whole, with its large floral display, bountiful flags, and many emblems of heroic decorations, made a most brilliant effect, the great "Orange" light coming through the many large windows at sides and nave making the appearance indeed festive in brightness of colors, a most beautiful, harmonious effect. The audience, largely government, army, and naval officials, wore gala costume, while all others present were in full dress; the total number of persons present was seven or

eight thousand, every available space being occupied. This grand audience awaited the coming of the Queen and suite, standing while the organ pealed forth its music and a large choir sang the national hymn *Wilhelmus*, which music is known to you all.

On the evening of the coronation day a gala performance was given in the Theatre at Amsterdam, attended only by the Queen, Queen Regent, their suites, officials of the court, government, naval and army officers and guests.

It may be interesting to you to know that on September 12th, a special Thanksgiving service was held in the English Reformed Church at Amsterdam, at which our mutual friend, the Rev. Dr. W. Elliot Griffiths delivered an address upon "God's Providence in Dutch and American History," and a closing hymn was sung to the tune of *Wilhelmus* of which the words are as follows :

"Of Nassau and Orania
A true Dutch princess she ;
The crown of trusty Holland
Long on her head may be !
Our country she will guard it
With firm and faithful hand ;
O God, we humbly pray Thee
To shield our Queen and Land.

"Our faith in God ne'er faileth :
As in the days gone by,
His providence prevailleth,
He listeneth to our cry.
O, Gentle Queen, to guard thee,
Our lives, our all, we'll yield ;
For us the Nassau princes
Died on the battlefield.

" We beg of God to grant her
 A long and happy reign,
 That He her Guide and Helper
 Forever will remain,
 When troubles e'er assail her
 Be Thou, O Lord, her Shield !
 Against oppression ever
 May she her sceptre wield.

" To God, the Lord of Power,
 We trust our Queen and Land,
 For in the danger's hour,
 He 'll guard both with strong hand,
 Of Nassau and Orania
 A true Dutch princess she ;
 The Queen of trusty Holland
 Her people's pride shall be."

The coronation ceremonies were of a most impressive character. No one present can ever fail to remember the earnestly distinct manner in which her Majesty's address to her people was delivered. Her voice, powerful and melodious, rose to a climax of most earnest sincerity, void of the least tremor, yet most audibly conscious of the responsibility she assumed. When the moment of supreme importance to her, the taking the oath of office, had come, her voice reached the full extent of the building, and no one present, it has been admitted, missed a single word uttered. Her voice was more distinct than that of most members of parliament, all of whom in person took the oath of allegiance to the Queen. The entire ceremony occupied fully an hour. The Queen and suite retired first, then followed officials, ministers, and military, the whole audience standing while these passed from the building. Those remaining were then given an opportunity to view the entire church, before pass-

ing out to mingle with the vast crowds outside, and wend their way homeward, or wander through the various parts of the city, which as a whole was indeed decorated throughout.

During the day and evening of the installation, and for a week following, all Holland had well-nigh at some time visited Amsterdam, and until after the hours of a new day set in, the streets were packed with sightseers and town dwellers. On the night of September 9th the city was one glow of light, all public and many private dwellings were beautifully, some most artistically, decorated, whole fronts from street to coping were as one mass of flowering plants, others bore the most expensive of decorations, no one house without a flag and some emblem of holiday attire. From the most aristocratic to the humblest dwelling in the city, all bore evidence of the most general joy, all having to the best of their ability responded to make these visible tokens show that the response came from the sympathetic and joyful hearts of the nation at large.

During this week of feasting, all sorts of games and entertainments were given for the masses. Three days of the week business was entirely suspended, trade and traffic absolutely stopped, railroads transporting only the mails and perishable food. Thus all the available transportation facilities of the railroads could be applied for carrying the people to and fro; it has been asserted that some five hundred thousand visited Amsterdam. In certain quarters of the city no vehicle was allowed during part of the day, while two evenings, in order to give the people opportunity to see the illuminations and so forth, all vehicles were barred from the city proper from six o'clock at

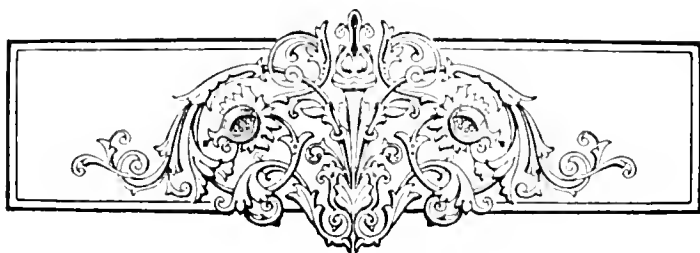
night until one o'clock in the morning. Thus all accidents were avoided, and, without the least mishap, the great installation ceremony has become an event of history, of which the nation may well be proud.

I cannot forego in closing to add to my off-hand talk the poetic tribute of Holland's so gifted and popular romanticist, who is no doubt known to most of you under the name of Maarten Maartens as the author of sundry well-known novels. His coronation tribute embodies the full expression of the national esteem and love for the Queen whom he, as do all her people, honor as a true daughter of the House of Orange, the sovereign to whom they most gladly look up, as did the forefathers of old, in the times of William the Silent, that greatest of their leaders, who then, as they now, would willingly sacrifice their all,—goods, chattels, and persons.*

Well may Queen Wilhelmina be called "The Queen of all Hearts," for she lives in the life of the nation, and every heart throbs with loving esteem for her.

*These lines will be found on page 6.





SPEECH OF MR. LANSING.

OUR CITY. The home of Olykoecks* and gable ends. If not a Van, then better yet, a Lansing.

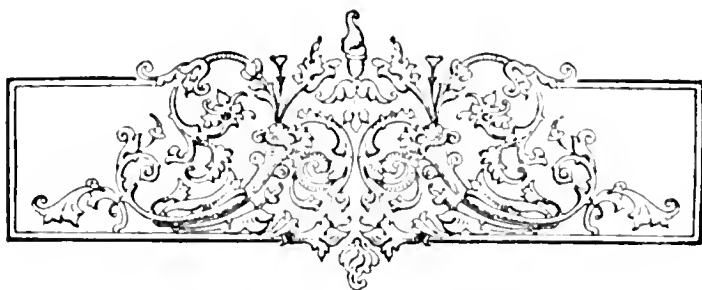
"The people are the city."



HE toast "Our City" was responded to in a most cheery and encouraging manner by the Hon. Abraham Lansing, who represents one of the oldest Dutch families in Albany. He gave a very careful review of the growth of the city from its earliest conception, referred to our bi-centennial celebration exercises, the presence of Judge Van Vorst at that time, and other representatives of the Holland Society here with us to-night, in a most charming manner; of the pleasure we experienced in entertaining the officers of the Van Speyk, gave a short history of the building and completion of the capitol, making one of his strongest speeches, and it is with great regret we are not able to give more than a mere outline of his remarks.

Owing to the absence of President Raymond his toast was not responded to.

*Century Dictionary: Olykoek. Dutch Oliekoek. "There was the doughty dough-nut, the tenderer olykoek, and the crisp and crumbling cruller." Irving, *Sleepy Hollow*. Albany recipe 250 years old. Spelled oleijkoeck.



SPEECH OF MR. VAN VOORHIS.

DUTCH-AMERICANISM.

" Mark what unvary'd laws preserve each state,
Laws wise as nature, and as fixed as Fate."

Mr. President and Gentlemen :



WE all know what Americanism is, and yet it is not easy to give it exact and perfect definition. In its largest sense it means devotion to and preference for our country and its institutions. It is a preference for whatever is American, and an exhibition of that preference. American civilization is the product of Americanism.

Americanism is based on the principle of self-government—government of the people, by the people, and for the people. It is embodied in the Declaration of Independence. It was put into form by the constitution of the United States and is found in the organic law of the several States. It is progressive and aggressive. In a little more than a century it has marched from the Atlantic to the Pacific and conquered every obstacle in its way.

Americanism is not and cannot be made station-

ary. The echoes of its conquering tread reverberate around the world. Americanism looks to the things that are before. It operates not for the present alone, but for the future.

Hawaii, Samoa, and other islands of the Pacific ocean have long been under its sway. Indeed, the Pacific has practically become an American ocean, and when the waterway called the Nicaragua canal which Americanism is now constructing, is opened, America will be supreme upon that ocean.

Even Japan has felt its potential influence, and the land of the Chrysanthemum is to-day half Americanized. Washington, Jefferson, Andrew Jackson, and Abraham Lincoln were high priests of Americanism, and it numbers among its votaries the great statesmen and scholars of the land.

Just now this nation is engaged in Americanizing Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippine Islands. Those islands, by the fortunes of war, have dropped into our custody. Americanism will not desert them, nor give them back to savagery, but will give them good government and all the blessings of liberty. Whenever these islands reach the point where they are able to take the reins of government in their own hands and make self-government a success, the United States will not only permit them to do so, but will aid them to accomplish that desirable result.

There is no imperialism about Americanism. It is democratic in its nature, but it is not pessimistic. It is decidedly optimistic. The word imperialism is a misnomer when applied to the relations of this government to our new possessions. Americanism is imperial only in its power, and it exerts that power for the benefit of the human race.

The pessimistic speeches which are made in Congress and elsewhere now against expansion and imperialism are simply a reproduction of the speeches which were made when we took in Florida, Louisiana, Texas, and New Mexico. The arguments contained in those speeches have become threadbare by long use. The speeches of the senior Senator from Massachusetts and the senior Senator from Missouri against the ratification of the treaty of Paris, call to mind the ancient hymn, "Hark, from the tombs a doleful sound!"

The law of Americanism is expansion. We have expanded from thirteen States to forty-five States and several Territories. We have expanded from five millions of people to seventy-five millions. We have expanded our territory by taking in all we could get, until the area of this republic is perhaps twenty times larger than it was when the Government was organized. Alaska was taken in under the administration of President Lincoln. So it would almost appear that one of the chief occupations of our Government during the past one hundred years has been expanding its territory. Although the hue and cry of imperialism was heard whenever the country increased its territory, it was a vain cry. There was no imperialism about it. The thirty-two States carved out of this territory are cogent witnesses to the utter baselessness of the charge. If the Cassandra had had their way, thirty-two States of the Union would now be under European control. The prophets of evil came to naught. They could not stay the Americanizing progress of the principles of the Declaration of Independence.

Those who believe that America is not compe-

tent to handle the question involved in the present situation of the Philippine Islands, are ignorant of the character and capacity of the people of this country. If the Yankees cannot handle the Philippine Islands, nobody can. A little thing like that is an easy problem to American statesmen.

The growth of the United States cannot be stopped by any speeches of men in Congress, no matter how eminent they may be. It is without doubt that, at the ratio of increase in the past, the population of the United States by the end of the twentieth century will reach three hundred millions. The problem is easy of statement. If we have grown from five millions of people to seventy-five millions in a hundred years, what are the possibilities for the hundred years to come? The result is too enormous for human belief, and so we don't believe it. But that at the end of the twentieth century we will have a population of several hundred millions, the most conservative are compelled to admit.

Here is expansion with a vengeance, and who can stop it? Why should we be permitted to expand our population and not our territory? We are compelled to have the people, and we must have territory enough for them to subsist upon. The law of universal development controls us, and its behests must be obeyed.

Partisan politics have but little to do with Americanism. All political parties are based upon it. The differences between them relate to the mode of procedure. Such parties vie with each other in their love of Americanism. Political parties may come and go but Americanism goes on forever. He serves his party best who serves his country

first. Wherever Americanism prevails the people are benefited and their condition improved. The Stars and Stripes floating over Cuba and Porto Rico, gave to those islands, so long the victims of misrule, a hope for the future they have never before possessed. Americanism will clean the cities, purify the pestilential air, and make healthful resorts of those gems of the ocean. It will furnish to those islands the security of person and of property which has never been enjoyed there before. It will foster the love of liberty and the instinct of self-government. In fact, it will Americanize them, and that covers the whole case.

Americanism holds that public office is a public trust, and a trust not coupled with an interest in the trustee. It is a trust to be executed in the interest of the people. And the trustee must be held to a strict and rigid performance of the trust.

If occasionally men get into office for purposes of personal aggrandizement; if they squander the people's money, if they use their trust for the purpose of partisan politics, sooner or later Americanism will assert its power and consign them to ignominious oblivion.

"The triumphing of the wicked is short."

Americanism is grounded in righteousness, and the better sentiment of the people, when aroused, is always in the majority. I have not time to notice a hundred other points in which Americanism has given this country superiority over other countries.

And where does the Dutchman come in? He is in it and has been in it all the time. Americanism, as we know it to-day, originated in Holland and was brought here by immigrants from that

country. When New York was settled by the Dutch nearly three centuries ago, the Dutch republic was more than a quarter of a century old. Its declaration of independence was made in 1581, and it furnished Thomas Jefferson a precedent from which to draft our own immortal declaration. It declared the equality of men, and that government is for the benefit of the governed. In 1583 the constitution of the Dutch republic was enacted, containing forty-nine articles, and the framers of our constitution had before them the Dutch constitution as a model.

When the Dutchman came to Manhattan Island he was not a man with a grievance. He did not come as an exile. He was not fleeing from persecution. Nobody was persecuting him. He did not come here to find a place where he could worship God according to the dictates of his conscience. He possessed perfect liberty at home, and he could worship there in any way he wanted to.

Holland was operating under the law of expansion, and territory had to be found somewhere for the overflow of her population. The Dutchman was a great geographer. He visited every sea, and explored every known river on the face of the earth. He came to Manhattan Island on business. He selected it as the best site on the globe for a large city. He brought the schoolmaster and the clergyman with him, and when he founded the city he established the schools and the churches of New York. Honesty was his guiding star. He treated the Indians gently, and bought their lands and paid them the price agreed upon. The result was, the colony on Manhattan Island was free from the Indian wars which desolated the New England

colonies. William Penn, who treated the Indians in Pennsylvania in the same way that the Dutchman did in New York, had lived in Holland, and had imbibed the Americanism which existed there.

For more than two and a half centuries the principles which the Dutchmen brought over from Holland, and which they exemplified in this country, have grown into Americanism as it exists to-day, and I make the assertion, which I think no member of the Holland Society will deny, that the Dutchman is the father of Americanism.

To found a state is the greatest work of man. Dutchmen founded this great State of New York. Many of the leaders of Americanism in the country are Dutchmen. A distinguished Dutchman, the esteemed president of our Holland Society, is Mayor of Greater New York, the city which is soon to be, if it is not already, the largest city in the world.

We have just elected from the State of New York to the Senate of the United States, that most famous of American orators, and wittiest of men, Chauncey M. Depew, one of the charter members of the Holland Society; and the people of the State of New York have put into the executive chair of this State the chiefest Dutchman of us all.

It is pretty hard to say who is not a Dutchman. The Holland Society admits to membership only men who are descended in the male line from ancestors who came to this country from Holland prior to 1675. The descendants on the female line are all left out, though they have just as good Dutch in them, and are just as good Dutchmen, as any of us.

No nationality has a distinct existence in this

country. The Anglo-Saxons, the Celts, the Teutons, the Dutch, and all other immigrants to this country are so amalgamated that their original identity is lost, and they have all become Americans. For all I know, George Dewey is a Dutchman. He certainly acted like a Dutchman in the harbor of Manila. Neither Tromp nor De Ruyter could have performed the act better.

I strongly suspect that Shafter has some Dutch in him, for he captured Santiago under very disadvantageous conditions, but whether he has or not, we all know that he accomplished that victory by the powerful aid of the distinguished Dutchman who is our guest to-night.

And when our great President, William McKinley, has completed his second term, as he surely will if he lives, where can there be found a fitter man to be his successor, than the present Dutch Governor of New York ?

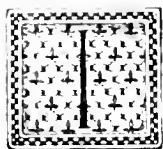




SPEECH OF JUDGE CLEARWATER

THE DUTCH AS LEGAL LIGHTS.

"To whom can riches give repute or trust,
Content, or pleasure, but the good and just."



I AM tempted to follow the example of the old Dutch dominies, who used a text as a point of departure, and to treat my toast as a pretext for a discourse upon those absorbing topics of the day, - Territorial Expansion and Embalmed Beef! The first, however, has been exhausted by my distinguished friend from Rochester, and the last is now more suggestive of pistols with coffee than merriment after it. Perhaps I had better stick to the toast, with an occasional digression upon original sin!

It was the jurists of Holland who in 1579 advised William the Silent to form the union of Utrecht, the first written constitution of the modern world, many of the provisions of which are embodied in our own. It was to them that Holland was indebted for that epoch-marking constitution, which made civil and religious liberty the corner-stone of

the Dutch republic, and guaranteed to every man the right to worship God, privately or publicly, according to the dictates of his own conscience.

It was they who advised the taciturn Stadtholder to promulgate that declaration of independence in 1581 by which the States-General threw off the Spanish yoke, an example followed by the English a century later when they revolted from the House of Stuart, and a hundred years thereafter by the American colonists when they proclaimed their independence of the British crown. Jefferson, who drew our own Declaration, was largely indebted to the jurists of the Netherlands for some of its best provisions.

The legal lights of Holland framed that admirable system of common schools, the glory of the Netherlands for centuries, and one of the causes of the rapid rise of our own Republic. It was they who made proceedings in courts of justice open to the public when England convicted by Star Chamber, and Venice by Council of Ten. To them we owe that provision of our own constitution and Bill of Rights entitling the accused to be confronted with the witnesses against him and the assistance of counsel when too poor to pay one himself; and this was the law of the Netherlands when England denied counsel to persons accused of felony, and the right to call witnesses in their own behalf. Under the beneficent codes framed by the lawyers of Holland, a citizen of the Netherlands could not be arrested without the warrant of a burgomaster, unless caught in the commission of a crime. Nor could he be kept a prisoner more than three days without an examination or trial. They gave to us our system of recording deeds and mortgages, and

of district attorneys to represent the government in criminal prosecutions. It was they who founded the modern system of hospitals, orphan asylums, and humanely conducted prisons. We have in one respect, however, improved upon their plan, for in Holland civic offices are conferred upon natives only, while here, we usually confer them upon residents of foreign birth!

Among the greatest of Dutch jurists was Hugo Grotius, the founder of the science of international law, who was not only a great lawyer, but a theologian, statesman and diplomat. To-day at Washington, in London, Paris, and Madrid, where diplomats and statesmen are anxiously considering the rights and limitations of the United States in relation to the colonies of Spain, men are carefully examining his monumental work, *The Rights of Peace and War*, to ascertain what they may be. His career, like that of many other Dutchmen, was a heroic struggle against adversity. He joined Oldenbarneveldt and Hoogerbeets in the Arminian agitation. Barneveldt was sent to the scaffold, and Grotius, a prisoner, to the fortress of Loevenstein, from which, by the aid of his Dutch wife and quick-witted Dutch maid servant, he eventually escaped in a chest supposed to contain Greek and Latin folios. Disguised as a mason with hod and trowel he walked across the frontier and reached Paris, where he composed within a year that famous work of which it has been said that his elegance of diction, the pearls from classical antiquity with which he adorns his pages, and the humanity of his argument enlisted the hearts of all men in his favor. This was followed by his *Mare Liberum*, the most famous argument the world has seen for the liberty of the

sea, which still maintains its position as an authoritative treatise upon international law.

Oldenbarneveldt, Antonius Heinsius, Gerardus Vossius, John and Cornelius DeWitt, were all eminent among the jurists of Holland. In later days we had our renowned Dutch Governor, Petrus Stuyvesant, and later still Abraham Van Vechten who, educated at the Kingston Academy, was the founder of the New York Bar. We have here as our guest, the Chief Magistrate of the State, a Dutchman who, three years ago, seemed as unlikely to reach the gubernatorial chair as any of us. I well remember hearing him say at that memorable dinner of our Society, when, as one of the Police Commissioners of New York, he was criticised for enforcing the laws, that in his opinion laws were put upon the statute books to be enforced, and if it is not intended they shall be, it is a mistake to put a Dutchman in office to enforce them. And he added, "I should think ill of myself, and think I was a discredit to the stock from which I sprang, if I feared to go along the path that I deemed right, whether I had few friends or many." It was an utterance worthy of the race, for Dutchmen in all generations have been ready to fight for what they regard as right, while conceding to others the same liberty of thought and action they claim for themselves. The man who talked and acted as he did in the face of the bitter attacks of enemies, and the half-hearted support of friends, was the born leader and natural hero of the charge at San Juan, and is the safe head of a great commonwealth; for, like the Dutch jurists of the Council Chamber of the States-General of Holland, he profoundly believes that it is only through following the dic-

tates of individual conscience that the elevation and progress of the State can be maintained. As we compare his attitude with that of many of the men who for centuries misgoverned Spain, we realize why it is she has been a decadent nation since the abdication of Charles V, and the accession of Philip II, for the wisdom of the ages has taught us that sooner or later retributive justice follows the violation of immutable laws.

SPEECH OF DR. MACDONALD.

A SCOTCH-DUTCHMAN. Beyond a doubt a Dutchman, though coming to us by way of Scotland.

"The noblest prospect which a Scotchman ever sees is the highroad that leads him to Holland."

The last toast was responded to by Dr. Willis G. MacDonald, one of the leading surgeons of Albany, a thorough Scotchman, but Dutch withal, who delivered a very witty speech.





The Poughkeepsie Dinner.

NINTH ANNUAL DINNER

BY THE

POUGHKEEPSIE DISTRICT MEMBERS

OF

THE HOLLAND SOCIETY OF NEW YORK,

IN COMMEMORATION OF

THE RELIEF OF THE SIEGE OF LEYDEN,

1574,

ON ITS ANNIVERSARY DAY, OCTOBER 3, 1898.

NELSON HOUSE, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.



HE Poughkeepsie members had their annual dinner, as usual, on the evening of October 3, 1898.

The menu was as follows :

*"Haring en withbrood
Leyden heeft geen nood."*

Oysters	VIN DE GLACES.
Chicken Gumbo	AM. SULTANES.
Clam Patties	
Lobster Baked in Shell	
Hollandaise	ICE CREAM CASEL.
Roast Duck, Currant Jelly	
Leyden Punch	
Loin of Venison, Larded	MUMM'S EXTRA DRY.
Sweet-Bread Salad	
Orange Pudding	
Fruit	
Crackers	Cheese
Coffee	Cigars

The members present were : I. Reynolds Adriance, Peter Adriance, William A. Adriance, Jacob Deyo, Brewster G. DuBois, Edward Elsworth, Irving Elting, Jesse Elting, Frank Hasbrouck, Joseph E. Hasbrouck, Manning Hasbrouck, De Witt Heermance, Martin Heermance, E. C. Hulst, E. T. Hulst, Edward Storm, J. Howard Suydam, A. P. Van Gieson, George S. Van Vliet, Peter L. F. Van Wagenen.

There were no set speeches but a happy time was enjoyed, with impromptu talks and witty stories.

Rev. Dr. J. Howard Suydam read the poem of Dr. Palmer, "Oranje Boven," which is published on page 6 of the Year Book, introducing it with the following remarks :

"The following poem, 'Oranje Boven,' was presented to Queen Wilhelmina on the occasion of her enthronization, September 10, 1898, by his Excellency, P. Lycklama a' Nycholt, Royal Commissioner for the Province of Overysel. This gentleman was Burgomaster of Leeuwarden, in Friesland in 1888, where he gave royal entertainment to the representatives of the Holland Society during their ever memorable visit to the Fatherland. He has since been Burgomaster of Rotterdam, and in recognition of his distinguished abilities the Queen Regent appointed him to his present high position.

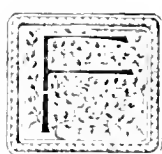
"The Queen's Secretary in forwarding to Dr. Palmer the usual form of acknowledgment quaintly adds, 'Her Majesty is very sensible to this homage.'

"Simultaneously with the presentation of the poem to the Queen, Mr. John Hay, Ambassador of the United States at the Court of St. James, offered it to the editor of *The London Times*, who published it in *Literature*, the weekly supplement to that great journal."





The Essex County Banquet.



FOLLOWING the good example of the Poughkeepsie and Albany members, the Essex County, N. J., members gave a dinner on Thursday evening, March 16, 1899, at Davis's in Broad Street, Newark, which was a very pleasant affair.

There were present from New York, Mr. Warner Van Norden and the Secretary, Mr. Theodore M. Banta, and the following members from Essex County, with their guests: Moses J. DeWitt, Vice-President for Essex County, Harrison Van Duyne, Harrison R. Van Duyne, C. Edgar Sutphen (who had been nominated at a meeting in Newark as Vice-President for the ensuing year), Dr. F. B. Mandeville, I. A. Mandeville, Benj. G. Demarest, Frank Roe Van Nest, Judah B. Voorhees, Anson A. Voorhees, H. S. Sutphen, J. Walter DeWitt, C. Lincoln DeWitt, Jay Ten Eyck, B. P. Vanderhoof, Judge Thomas Anderson, Chas. E. Baldwin, H. C. Baldwin, Walter C. Brown, Rev. Dr. D. R. Frazer, John E. Rowe, Prof. W. Spader Willis, F. Edsall Riley, Goline Doremus, Dr. Charles A. Mecker, Joseph M. Smith, George Robotham,

George F. Small, Wm. L. Geddes, and Alexander
Geddes.

SPIJSKAART

OESTERS.

Blue Points Half Shell, Mignonette

SOEP

Chicken Gumbo

VISCH

Filet of Bass, Sauce Colbert

Cucumbers Hollandaise Potatoes

VOORGERECHT

Chicken Terrapin

Filet of Beef, Mushroom Sauce

Haricot Verts

SORBET AU KIRSCHWASSER

GEBRAAD

Philadelphia Squab, Currant Jelly

Saratoga Chips Dressed Celery

ZIJSCHOTELTJES.

Olives Radishes Salted Nuts Celery

FANTAZIEHJS.

Ice Cream (fancy form)

Bouchettes Nougat Macaroons

Small Eclairs Petit Fours

Kaas Gebakken

Brij Water Crackers

KOFFIE

The following account is taken from the *Newark Evening News* :

The first annual dinner of the Essex County members of the Holland Society of New York was held last night at Davis's parlors. Thirty-two members and guests were present. Moses J. DeWitt, who is vice-president of the parent society, acted as

toastmaster. The first speaker was Warner Van Norden, of New York, one of the founders, and a former president of the Society. He responded to the toast, "The Dutch and Spanish." "The Dutch of New York and New Jersey," he said, "were one in common interest, and in common ancestry."

"The night before the storming of Sebastopol," continued Mr. Van Norden, "the besieging army lay in the trenches in dread of the forthcoming battle, and knowing not what the morrow would bring forth. The men were of all names, had sprung from all nationalities. A sergeant, seeing the sombre faces and nervous tension of so many of the men, called for a song. And that vast host sang. They sang of love, of home, of all who were dear to them; they sang 'Annie Laurie.' So it is with us. We are one in accord and harmony, and we sing of love and fraternity. I was brought up to think that the Spanish were the very incarnation of all that was cruel and tyrannical.

"As a student," he continued, "I was accustomed to dwell on the atrocities and crimes of Spain, and yet, were the Spanish so different from us? Is it not a fact that we are much alike? We don't know what we would have done surrounded by the environments of the sixteenth century. I don't excuse all the crimes of the Spanish, but many of them were committed because the perpetrators belonged to that age. We don't burn heretics now, but it is true enough that not so long ago our New England ancestors burned witches.

"When we read of the conquest of Mexico by Cortez and his little band, we see 'a hundred natives and one Spaniard killed.' In the great dailies to-day we read 'one American killed, a thousand Filipinos slaughtered!' Is it not but a repetition? Human nature is very much alike. But what was done by the Spanish centuries ago was done in the light that was given them. I think we should somewhat modify our view of those who persecuted our ancestors, for they did not have the light of the age in which we live.

"The Dutch are a modest people," the speaker continued, "and the world has not heard much of us. But what has Holland done for the world? The great Anglo-Saxon race now predominates the world over. It had its origin in Holland, Anglo-Saxon literature and civilization, now permeating every quarter of the globe, comes but from the Dutch. When we come to consider how the Spanish carried their civilization—

such as it was—into South America, and the islands of the Pacific and the Caribbean, as the Anglo-Saxons are carrying theirs into all parts, there is little left to see of any other race. But how differently they work. The Spaniard advances with the flourish of banners and blare of trumpets. The Anglo-Saxon—well, little is known of the way the Anglo-Saxon pioneer and soldier works."

Theodore M. Banta, Secretary of the Holland Society, followed. He said he had only one thing against Newark. That, he said, is that the city was not founded by the Dutch.

Rev. Dr. David R. Frazer, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, next responded to the toast "Dutch Dominies." Dr. Frazer, replying to Mr. Banta's remarks, said:

"If the early Dutch settlers had been attending to their business in this section, instead of being in other parts of the State when a British army marched through Newark and burned the First Church parsonage, where the records were kept, it would be known why the documents could not now be found."

Referring to "Dutch Dominies," the clergyman said that like all ministers they must have the essential manhood. Honesty and ability are the chief requisites of a preacher, he said, and he added that "in no pulpits have ministers stood up more nobly in illustration of those qualities than in the pulpits of the Dutch churches.

"In the pulpits of any denomination," said the speaker, in conclusion, "there are no men for whom I have a deeper respect and a deeper love than those who stand up in the pulpits of the Dutch Church."

Alexander Geddes, in replying to the toast, "The Intimate Relations always Existing between the Scotch and Dutch," said, as a representative of the former race, that the connection, to his mind, seemed to have begun "when James III. sought of the Dutch an open door in Holland for the Scotch commerce.

"Scotland, too," he said, "received its first constitutional monarch from Holland, William I. Incidentally, another bond of union is the production of the same sort of liquor. The only difference is that the Hollanders call it schnaps and the Highlanders call it Scotch whiskey."

Principal W. S. Willis, of the Fifteenth Avenue Public School responded to the toast, "Dutch Women." He paid a warm

tribute to "the Dutch girls whose smiles warm even hovels and make the world better and nobler."

He proposed a bumper to Queen Wilhelmina, and "the health and happiness of her Majesty" was drunk standing.

Board of Works Commissioner Harrison Van Duvne, in the course of brief remarks, said that in this city there was a useless waste of the water supply, and that it should cease.

"If it is stopped," he said, "the supply will be adequate for generations to come, with only a small additional outlay. If it is not stopped the city will have to look for an additional supply, and spend untold amounts of money. We should realize the value of our splendid water and stop the waste."

Brief speeches were also made by C. Edgar Sutphen, former Judge Thomas Anderson, Benjamin G. Demarest, Jay Ten Eyck and John E. Rowe. The gathering ended with the singing of "Auld Lang Syne."

HOLLAND.

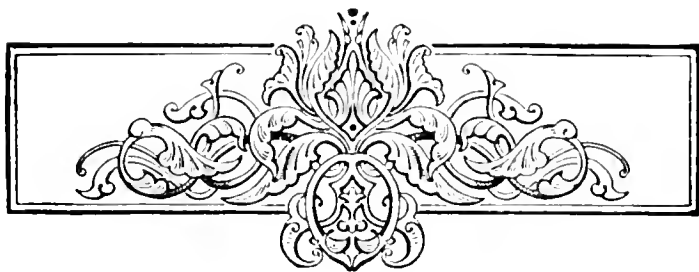
TRANSLATION FROM THE DUTCH OF JOHANNES POLGHIETER.

BY LEONARD C. VAN NOPPEN.

Gray is thy heav'n and stormy thy strand,
Naked thy dunes are, and low are thy meadows ;
Nature form'd thee with a stepmother's hand !
Yet how I love thee, my dear native land !

Thou art a fortress amid the fierce brine,
Raised from the morass by vigorous heroes.
In vain ocean and tyrant against thee combine :
Freedom's pure temple, devotion's true shrine !

Fan with thy breath again Liberty's flame ;
Bloom as thou didst in the days of thy glory ;
Thee let the oppressed his refuge e'er name,
Land of my fathers, my pleasure and fame !



HOLLAND, OUR VADERLAND.

BY GENERAL J. WATTS DE PEYSTER,

Member of the "Maatschappij der Nederlandsche Letterkunde,"
Leyden, Holland.

"HOLLAND, that scarce deserves the name of land,"

* * * * *

"Glad, then, as miners who have found the ore,
They, with mad labor, fish'd the land to shore,
And div'd as desperately for each piece
Of earth as if 't had been of ambergris ;
Collecting anxiously small loads of clay,
Less than what building swallows bear away ;

* * * * *

How did they rivet with gigantic piles
Through the centre their new-catched miles !
And to the stake a struggling country bound
Where barking waves still bait the forcèd ground ;
Building their watery Babel far more high
To reach the sea, than those to scale the sky."

ANDREW MARVEL.

"A country that draws fifty feet of water,
In which men live as in the *hold* of nature,
And, when the sea does in upon them break,
And drowns a province, doth but spring a leak.

* * * * *

A land that rides at anchor, and is moor'd,
In which they do not live, but go abroad."

BUTLER.

" Methinks I perceive it soars aloft, and, ere it
 Where the broad ocean leans against the land,
 And, sedulous to stop the current's tide,
 But the tall rampart's attitude is proud,
 Onward, methinks, and dragging slowly slow,
 The firm connected bulwark seems to roll,
 Spreads its long arms against the watery rear,
 Scoops out an Empire, and usurps the shore;
 While the pent ocean, rising o'er the pile,
 Sees an amphibious world beneath him smile;
 The slow canal, the valley blossom'd vale,
 The willow-tufted bank, the gliding sail,
 The crowded mart, the cultivated plain,
 A new creation reared from his reign,
 Thus, while around the wave-subjected soil,
 Impels the native to repeated toil,
 Industrious habits in each laborer reign,
 And industry begets a love of gain."

GOLDSMITH

INTRODUCTION.

" Hail, holy Order, whose empire
 Blends like to like in light and joy;
 Builder of cities, who of old
 Call'd the wild man from waste and wild,
 And in his hut thy presence's gleam'd,
 Roused each familiar lion's bold feeling
 And, best of all, the happy ties,
 The centre of the social band,
 The instinct of the FATHERLAND."

BUEHLER'S "Schiller"

LAND OF MY FOREFATHERS (MIJN (ONS) DIER- BAAR VADERLAND).

Physically so small, morally so great—so small that its continental territory has an area less than one quarter of England alone,—[about that of Wales]—and, rejecting those portions which are occupied by water-courses, natural or artificial, is scarcely larger than the state of Massachusetts,—so great that Louis Buonaparte, in his address to

the Dutch Army, assembled upon the plain of Maliban, in 1808, could not refrain—Frenchman and Celt (or rather Corsican, a race distinct, *sui generis*) as he was—from this remarkable eulogy, the more remarkable because true :

“ Officers and soldiers ! Your ancestors gloriously bore the standards and flag of their country to the extremities of the earth.”

“ Far north, Ice-master, Barentz and happier Heemskerck
drove,

Erst Arctic's virgin bulwarks burst—to one a glorious grave,
The other triumphed o'er them ; froze, that his Hollandish
might,

Might steer to shear the regions drear, grim with Antarctic
night ;

And after frays which mighty praise insure his land alway,

Dying his name's undying fame won Giberaltar's day ;

Like Douglass, dead, his mighty dread, 'gainst odds, that fearful
fight

Vast riches gave and made his grave exhaustless fount of light :

Towards the West, in Clio's breast has hid the remote day

When Holland free, in Acadie, trench'd, built, asserted sway,

'Fore English ship had made the trip, to steal the fruits away—

Houtman of Gouda, no freebooter, South Holland's merchant
prince,

In Java, th' East, laid out the feast, has gorg'd his nation
since ;

While round the world, gales friendly whirl'd Hoorn's
Schouten and Le Maire,

Cape Horn avows whose heroes brows the rostrate circlets
wear,

A score of years, such trophies rears, no other land can show—
Stern truth, proud boast—on every coast, three centuries ago.”

* * * * *

If Dutch conduct was so laudable in the youth and manhood of their country, its declining years found the army ever faithful to the traditions of its Maurits and Frederic Henry and ready to maintain the luster of its palmiest era.

How they behaved under that Napoleon whom the world styles Great, is likewise a matter of history, and redounds to their honor. On every occasion which afforded them an opportunity the Dutch troops excited the admiration of the Emperor and his Marshals, who, whatever their faults personal and military, were, at all events, capable of estimating soldierly bearing and conduct in the field and in battle. Louis Buonaparte bears witness to this again and again, in his *Historical Documents and Reflections on the Government of Holland*, of which country he tried to be an honest King for a period of four years.

At Austerlitz they were peers of the bravest. In the campaign of Friedland they distinguished themselves, and Grouchy and other French generals, who had the temporary command of them, lavished warm praises upon their cavalry and artillery. "At the siege of the Colberg," reads the dispatch, "the Dutch infantry rivalled in valor the French army." In 1807, under Mortier, upon the shores of the Baltic, "the Dutch army had the greatest share in the various engagements with the Swedes and behaved most gloriously."

"It was the Dutch who compelled the Swedish army in Pomerania to a suspension of hostilities"; and thus, in 1807, decided the matter in favor of France, upon those coasts, even as at Nyburg, in 1659, their determined gallantry assured the victory to the Danes. Officers and privates vied in doing credit to their blood, and "General Mascheck stopped the enemy a whole hour at the head of a single squadron" of hussars. "The Dutch brigade which reached Spain on the 25th of October took part in this action" (in the neighborhood of

Bilboa) on the 31st of that month, "and covered itself with laurels." Marshal Lefebvre expressed his satisfaction with the conduct of the Dutch, and declared that, "it was impossible to act with greater valor." In Spain, Chassé laid the basis of that reputation which his defence of Antwerp, in 1831, crowned. He it was who acquired the *sobriquet* of the "Bayonet-General" from his fondness for using, and his troops' success with, that weapon, the assumed prerogative of the Englishman. At Ocana the courage of his Hollanders won for him decoration, title, and domains.

In a Pyrenean mountain pass, those same Hollanders saved the army corps of Erlon and made their commander a Lieutenant-General and Baron of the Napoleonic Empire. In Galicia, near Bonnal, in the battle of the 17th March, 1809, "the Dutch Brigade covered itself with glory," "advanced against the intrenchments (of the Spaniards) with shouldered arms; this bold manœuvre put the enemy to flight and decided the victory." Near Ciudad Reale, on the 29th of the same month, the Dutch hussars "charged with extraordinary intrepidity and the greatest success." General Sebastiani deemed it his duty to make a special report of their "brilliant behavior" upon this occasion: the Colonel "at the head of one squadron of this regiment (say, one hundred men) charged a body of Spaniards consisting of three thousand foot and a regiment of horse." "Their conduct," adds the French General,—well worthy to be a judge of valor and military qualities,—"will immortalize them." "The courage they displayed and the services they rendered on those days have been appreciated by the whole army, and particu-

larly by myself." On the 31st of May, 1809, the Dutch displayed unusual gallantry in the capture of Stralsund, a victory of momentous importance to the safety of Napoleon's dominion. Upon this occasion the Dutch artillery performed wonders, and "with its six-pounders engaged for two hours against twenty-four pounders, and silenced the guns of the town on the right." Soldiers alone can appreciate the dangers of such an unequal contest and the glories of a success. Two months afterwards (27th, 28th July,) on the distant fields of Spain, in the battle of Talavera, "one of the most celebrated throughout the Spanish War the Dutch Artillery particularly distinguished itself." At Flushing, 1st-15th August, the same Arm covered itself with laurels in a contest with the English. At this very time the Dutch were winning the loftiest distinction upon the rugged field of Almonacid. Here, as before, their cavalry and artillery deserved and received the highest encomiums of King Joseph. "As a reward for the good conduct of the Dutch in the Spanish army, they were authorized to reckon each of their campaigns in the Peninsula for two."

The Hollanders of the nineteenth century emulated the temerity of those of the sixteenth, by their recapture of Fort Batz from the English. But enough has been shown to prove that exalted praise of the *Vaderland's* Military is not speaking without book. Hundreds upon hundreds of instances might be added to the list, were it necessary to exhaust the record. Another name would be deserving mention here, could gallantry and every quality which makes the soldier atone, for services against his native country. Despot of Java, "chief devil,

‘Moloch’ of the Javanese” Marshal, Governor-General of the Dutch Empire in the East, Daendels, “who burst through the great wilderness of Java with his great military road,” and lives in story as the intrepid warrior, the stern disciplinarian, the fearless commander, thou wert a type of the indomitable Hollander, unchastened by his morality, religion, or the most universal love of justice peculiar to the breed! Yes I have a right to make this assertion. Produce any Order of Knighthood but that of the “Union” which has ever adopted for its motto a sentiment derived from those statutes which enjoin upon, and teach, a man his duty towards his neighbor. The war-cry of the Chevaliers of the “Union” might be the watchword of the pulpit :

“Doe wel en zie niet om.”

(Do what is right, happen what may.)

And now, one word about patriotism. Amsterdam owes its rise and prosperity to its fisheries, particularly the “Great” or Herring Fishery. This is still remunerative, but the “Small,” or Whale Fishery, in which two hundred and fifty years ago the Dutch were all pre-eminent, gradually became less and less lucrative, until its prosecution entailed an almost certain loss. This falling-off in a pursuit once the most gainful, is due to the operation of causes with which the Hollanders had nothing whatever to do, and mortal could neither overcome nor resist. The ambition of Napoleon, the counter-voracity of England, the injustice and rapacity of both those powers combined, labored to destroy a commerce which was the world’s wonder, the growth of centuries, and in a great degree they succeeded.

" Lie there, mischievous wretch [Napoleon], and corrode all
 around you like a cancer ;
 Swallow the nations up, swallow and hunger again.
 Glutton !

* * * * *

Germany fought and fell ; with the sword you hew her in
 pieces ;
 Holland abandoned her gold, but was oppressed as before :
 Is not Hesperia's land like a temple by savages plundered ?
 Even from the indigent Swiss, honor is stolen away.

* * * * *

Wrecked on your chalky coast [England] are the sacred rights
 of the nations :
 What is your island else but a piratical den ?
 Fire to the world you have set, that, unchecked, you may rob
 in the medley ;
 Like the voracious shark, wander your ships on the sea,—

* * * * *

Hear me ! why this dispute ? [England is supposed to retort]
 There is world enough to contain us :
 Greatness and glory you seek ; gain is my wiser desire.
 World's benefactor called, but world's manufacturer also,
 Since I can only be one, I have selected the last !
 Zealous am I for freedom, I mean the freedom of commerce ;
 Freedom of course for myself, not for my neighbors the same.
 Therefore I offer peace ; let us share the booty between us :
 Green-covered earth shall be yours, mine be the billowy sea"—

sings the Swedish poet, Esaias Tegner, late Bishop
 of Wexio.

But let that pass : England's unthankfulness to
 Holland, although far less criminal in intent and
 less terrible in its results, is nevertheless, consider-
 ing her people's intelligence, religious sentiments,
 and blood relationship to the Dutch nation, alone
 to be compared to Austria's ingratitude to Poland.
 I dare not trust my pen to say more—so, to resume
 the subject particularly under consideration, Dutch
 patriotism :—

" The North Hollanders, however," says Louis

Buonaparte, when no longer King, “ notwithstanding the expense and loss incurred by the whale fishery, persisted in continuing it from a pure spirit of patriotism, and from national pride ; and it appears to me that this alone would be sufficient to refute those who charge the Dutch with selfishness and avarice. On the contrary, there is no people with hearts more enlarged or more generous and who are, at the same time, more moderate and reasonable in their desires.”

* * * * *

So small, I repeat, was the contest for the possession of the Netherlands between Spain and the Seven United States of Holland that it excited the scorn of the Turkish Emperor, Amurath III., who, hearing foreigners dilate upon the torrents of blood spilled by the Spaniards in endeavoring to enslave the United States, or Provinces, and by the Hollanders, determined to be free, he supposed that the two nations in question were disputing the possession of the most extensive empires. What was his surprise, when the object of so many murderous battles and sieges was shown to him upon the map. “ If the business were mine,” he remarked, in a tone which showed his contempt for what seemed to him such a petty affair, “ I would send my pioneers and make them shovel such an insignificant corner of the earth into the sea.”

And yet, so great, that Rome, at the zenith of her force and fame, with the whole wealth and power of the ancient world at her command, could not impose her yoke upon the ancient Hollanders proper, the *Menapii* ; so great, that Charlemagne the greatest monarch that ever sat upon a modern

imperial throne, could not enslave them ; so great, that the sanguinary bigot history presents for our abhorrence, Philip II. of Spain, with the riches of the New World at his command, the power of his mighty father in his grasp, the influence of the papacy,—exerting all its blandishments of future rewards, and displaying all its comminatory terrors,—to stimulate his peoples and his armies to their utmost, as his support ; although originally possessed of all their strongholds, and master upon every open field, he could not coerce that race to remain his subjects who had cheerfully contributed one half of his enormous revenues to their native-born sovereign Charles V.,—a race, who, swearing that “they would rather become Turks than Papists,”—“*Liever Turcx dan Paps*,”—victims than vassals,—threw themselves upon the mercy of the deep, and became as free in body as they had shown themselves free in soul ; and then waxed so great that while one foot was planted in the Arctic Zone the other rested in the Antarctic Circle. The commerce of the world was theirs ; their left hand gathered in the riches of the East, while their right hand, as instant to the implements of peace as to the weapons of land and naval warfare, seized wealth and glory at every point to which sagacity and fearless enterprise could plan and carry out adventure. Holland is the only state of which it is recorded that wealth increased, prosperity abounded, science flourished, religion blossomed and bore fruit, and freedom reigned in the midst of a terrific struggle with Spain—a nation of “boundless extent, of gigantic power,” and stupendous wealth, whose ban-dogs howled and bayed at the gates of the Republic.

Hollanders, and descendants of Hollanders ! Reflect upon the Past of Holland. Her glory is our common heritage and possession. We shall do well if, emulating, we approach the dizzy eminence of our forefathers' grandeur.

"You require virtues, Sire,"—exclaimed the Minister Van der Goes, Grand Chamberlain of the Order of the Union, instituted by Louis Buonaparte, then King of Holland, at the installation of the Knights, in the Great Hall of the palace at the Hague, on the 16th February 1808, in his address to that monarch, who was seated on his throne, surrounded by the great officers, attended by pages—"they are what the King of Holland has a right to require from a nation that has set the example of them to others ; they were the appanage of our fathers.

* * * * *

"To require virtues from us is to suppose we possess them ! * * Hollanders ! Let us resume that noble pride which is not the effect of presumption, but springs from feelings of our own worth. Let us recollect those days when the simple Province of Holland, governed only by its Counts, and much smaller than it is in our days, had already attained such a pitch of splendor and power that the friendship and alliance of its Princes was sought by the neighboring Kings. From that time the wealth and prosperity of this little country excited universal jealousy.

"Let us go back to periods still more remote. The name of Holland scarcely began to be known, when it already triumphed over the unkindness of nature. Supported by indefatigable courage and constancy, we had learned to curb the waters and

subdue the ocean by immense works ; and if subsequently our faults, our dissensions, the culpable revolts of some turbulent lords, involved us in misfortunes, and reduced us, after a long state of inactivity, to be considered no longer as anything more than the domain (demesne) of a foreign potentate ; with what glory did we rise superior to that disgrace ! and how great the prosperity that has followed those times of distress !

“ Let us call to mind the times when our fleets and armies triumphed everywhere over the haughty house of Austria, when we contested the empire of the ocean with the English, and strove successfully against the united force of the most formidable states ! What ! shall not these noble recollections inspire us with confidence ?

“ Dutchmen ! was the nation ever wanting to itself, as the King has often asked you, when it had great men at its head ? Has it not been the ornament and astonishment of Europe for its industry, its application to literature, to the arts, to the sciences, and, lastly, to commerce, which flourishes only through their means, and cherishes them in return ?

“ I need not speak to you of our Maurice, or of our Frederic Henry, who may still be quoted, even in the age of the most accomplished warrior that ever existed [?], the great Napoleon, and under the reign of the brother and pupil of that august monarch. I will not mention our Coehorn, the emulator and rival of Vauban, or our De Ruyter, Tromp, and Heemskerck, hitherto unequalled on the ocean. Can their memory ever be obliterated ?

“ Was not Holland the cradle of Erasmus, the

country of Grotius, Bynkershoek, Vossius, Burman, Schulten, Huygens, Musschenbroeck, and Boerhaave, the retreat of Scaliger, the asylum of Descartes, the refuge of Bayle, and the school of Peter the Great? Can a King who patronizes the arts, endeavor in vain to revive among us these great names, to which such illustrious remembrances are attached?

"No, Chevaliers, in a country like ours, that exists only through industry, science, and art, the path of honor is not confined to the hero who defends it; it is equally open to the man of learning, who imparts to it instruction; to the skilful mechanic who labors for its preservation; to the prudent and honest merchant who adds to its wealth; to the man of letters who does it honor; and to the citizen who distinguishes himself by his virtues and good conduct,—all may equally deserve well of their country, all share the affection of a wise King, who is a friend to mankind and a father to his people."

These are eloquent words; but are they not eminently truthful? This is a lofty panegyric, but would not a mere recital of the facts recorded in her chronicles prove a still more splendid encomium?

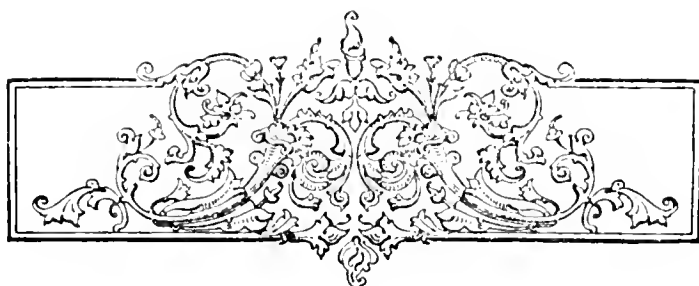
Reader, if you have ever read before, you know that no country has ever been greater upon the sea than Holland or the United States or Provinces—no people have won richer prizes, acquired more wonderful influence, or plucked greater laurels upon the most unstable of elements.

"Earth confess'd her power; she sat like a queen on the waters."

The foregoing pages and references prove that

the Dutch soldiers of the present era are not inferior to those of former days—brave, patient of fatigue, persevering, prompt, and sagacious. Belgium learned it to her cost in 1831, when the Hollandish forces required but ten days to annihilate her armies.





RECORD OF BURIALS IN THE DUTCH CHURCH, NEW YORK.

In preparing for publication the record of burials in the Dutch Church in New York it has been deemed most convenient for searching to arrange the surnames in alphabetical order and chronologically, but to place together all family names which appear to be of similar origin, notwithstanding the variations of spelling, preserving, however, the spelling of the record in all cases. Much the larger portion of the records consists of items, such as "child of—"; where the names of the children are not given, and as the publication of such items would occupy much space and be of comparatively little value, they have been omitted.

- Jan. 21, 1754..Fredrick Aalgeldt.
Sept. 11, 1798..John Alstgelt, Jr.
Sept. 28, 1800..Jacobus Algaldt.
Sept. 22, 1729..Catharyna Aalstyn (See Van Aalstyn), wife
of Mathewis.
Sept. 5, 1744..Abraham Alstyn.
Aug. 8, 1745..Harmanus Alstine.
Sept. 18, 1747..Abrah. Aelstyn.
Jan. 29, 1753..Widow of Abraham Aelstyn.
July 5, 1769..Wife of Johannis Aalstyn.
Mar. 13, 1797..Elizabeth Alstine, widow.
Jan. 25, 1803..Jeronymus Aylstyn.
Jan. 11, 1728..Elbert Aarsen, son of Johannes.
Jan. 23, 1729..Maria Aarsen, wife of Johannis.
Jan. 16, 1748..The wife of Mattheus Arse.
June 29, 1750..Heyla Aartse.
Oct. 26, 1759..Jan Aerse
Nov. 15, 1766..Benjamin Arrison.
Jan. 23, 1791..Wife of Aaron Aarson.
Jan. 28, 1731..David Abeel, son of David.

- Oct. 14, 1731..Gerardus Abeel, son of David.
 Apr. 3, 1732..Cathalya Abeel, dau. of David.
 Mar. 7, 1733..Gerardus Abeel, son of David.
 Sept. 21, 1705..Wife of John Abeel.
 Between Sept. 19 and 22, 1795..Wife of Garret Abeel.
 Aug. 30, 1796..Peter Abeel.
 July 16, 1799..Wife of James Abeel.
 Aug. 21, 1727..Abraham Abrahamse, son of Abraham.
 Oct. 18, 1733..Sara Abrahams, child of Andrias.
 May 18, 1734..Andries Abrahamse.
 May 27, 1734..Francyntje Abrahamse.
 Feb. 4, 1736..Jacomyntje Abrahamse.
 Dec. 21, 1747..Jacob Abramse.
 Sept. 18, 1750..Gerrit Abrahamse.
 Aug. 11, 1754..Widow Jacomyntje Abramse.
 Sept. 5, 1759..Aernout Abramse.
 Dec. 27, 1764..Abr. Abrams.
 Nov. 10, 1765..Wife of Abraham Abrahamse.
 Aug. 14, 1766..Widow Abrahams.
 Sept. 21, 1767..Wife of Johannes Abrahams.
 Jan. 4, 1768..Johannes Abrahams.
 Dec. 7, 1774..Abm. Abrahamse.
 Sept. 6, 1762..Hend. Ackerman.
 Mar. 22, 1773..Abraham Akkerman.
 May 30, 1776..John Ackerman.
 Apr. 4, 1784..Mr. Ackerman.
 Aug. 1, 1791..Arie Ackerman.
 Nov. 16, 1793..Wife of Nicholas Ackerman.
 Feb. 15, 1794..Wife of Daniel Ackerman.
 Mar. 4, 1794..Widow Ackerman.
 Sept. 13, 1794..Nicholas Ackerman.
 Oct. 2, 1794..Daniel Ackerman.
 June 19, 1796..John Ackerman.
 Oct. 15, 1797..Widow Ackerman.
 Dec. 13, 1797..Widow Accerman.
 Mar. 18, 1798..Abraham Ackerman.
 Sept. 15, 1798..David Ackerman.
 Sept. 22, 1798..Abraham Ackerman.
 Mar. 17, 1799..Lewis Ackerman.
 Sept. 18, 1799..Widow Ackerman.
 Feb. 7, 1801..David Ackerman.
 Apr. 9, 1801..Widow Ackerman.
 Feb. 27, 1764..Widow Ackley.
 Oct. 8, 1795..Wife of Mr. Adams.
 Nov. 18, 1801..Wife of Mr. Adams.
 July 27, 1764..Abraham Alberson.
 Nov. 10, 1755..The wife of Jan Albreght.
 Mar. 7, 1787..Widow Albreght.
 Aug. 29, 1743..John Allen.
 Apr. 19, 1750..Jan Ellen.
 Oct. 8, 1759..John Allen.

- Aug. 27, 1787..Widow Allen.
 Oct. 30, 1789..Thos. Allen.
 July 4, 1791..Widow Allen.
 July 18, 1794..Stephen Allen.
 Feb. 11, 1799..Widow Aller.
 July 19, 1801..Miss Alliner.
 Feb. 22, 1796..John Allinos.
 Oct. 16, 1787..Widow Appelona Alner.
 July 7, 1767..Widow Alton.
 Between Sept. 18 and 20, 1799..Wife of John Amayr.
 Sept. 14, 1732..Johannes Ament, son of Pieter.
 Dec. 2, 1803..Eliz'th Amery.
 Between August 16 and 17, 1747..Wife of Teunis Ammerman.
 Sept. 10, 1747..Teunis Ammerman.
 Feb. 22, 1762..Jacob Amerman.
 June 19, 1774..Dirck Amerman, Jr.
 Aug. 14, 1787..Dirck Ammerman.
 Aug. 5, 1794..John Amerman.
 Aug. 10, 1800..Eva Amerman.
 Oct. 20, 1759..The wife of Nicholas Anderson.
 Dec. 26, 1767..Sara Anderson.
 May 5, 1790..Wife of Ab'm Anderson.
 May 15, 1791..Elias Anderson.
 Oct. 3, 1797..Widow Eliz. Anderson.
 Sept. 12, 1798..Wife of John Anderson.
 Jan. 26, 1801..Theodorus Anderson.
 Sept. 2, 1803..Widow Anderson.
 Oct. 28, 1803..Widow Anderson.
 Sept. 12, 1757..Dirck [?] Andriese.
 Dec. 24, 1758..Cornelius Andriesen.
 Oct. 12, 1770..Barent Andries.
 Aug. 17, 1790..Widow Andresa.
 Dec. 30, 1799..John Andrise.
 Sept. 21, 1752..The wife of Andries Andriew.
 Sept. 22, 1731..Janica, wife of Isaack Anno.
 July 11, 1729..Susannah Antony, dau. of Allert.
 June 14, 1730..Engeltie Antony, dau. of Nicholaes.
 May 16, 1731..Rebecca Antony, dau. of Nikolaes.
 Sept. 17, 1731..Johannes Anthony, son of Allert.
 Jan. 8, 1732..Johannes Antony, son of Nicolas.
 Nov. 16, 1732..Rebecka Antony.
 Nov. 1, 1734..Wife of Hendrick Antony.
 Jan. 26, 1735..Frederick Antony, son of Hendrick.
 Oct. 23, 1739..The wife of Allard Anthony.
 Apr. 23, 1745..Hendrik Anthony.
 Jan. 9, 1747..The wife of Allard Anthony.
 Apr. 18, 1761..The wife of Theophilus Anthony.
 Mar. 16, 1764..Peter Anthony.
 July 2, 1769..Allert Anthony.
 Dec. 2, 1769..Wife of John Anthony.
 Dec. 4, 1772..Wife of Nicholas Anthony.

- Dec. 19, 1785.. Nich's Anthony.
 Dec. 9, 1787.. Nich's N. Anthony.
 Sept. 16, 1791.. John Anthony.
 Nov. 17, 1793.. Nicholas Anthony.
 Dec. 24, 1793.. Wife of Nicholas N. Anthony.
 Aug. 28, 1794.. Cornelia Anthony.
 Feb. 20, 1732.. Symen Appel.
 Sept. 29, 1737.. William Appel.
 Dec. 26, 1747.. The wife of Johannes Appel.
 July 15, 1758.. The wife of Johannis Apple.
 Sept. 2, 1764.. John Apple.
 Feb. 21, 1795.. Annatje Apple.
 Mar. 12, 1800.. Widow Arch.
 Jan. 12, 1801.. Wife of Ananias Archer.
 Nov. 18, 1801.. Wife of Anenias Archer.
 July 31, 1801.. Jacob Arden.
 Dec. 29, 1784.. Gilbert Ash.
 Sept. 21, 1730.. John Ashmore.
 Dec. 17, 1752.. Antje Aswerus.
 Between Apr. 29 and May 4, 1749.. Isaac Auken.
 May 27, 1790.. John Austin.
 Jan. 29, 1794.. Joseph Axsell.
 Nov. 18, 1744.. Eliz., wife of Joh. Jury Bacchus.
 Dec. 4, 1740.. Abraham Bake.
 Dec. 12, 1769.. Wife of Mathew Bake.
 Apr. 18, 1759.. George Lodewick Baker.
 Oct. 14, 1775.. Wife of Leoney Baker.
 Feb. 15, 1795.. Wife of David Baker.
 Oct. 4 or 5, 1795.. Jeremiah Baker.
 Mar. 11, 1802.. Wm. S. Ball.
 July 7, 1798.. John Balman.
 Aug. 20, 1785.. Widow Bama.
 Mar. 27, 1768.. Widow Bamester.
 June 22, 1727.. Cristofer, son of Christ. Bancker.
 Aug. 31, 1731.. Elizabeth, dau. of Chr. Bancker.
 July 4, 1762.. The wife of Hend. Bancker.
 Feb. 22, 1772.. Wm. Bancker.
 Aug. 21, 1772.. Adrian Bancker.
 Dec. 15, 1773.. Ab'm Bancker.
 Apr. 19, 1775.. Richard Bancker.
 Mar. 3, 1785.. Widow of Rich'd Bancker.
 Apr. 2, 1789.. Wife of Evert Bancker.
 May 25, 1790.. Isaac Bancker.
 June 15, 1790.. Wife of Adrian Bancker.
 Sept. 29, 1792.. Adrian Bancker.
 Jan. 18, 1799.. Gerardus Bancker.
 May 18, 1800.. Elizabeth Bancker.
 Nov. 26, 1803.. Christopher Banck.
 Aug. 26, 1728.. Jan, son of Pieter Bant, Jr.
 Nov. 26, 1729.. Willemyntie, wife of Johan's Bant.
 Sept. 27, 1731.. Jan, son of Marta Bant.

- Sept. 30, 1731.. Maria, dau. of Johan's Bant.
 Apr. 5, 1739.. The wife of Pieter Bant.
 Dec. 9, 1740.. Wife of Pieter Bant.
 Mar. 1, 1746.. Johannis Bandt.
 July 19, 1748.. Peter Bant.
 Feb. 7, 1753.. William Bandt.
 Jan. 13, 1755.. Peter Bandt.
 Oct. 19, 1760.. Pieter Bant.
 Sept. 9, 1766.. Jacob Bandt (See Bon. Bont).
 Nov. 17, 1762.. Wife of Hendrik Banta.
 Sept. 8, 1772.. Wife of Jacob Banta.
 Oct. 18, 1791.. Paulus Banta.
 Oct. 3, 1798.. John Banta.
 Aug. 22, 1802.. John T. Banta.
 May 25, 1772.. Wife of Andrew Barchley.
 Sept. 5, 1798.. John Bare.
 Oct. 3, 1798.. John Bare.
 Aug. 26, 1731.. Cornelis Barht., son of Ands.
 Sept. 24, 1731.. Alida Barheit, dau. of Barent.
 Oct. 2, 1731.. Andres Barheit, son of Barent.
 Oct. 14, 1731.. Johan's Barheit, son of Barent.
 Aug. 18, 1739.. Marragritje Barhyt.
 Aug. 9, 1745.. Rachell Barheit.
 Dec. 14, 1748.. Andrias Barheyt.
 July 14, 1759.. Barent Barheydt.
 Feb. 20, 1775.. Rebecka Barheit, widow of Andries.
 July 21, 1796.. David Barkins.
 Mar. 2, 1784.. Wife of Charles Barns.
 Nov. 23, 1756.. Anthony Pieter Baron.
 Sept. 26, 1774.. Wife of Frederick Barr (See Borrea).
 Nov. 1, 1764.. Annatje Bartlo.
 Sept. 24, 1791.. Henry Bascher.
 June 2, 1757.. Jan Bass.
 Apr. 3, 1800.. Francis Bassett.
 Dec. 29, 1800.. Fredk. Bassett.
 Mar. 18, 1803.. John Baton.
 June 18, 1795.. William Baulding.
 Apr. 16, 1786.. Wife of Sebastian Bauman.
 Oct. 18, 1803.. Sebastian Bauman.
 July 25, 1732.. Samuel Bayard, son of Nichol.
 Dec. 2, 1733.. Stephen Bayard, child of Stephen.
 Aug. 25, 1749.. Hillegont Byard.
 Nov. 4, 1775.. Wife of Nicholas Byard.
 July 16, 1784.. Samuel Bayard.
 Mar. 14, 1798.. Wife of John Byard.
 Mar. 18, 1798.. Nicholas Byerd.
 Feb. 7, 1801.. Mr. Bayard.
 Between Feb. 21 and 25, 1802.. The remains of the late Nicholas Bayard were removed from family to church vault.
 Mar. 28, 1757.. Thophet Bayly.

- Mar. 5, 1761.. Mrs. Bayly, widow.
 Aug. 25, 1734.. Marya Bayux, dau. of Thomas.
 Dec. 29, 1768.. Wife of Samuel Beaths.
 Sept. 20, 1740.. Frans Bebout.
 Apr. 14, 1771.. Rebecca Beca.
 Dec. 14, 1773.. Sarah Beckea.
 July 7, 1786.. Wife of Willham Bedlow.
 Between Oct. 14 and 16, 1798.. Wife of William Bedlow.
 Nov. 9, 1798.. William Bedlow.
 May 17, 1730.. Cornelus Beek.
 Sept. 22, 1756.. Aeltje Beek.
 Dec. 26, 1756.. The wife of Wm. Beek.
 Aug. 14, 1764.. William Beek.
 Mar. 16, 1729.. Magdalena Beekman, dau. of Getard.
 Apr. 27, 1729.. Geertry Beekman, dau. of Hendrick.
 May 2, 1729.. Hendrickus Beekman, son of Hendrickus.
 Feb. 20, 1730.. Hendrickus Beekman, son of Hen.
 Sept. 14, 1730.. Magdal. Beekman, wife of Gerard.
 Sept. 7, 1731.. Magdalena Beekman, dau. of Gerd.
 Nov. 2, 1731.. Jacobus Beekman, son of Wilhelmus.
 Nov. 23, 1742.. Gerardus Beekman.
 Sept. 3 or 4, 1743.. Hendricus Beekman.
 Apr. 3, 1754.. The widow of Johs. Beekman.
 Mar. 1, 1756.. The wife of Wm. Beekman.
 June 10, 1758.. The wife of Johannis Beekman.
 Sept. 13, 1758.. Wilhelmus Beekman.
 Aug. 22, 1760.. The wife of Sam'l Beekman.
 Apr. 19, 1763.. Widow Beekman.
 July 13, 1784.. Wife of Henry Beekman.
 Sept. 21, 1784.. Magdalen Beekman.
 Dec. 13, 1785.. Wife of Sam'l Beekman.
 Oct. 20, 1789.. Abm. Beekman.
 June 5, 1791.. Mary Beekman, widow.
 Jan. 7, 1793.. Catharine Beekman.
 Feb. 20, 1793.. Mary Beekman.
 Aug. 12, 1795.. William H. Beekman.
 Aug. 21, 1795.. Wife of William H. Beekman.
 Oct. 9, 1795.. William Beekman.
 Apr. 26, 1796.. James I. Beekman.
 Aug. 31, 1798.. Richard Beekman.
 Oct. 12, 1798.. Widow Beekman.
 June 1, 1799.. William Beekman.
 Dec. 24, 1802.. Widow Beekman.
 Feb. 24, 1759.. The wife of Hendrick Beer.
 Mar. 16, 1772.. Wife of William Bell.
 Oct. 8, 1790.. Mrs. Bell.
 Jan. 9, 1750.. Jacob Bemper.
 Mar. 17, 1771.. John Bennet.
 Nov. 12, 1784.. Widow Bennet.
 Dec. 19, 1793.. Jeremiah Bennet.
 Oct. 27, 1795.. Cornelius Bennet.

- Jan. 2, 1799.. Widow Bennet.
 June 17, 1800.. Daniel Bennet.
 Jan. 13, 1801.. Widow Bennet.
 Dec. 14, 1775.. Wife of James Bennum.
 July 4, 1728.. Catharina Bensen, sister of Samuel, Sr.
 Mar. 20, 1729.. Dirk Bense, son of Samuel.
 Dec. 20, 1729.. Gerrit Bensen, son of Hend.
 June 2, 1730.. Samson Benson.
 Mar. 24, 1737.. Aeltje Bensen.
 Nov. 29, 1740.. Wife of Hendrik Benson.
 Oct. 27, 1742.. Hendrick Bensen.
 Oct. 7, 1743.. Harne Benson.
 May 13, 1748.. Samuel Benson.
 April 5, 1754.. Maria Bensen.
 Aug. 15, 1754.. The wife of Abraham Benson.
 Mar. 4, 1755.. Caatje Benson.
 Oct. 2, 1756.. Elisabeth Benson.
 April 15, 1794.. Widow Benson.
 Jan. 16, 1795.. Wife of Garret Benson.
 Dec. 20, 1798.. Chaterea Bensen.
 Sept. 5, 1727.. Marritie Bensing, dau. of Samuel.
 Nov. 29, 1732.. Samuel Bensing.
 April 30, 1765.. Wife of John Bergen.
 Jan. 4, 1742.. Abraham Bergian, child of Gerrit.
 Aug. 5 or 6, 1747.. The wife of Gerrit Berjou.
 April 1, 1797.. Mrs. Bernard.
 Sept. 7, 1758.. The wife of Nicholas Berrian.
 Mar. 26, 1760.. The wife of Nich's Berrian.
 Sept. 15, 1737.. Johan Peter Berrigh.
 April 20, 1740.. The wife of Sam. Berry.
 Jan. 17, 1768.. Sam'll Berrey.
 Mar. 6, 1791.. Widow Mary Berry.
 Aug. 9, 1790.. Gerrit Betolf.
 Aug. 30, 1734.. Dirick Beuling.
 Nov. 25, 1751.. Johannis Beverhout.
 Sept. 23, 1768.. Widow Bevoys.
 May 29, 1794.. Wife of Charles Bevor.
 Sept. 5, 1740.. Elsie Bibington.
 Nov. 14, 1757.. The wife of Fredrick Bicker.
 Dec. 24, 1758.. Victoor Bicker.
 Feb. 19, 1766.. Wife of Victore Bicker.
 Oct. 10, 1770.. Wife of Victor Bicker.
 July 15, 1789.. Wife of Henry Bickers.
 Oct. 3, 1789.. Wm. Bicker.
 April 15, 1792.. Wife of Cornelius Bicker.
 May 1, 1799.. Victor Becker.
 Sept. 7, 1801.. Colonel Bicker.
 Dec. 17, 1784.. John Bingham.
 June 14, 1729.. Maria Binter, wife of Peter.
 Dec. 5, 1764.. Cornelia Bishop.
 Oct. 30, 1793.. Wife of Mr. Bivin.

Jan. 8, 1765..Widow Black.
 Jan. 17, 1798..Wife of Davice Backly.
 June 24, 1733..Johana Blague.
 Oct. 14, 1747..Edward Blake.
 Sept. 23, 1797..Son of Widow Blake.
 May 4, 1790..Wife of Jas. Blanchard.
 Feb. 3, 1803..Wife of James Blanchard.
 Sept. 26, 1727..Hester Blanck, wife of Coen Miller.
 Dec. 29, 1728..Rachell Blank, dau. of Johannes.
 Mar. 26, 1729..Casparus Blank.
 April 3, 1730..Casparus Blank, son of Casparus.
 Sept. 28, 1731..Casparus Blank, son of Johannes.
 Oct. 17, 1731..Agnitje Blank, dau. of Casparus.
 Oct. 20, 1731..Cornelis Blank, son of Caspar.
 June 20, 1733..Angenitie Blank, dau. of Johannes.
 Sept. 6, 1748..Abraham Blank, Jr.
 Oct. 8, 1751..Johannis Blank.
 Nov. 11, 1753..Agnietje Blanck.
 Dec. 24, 1753..Casparus Blanck.
 Nov. 23, 1759..The wife of Hans Blanck.
 May 2, 1762..The widow Rachel Blank.
 Aug. 23, 1766..Abm. Blank.
 June 17, 1769..Andries Blank.
 July 12, 1769..Robert Blank.
 Aug. 13, 1770..Isaac Blank.
 Sept. 15, 1774..Widow Blanck.
 Dec. 31, 1774..Abm. Blanck.
 July 15, 1788..John Blank, Jr.
 Sept. 7, 1792..Mary Blank, widow.
 Mar. 8, 1796..Wife of John Blank.
 Sept. 26, 1798..William Blank.
 Mar. 11, 1803..John Blauvelt.
 Feb. 20, 1785..Henry Blaw.
 Mar. 21, 1787..Abm. Blaauw.
 May 6, 1787..Cornelia Blaauw, Widow.
 Feb. 27, 1794..Helanah Blaw, Widow.
 Oct. 24, 1795..Elenor Blauw.
 Nov. 6, 1803..Richard W. Blau.
 July 10, 1730..Mayeke Blom, dau. of Fredrick.
 Sept. 16, 1731..Jacob Blom, son of Fredrick.
 Sept. 26, 1731..Elizabeth Blom, dau. of Jan.
 Sept. 28, 1731..Johannis Blom, son of Fredr.
 Oct. 4, 1731..Elizab't. Bloom, dau. of Daniel.
 Between Sept. 20 and 22, 1743..Jan Blom.
 Nov. 29, 1749..Hester Bloome.
 June 21, 1761..The widow of Jan Blom.
 Nov. 23, 1792..Jacob Bloom.
 Nov. 14, 1797..Wife of Abraham Bloodgood.
 Aug. 20, 1727..Margreta Boeke, dau. of Abraham.
 Aug. 24, 1731..Albartus Bokee, son of William.
 Sept. 20, 1731..Tanica Boeke, dau. of Abraham.

Dec.	15, 1754.	Joannes B. = P.
Dec.	27, 1755.	William B. = M.
June	28, 1761.	The wife of Jacobus Bogert.
Aug.	27, 1761.	A son of Nicols, son of Jan Bogart.
Oct.	2, 1761.	The wife of Nicholas Bogert.
Feb.	15, 1769.	Wife of John N. Boogert.
May	29, 1774.	Henry C. Bogert.
Apr.	15, 1775.	Gedevan Bogert.
Nov.	8, 1775.	John Bogart.
Jan.	17, 1776.	Henry Bogert.
Jan.	17, 1776.	Hendrick Bogert.
June	24, 1776.	Wilhm Bogart.
Dec.	11, 1776.	Nicholas T. Bogart.
Feb.	22, 1785.	Hendrick Bogardt.
Aug.	12, 1787.	Widow Gulian Bogard.
Jan.	13, 1788.	Nichs. P. Bogert.
May	5, 1789.	Wife of Nicols. H. Bogert.
Mar.	19, 1793.	Cornelius Bogert.
July	13, 1793.	Johannis Bogert.
Sept.	23, 1794.	Nicholas C. Bogert.
Feb.	13, 1795.	Wife of Cornelius L. Bogart.
Apr.	17, 1795.	Peter Bogart.
Mar.	23, 1796.	The widow of Henry Bogart.
Oct.	2, 1798.	Widow Maria Eoger.
Dec.	26, 1798.	Widow Bregie Bogert.
Jan.	7, 1799.	Arian Bogert.
July	19, 1799.	John Bogert.
Aug.	18, 1800.	Wife of John Bogart.
Apr.	27, 1801.	Elbert Bogert.
Nov.	27, 1801.	Widow Bogart.
Apr.	23, 1802.	Wife of James Bogart.
Jan.	17, 1797.	Samuel Baldwin.
Oct.	12, 1731.	Catlina Boljou, dau. of Lewis.
May	7, 1803.	Wife of Peter Bolmer.
Mar.	10, 1727.	Jannite Bon, wife of Jan.
July	29, 1727.	Marytte Bon, dau. of Jan Bon, Jr.
Nov.	27, 1744.	Sarah Bon.
Sept.	24, 1745.	Pieter Bon.
Apr.	1, 1760.	Widow Bon.
July	8, 1767.	Mary Bon.
Sept.	6, 1743.	Catharina Bond, the wife of Peter.
Mar.	17, 1745.	Martines Bond, son of Pieter.
Apr.	20, 1728.	William Bonnet, son of Dan'l.
Sept.	2, 1731.	Pieter Bonnet, son of Dan'l.
July	3, 1750.	Pieter Bonet, son of Daniel.
Jan.	12, 1772.	Wife of Daniel Bonticau.
June	7, 1754.	Antje Salomon Boogh.
Nov.	30, 1728.	Magdalena Bookhout, wife of Mathys.
Nov.	14, 1786.	Peter Bookhoud.
May	14, 1770.	Wid. Boomen.
Aug.	4, 1727.	Peternella, dau. of Daniel Bordet.

- Oct. 30, 1759.. The Widow Bordet.
 Mar. 14, 1764.. Samuel Bordet.
 Feb. 16, 1733.. Marette Bording, bu. by Adr. Man.
 Oct. 24, 1769.. Wife of John Borea.
 Oct. 26, 1772.. Wife of Francis Barrea, Jr.
 Dec. 1, 1773.. Francis Barrea, Jr.
 Apr. 26, 1786.. John Borrea.
 Sept. 10, 1731.. Maria, dau. of Mathias Borell.
 Feb. 11, 1729.. Thomas Borses.
 May 4, 1766.. Wife of Hendrik Boshardt
 June 20, 1727.. Anneken, wife of Barent Boss, Jr.
 Aug. 20, 1727.. Susanna, dau. of Barent Boss.
 Nov. 15, 1727.. Jannittie Boss.
 Sept. 9, 1728.. Ebertie Boss.
 Oct. 8, 1731.. Joseph, son of Albertus Bosch.
 Oct. 22, 1731.. Elsje, dau. of Casper Bosch.
 Apr. 27, 1738.. Maria, wife of Albert Coenraad Bosch.
 Mar. 5, 1742.. Albartus Bosch.
 Aug. 28, 1742.. Jannetje, wife of Casparus Bos.
 Oct. 19, 1744.. Pieter Bosch.
 Mar. 10, 1753.. Susannah Boss.
 Aug. 8, 1754.. Jasper Bosch.
 Feb. 8, 1758.. Barent Bosch.
 Nov. 2, 1759.. Catharina Bosch.
 Sept. 16, 1772.. Isaac Bos.
 Aug. 1, 1785.. Widow Boss.
 Apr. 26, 1760.. The wife of Jan Bossen.
 June 27, 1757.. Margrieta Bostel.
 May 30, 1802.. Widow Bound.
 Feb. 6, 1800.. Henry Bowers.
 Oct. 11, 1754.. Sarah, child of Richard Bowley.
 Dec. 16, 1755.. The wife of Patrick Boyle.
 Sept. 8, 1732.. Maria, dau. of Johannes Bradley.
 Jan. 19, 1728.. Helena, wife of Gerrit Brass.
 Nov. 27, 1728.. Marya, dau. of Hendrick Bras.
 Sept. 22, 1731.. Catrina, dau. of Henderik Brass
 Feb. 25, 1732.. Eva Bras.
 Jan. 6, 1760.. The wife of Adolph Bras, Jr.
 Oct. 11, 1764.. Adolf Bras.
 Apr. 20, 1765.. Adolf Brass.
 Jan. 15, 1769.. Wife of Henry Brass.
 Dec. 4, 1770.. Hendrick Brass.
 Nov. 26, 1774.. Widow Maria Brass.
 Sept. 8, 1731.. Magritta, dau. of Isaak Bratt.
 Sept. 18, 1731.. Anthony, son of Isaac Bratt.
 Apr. 19, 1746.. Jacob Bradt.
 June 30, 1748.. Andries Brat.
 Mar. 19, 1749.. Iohannis Bradt.
 Jan. 10, 1756.. The wife of D'l Bradt.
 Mar. 20, 1756.. Francis Bradt.
 Jan. 12, 1757.. Divertje Bradt.

- Dec. 10, 1767..Cathrina Brat.
 May 22, 1793..Isaac Bradt.
 Aug. 24, 1728..Elizabeth, dau. of Lucas Brazier.
 Nov. 2, 1729..Aeltie, dau. of Isaac Brasser.
 Between Sept. 29 and Oct. 2, 1737..Abraham Brasher.
 Mar. 18, 1750..The widow of Ephraim Brasher.
 Sept. 18, 1772..Widow Brasher.
 Mar. 3, 1785..Philip Brazier.
 Jan. 1, 1797..Wife of Ephraim Brasher.
 Sept. 16, 1798..Widow Rachel Brayzer.
 June 19, 1728..Geertje, dau. of Hend. Breested.
 July 27, 1729..Hielena, dau. of Jan Breestede.
 Aug. 2, 1729..Janettie, wife of Symon Breesteede.
 Sept. 21, 1730..Cathrina Breestede.
 Dec. 18, 1730..Elizabeth, dau. of Jan Braested.
 Aug. 2, 1731..Hendriks, son of H. Breesteede.
 Sept. 14, 1731..Pieter, son of Andries Brestede.
 Oct. 3, 1731..Sara, dau. of Jan Brestede.
 Oct. 6, 1731..Andries, son of Henry Brestede.
 Oct. 8, 1731..Johanna, dau. of Jan Brestede.
 Oct. 18, 1731..Janica, dau. of Jan [?] Brestede.
 June 26, 1733..Annatie, dau. of Hend. Brestede.
 May 31, 1734..John Breested.
 Jan. 30, 1735..Geertie, wife of H. Breestede.
 Feb. 8, 1737..Cristop., son of Cristop. Breesteede.
 June 16, 1742..Hendrick Breested.
 Feb. 10, 1751..The widow of Jan Breesteede.
 Jan. 17, 1760..The wife of Andries Breested.
 May 20, 1730..Jannettie, wife of Johannis Brevoort.
 Aug. 20, 1742..Elias Brevoort.
 Jan. 6, 1756..Grietje Brovoort.
 Jan. 21, 1775..John Brevoort.
 June 29, 1775..Elias Brevoort.
 Between Feb. 22 and Mar. 3, 1785..Widow of Elias Brevoort
 (died in the war).
 Apr. 18, 1794..Widow Brovoort.
 Nov. 12, 1794..Abr'm Brevoort.
 Nov. 3, 1798..Nicholas Brevoort.
 July 26, 1729..Aaltie, dau. of Joris Brinkelhof.
 Mar. 9, 1741..Wife of Jores Brinkerhof.
 Jan. 31, 1753..Arie Brinkerhoff.
 May 4, 1775..Henry Brinckerhoff.
 Nov. 18, 1792..Gitty Brinkerhoof.
 Sept. 18, 1793..Maria Brinckerhoff.
 Apr. 1, 1801..Henry Brinckerhoff.
 Nov. 22, 1801..Abraham Brinckerhoff, Jr.
 Jan. 20, 1738..Susanna Brokholst.
 Aug. 19, 1797..Mr. Brook.
 Nov. 5, 1798..Widow Susen Brooks.
 Apr. 12, 1803..Michael Brooks.
 Dec. 3, 1727..Sybrant Brower.

- Nov. 28, 1728.. Arnout, son of Sybrant Brouwer.
 Nov. 12, 1730.. Hannatie, dau. of Pieter Brouwer.
 Sept. 16, 1731.. Antje, dau. of Jacob Brouwer.
 Sept. 24, 1731.. Adam, son of Jacob Brouwer.
 Apr. 2, 1733.. Jacob Brouwer.
 Apr. 28, 1735.. Sybrant Brouwer.
 Mar. 13, 1737.. Marrytje Brouwer.
 Apr. 29, 1749.. The wife of Pieter Brouwer.
 Feb. 8, 1751.. The wife of Pieter Brouwer.
 Sept. 2, 1752.. The wife of Abram Brouwer.
 Jan. 26, 1762.. Everardus Brewer.
 Feb. 14, 1762.. The wife of Pieter Brouwer.
 Dec. 18, 1762.. Wife of David Brower.
 Nov. 8, 1764.. Elizabeth Brower.
 Aug. 4, 1765.. Jacob Brower.
 Sept. 16, 1766.. Uldrick Brower.
 Apr. 14, 1768.. Wife of Johannes Brower.
 Aug. 29, 1768.. Cornelus Brower.
 Nov. 4, 1768.. Wife of Abraham Brower.
 Aug. 5, 1769.. A child of Jacob Brower, son of Jan.
 Aug. 19, 1769.. A child of Jacob Brower, son of Samuel.
 Aug. 26, 1769.. A child of Jacob Brower, son of Jacob.
 Oct. 7, 1769.. Wife of Jacob Brower, son of John.
 Dec. 2, 1769.. Wife of Abraham Brower.
 Sept. 2, 1770.. Child of Jan Brower, son of Jan.
 Dec. 5, 1770.. Widow of Jacob Brewer.
 Dec. 23, 1771.. Peter Brower.
 May 15, 1772.. Widow of Everardus Brower.
 June 28, 1773.. Wife of Jacob Brower, son of Samuel.
 Aug. 14, 1773.. Evis Brower.
 Feb. 24, 1775.. Peter Brower.
 Nov. 4, 1775.. John Brower.
 [No date] 1776.. Jeremiah Brower.
 Jan. 3, 1785.. Wife of Henry Brower.
 June 14, 1787.. Jacob E. Brower.
 Aug. 19, 1788.. Mary Brower, widow.
 Mar. 17, 1789.. Sybrant Brower.
 Jan. 12, 1790.. Everardus Brower.
 Apr. 17, 1790.. Wife of Abm. Brower.
 Apr. 22, 1790.. Widow of Peter E. Brower.
 Sept. 17, 1790.. Wife of John Brower.
 Nov. 26, 1790.. Jane Brower.
 Mar. 26, 1792.. Abraham Brower.
 June 22, 1795.. Efje Brower, widow.
 Aug. 10, 1795.. Garret Brower.
 Aug. 11, 1795.. William Brower.
 Aug. 30, 1795.. Henry Brower.
 Sept. 7, 1795.. Abraham A. Brower.
 Between Jan. 25 and 30, 1796.. Daniel Brower.
 Mar. 1, 1796.. Jacob Brower.
 Oct. 17, 1796.. Jacob S. Brower.

- Apr. 17, 1727, .Wife of John Brown.
 July 13, 1797, .Wife of Cornelius Brown.
 Dec. 30, 1797, .Wife of David Brown.
 Apr. 17, 1798, .Wife of John Brown.
 Apr. 20, 1799, .Wife of John Brown.
 Jan. 13, 1735, .John Brown.
 Sept. 14, 1747, .Willem Brown.
 Apr. 26, 1759, .Hendrick Brown.
 Jan. 17, 1764, .Wife of William Brown.
 Sept. 17, 1770, .Wife of Wm. Brown.
 Mar. 24, 1776, .John Brown.
 Apr. 11, 1779, .John Brown.
 Apr. 23, 1779, .John Brown.
 June 18, 1776, .John Brown.
 Feb. 14, 1785, .John Browne.
 Nov. 11, 1785, .Wm. Brown.
 Feb. 18, 1792, .Wife of David Brown.
 Sept. 2, 1797, .David Brown.
 May 1, 1799, .Wife of George Browne.
 Nov. 4, 1801, .Widow Brown.
 July 2, 1803, .Jeremiah Brown.
 Mar. 3, 1732, .Neeltje, wife of Jacobus Brus.
 Nov. 12, 1784, .Andrew Buxted.
 May 23, 1800, .Wife [?] of Philip Buchannan.
 Sept. 10, 1798, .John B. Buckel.
 Oct. 28, 1732, .Ettie, wife of Sander Bulsing.
 Nov. 24, 1745, .The wife of Cornelus Bulsing.
 Aug. 1, 1754, .The wife of Mr. Bulsen.
 Dec. 26, 1768, .Cornelus Bulsing.
 May 15, 1776, .Widow Bulson.
 Jan. 17, 1727, .Harmanus Burger.
 Apr. 21, 1728, .Engeltje, dau. of Johannis Burger.
 Apr. 18, 1729, .Cornelia, dau. of Johannis Burger.
 Apr. 16, 1729, .Joseph, son of Nichols Burger.
 July 14, 1729, .Harmanus, son of Reynier Burger.
 Sept. 20, 1729, .Harmanus, son of Casta Burger.
 Sept. 27, 1730, .Meytie Burger, wife of Willem Schott.
 May 26, 1731, .Johannis, son of Gerrit Burger.
 Sept. 15, 1731, .Harmanus, son of Reinier Burger.
 Mar. 23, 1732, .Gerrit, son of Gerrit Burger.
 Mar. 31, 1733, .Johannes Burger.
 May 18, 1733, .Gerret Burger.
 Aug. 12, 1734, .Johannis, son of Rynier Burger.
 Aug. 19, 1736, .Poulus, son of Elias Burger.
 Dec. 12, 1747, .Elias Burger.
 June 16, 1753, .Rynier Burger.
 Jan. 27, 1757, .Sarah Burger.
 Apr. 28, 1760, .The wife of Johs. Burger.
 Feb. 13, 1761, .Johs. Burger.
 May 16, 1761, .Carsten Burger.
 Mar. 14, 1764, .Wife of Peter Burger.

- Feb. 10, 1767.. Peter Burgar.
 July 21, 1768.. Peter Burger.
 Apr. 5, 1769.. Dan'll Burger.
 Aug. 14, 1772.. Widow of Caster Burger.
 Oct. 27, 1773.. Guilbert Burger.
 Dec. 14, 1789.. Widow Elisabeth Burger.
 July 24, 1802.. Elias Burger.
 Jan. 3, 1760.. Wife of Luycas Burhans.
 Dec. 28, 1769.. Wife of Daniel Burke.
 Apr. 16, 1770.. Petrick Burling.
 May 4, 1791.. Wife of William Burnett.
 Apr. 28, 1748.. The wife of Jeremia Burres.
 May 28, 1761.. The Widow Burres.
 Aug. 30, 1794.. Peter Burtine.
 Sept. 25, 1802.. Wife of Thomas Burton.
 Aug. 28, 1731.. Sarah Bush, dau. of Albarts. (See Bos.)
 Feb. 6, 1745.. Barent Bush.
 Nov. 2, 1788.. Wife of John Bush.
 Nov. 20, 1794.. John Bush.
 Oct. 19, 1731.. Anna, dau. of Harne Bussing.
 Dec. 21, 1752.. The wife of Harne Bussing.
 Aug. 4, 1757.. Isaac Bussing.
 July 29, 1762.. Harne Bussing.
 Feb. 10, 1790.. Wife of Willem Bussing.
 Nov. 16, 1794.. Peter Bussing.
 Jan. 6, 1802.. Aaron Bussing.
 Aug. 3, 1752.. Jacob Buys.
 Apr. 28, 1795.. Matthew Buys.
 May 5, 1796.. Mary Buys, widow.
 Aug. 5, 1727.. Helena, ch. of Anthony Byvank.
 Sept. 23, 1727.. Jan Byvanck.
 Jan. 15, 1729.. Johannis, son of Evert Byvank.
 Oct. 22, 1731.. Maria, dau. of Evert Byvank.
 Jan. 1, 1734.. Evert, child of Evert Byvank.
 July 11, 1734.. Wyntie Byvank.
 May 9, 1740.. Antony Beyvank.
 May 26, 1743.. Johannis Byvank.
 Dec. 21, 1749.. Teuntie Beyvank.
 May 13, 1752.. Hendericus Byvank.
 Oct. 23, 1775.. Antony Byvanck.
 Jan. 2, 1776.. Wife of Evert Byvanck.
 Oct. 2, 1788.. Doctor Abraham Byvanck.
 Sept. 4, 1789.. John Byvanck.
 Feb. 28, 1793.. Peter Byvanke.
 Oct. 24, 1774.. Wife of James Camby.
 Apr. 23, 1791.. Wife of Angelush [?] Caminor.
 Between Apr. 2 and 11, 1733.. (Campbell), Archibald Cambele.
 Jan. 28, 1745.. The wife of Johs Kemple.
 Jan. 1, 1765.. Marytie Campbell.
 Aug. 29, 1787.. Wife of Willm Campbell.
 Oct. 25, 1787.. Elizth. Camble, widow.

- Oct. 4, 1795... Abraham Campbell.
 July 23, 1822... Christian Cannell.
 Apr. 7, 1728... David Can, 61 Carr.
 Mar. 6, 1744... Jacobus, son of John Cannon.
 June 26, 1747... Peter Cannon.
 July 25, 1748... John Cannon.
 Apr. 24, 1757... The wife of Aernout Cannon.
 Sept. 29, 1757... The wife of Jan Cannon.
 Mar. 8, 1758... The Widow Cannon.
 Oct. 16, 1762... John Cannon.
 Aug. 26, 1771... Wife of John Cannon.
 Dec. 26, 1774... John Cannon.
 Nov. 23, 1794... Wife of Arnout Cannon.
 June 3, 1793... Arnoud Cannon, Jr.
 Jan. 3, 1753... Antje Carr.
 Sept. 18, 1774... William Carr.
 Oct. 17, 1774... Wife of William Carr.
 Jan. 18, 1797... Anthony Carr.
 June 1, 1799... Samuel Carman.
 Apr. 3, 1801... William Carman.
 Jan. 27, 1737... Jacobus Carmer, son of David Carmer.
 July 25, 1768... Wife of Henry Carmer.
 Jan. 5, 1791... Elizabeth Carmer.
 Aug. 30, 1799... Frederick Carmer.
 Apr. 13, 1789... Widow Carnes.
 Jan. 9, 1776... Willm Carselus.
 Aug. 10, 1729... Antony, son of Theunis Casperse.
 June 27, 1729... Engeltie, dau. of Hendrick Cavalier.
 July 9, 1784... Abraham Cavier.
 Sept. 23, 1795... Wife of Mr Cavin.
 Between July 17 and 19, 1795... Wife of James Cebra.
 Aug. 12, 1785... Wife of David Chadwell.
 Apr. 17, 1774... Widow Chamber.
 June 11, 1798... Thomas Champena.
 Dec. 9, 1803... Mary Charge.
 Oct. 27, 1792... Pelig Chase.
 Dec. 18, 1770... Wife of William Chester.
 Sept. 26, 1731... Samuel, son of Samuel Chohan.
 June 16, 1731... Anne, dau. of Isaak Chordivyn.
 Sept. 1, 1798... John Cherdevine.
 Sept. 20, 1798... Elshe Christopher.
 May 7, 1728... Maritie, wife of Johannis Claase.
 Dec. 23, 1733... Hanis Clasen.
 Aug. 28, 1727... Sarah, dau. of Alexander Clarke.
 Oct. 6, 1747... The wife of John Clarek.
 Dec. 5, 1751... The wife of Willem Clark.
 Nov. 18, 1760... Femmetje Clerk.
 Aug. 24, 1793... Wife of Jacob Clarke.
 Sept. 14, 1795... Friend Clark.
 Mar. 4, 1727... Mathew, son of Mathew Clarkson.
 Mar. 23, 1730... Mathew, Jr., son of Mathew Clerkson.

- Aug. 10, 1730.. Mathew, son of David Clarkson.
 Oct. 15, 1731.. David, son of Mat. Clarkson.
 Mar. 5, 1732.. Threadfield, son of David Clarkson.
 June 6, 1739.. Matthew Clarkson.
 Mar. 15, 1800.. Cornelia Clinton.
 Oct. 15, 1731.. Catrina and Cornelia, 2 dau's of Corn. Clopper.
 Feb. 14, 1732.. Isaac, son of Cornelis Clopper, Jr.
 May 14, 1732.. Lucas, son of Cornelis Clopper.
 Between Apr. 13 and 28, 1733.. Elizabeth, dau. of Cornelis Clopper.
 Jan. 20, 1740.. Cornelus Clopper.
 Mar. 28, 1750.. The wife of John Clopper.
 [No date] 1777.. Wife of Cornelis Clopper.
 Dec. 27, 1786.. John Clopper.
 Apr. 7, 1787.. Herry Clopper.
 Feb. 29, 1796.. Widow Clopper.
 May 16, 1797.. Cor's Clopper.
 Aug. 17, 1802.. Peter Clopper.
 Oct. 18, 1753.. The Widow Clovers.
 May 24, 1802.. Wife of David Cloyd.
 Jan. 16, 1787.. Widow Coatch.
 Oct. 22, 1801.. James Cock.
 Jan. 15, 1785.. Chris. Codwise.
 Apr. 29, 1796.. Widow Codwise.
 Feb. 25, 1797.. Bregb Codwise.
 Nov. 20, 1741.. Hendricus Coerten.
 Aug. 10, 1744.. The wife of Harman Coertem.
 Mar. 12, 1747.. Widow Eliz. Coerten.
 July 24, 1761.. Harme Koerte.
 June 14, 1747.. The wife of Johannis Coevert.
 Aug. 5 or 6, 1747.. The wife of Cornelis Coevert.
 May 4, 1755.. Wife of Capt. Coffie.
 Aug. 23, 1771.. Johannis Colbach.
 July 21, 1728.. Widow Jenke Cole. (see Kool.)
 Aug. 5 or 6, 1747.. The wife of Barent Cool.
 June 1, 1794.. Wife of John Cole.
 June 30, 1797.. Widow Cattren Cole.
 Oct. 6, 1799.. Henry Cool.
 Aug. 11, 1802.. Wife of George Coleman.
 Feb. 7, 1727.. Sarah Colevelt.
 Mar. 11, 1797.. Wife of Francis Colgrove.
 Oct. 4, 1731.. Lewis, son of Lewis Colie.
 Dec. 6, 1788.. John Collins.
 Oct. 6, 1798.. William Collons.
 June 30, 1803.. William Collins.
 Nov. 22, 1774.. Margerit Colyer.
 Jan. 22, 1791.. Samuel Coltpan [?].
 Dec. 17, 1803.. Mary Comadener.
 Feb. 17, 1760.. Jannetie Comferfoot.
 May 7, 1755.. Catharina Comfort.

- June 19 or 20, 1777.. Matthew Conklin.
 July 17, 1796.. Wife of William Conklin.
 June 18, 1795.. Wife of William Conklin.
 Probably Aug. 31, 1797.. William Conklin.
 Between Oct. 6 and 8, 1799.. David Conklin.
 July 25, 1770.. Widow Cunningham.
 May 29, 1744.. Wife of Abra Van Derssen; dau. of Derrick Cook.
 Nov. 27, 1728.. Helena, wife of Caleb Cooper.
 Dec. 29, 1764.. Hendrieus Cooper.
 Aug. 22, 1789.. Widow Cooper.
 Jan. 17, 1727.. Uldrick Jurnin Coreelus.
 July 16, 1774.. John Coreelus.
 Jan. 7, 1776.. Wife of Willem Carsilius.
 Nov. 14, 1783.. William Coreelus.
 Jan. 20, 1730.. Johanna Cordes.
 May 28, 1761.. The widow of Barent Cornelise.
 Feb. 3, 1774.. Wife of Willem Corroleus.
 Aug. 23, 1795.. George Coreolus.
 Sept. 21, 1731.. Gerrit, son of Gerrit Cosyn.
 Jan. 22, 1739.. The wife of Gerrit Cozyn.
 May 12, 1744.. Teuntie, wife of Gerrit Kosine.
 Mar. 29, 1765.. Wife of Gerrit Kozyn.
 Aug. 14, 1769.. Garret Cozyne.
 Nov. 16, 1800.. Augustus Cozine.
 Oct. 18, 1731.. Jan, son of Corn. Cortregt.
 Apr. 15, 1745.. Cornelius Cortreght.
 Nov. 19, 1751.. Nicholas Kortreght.
 Jan. 13, 1785.. Hester Kortright.
 Feb. 15, 1769.. Wife of Charles Cox.
 May 9, 1787.. Isaac Cox.
 July 6, 1731.. Leva, wife of Jan Craamer.
 Apr. 3, 1803.. Wife of John Creamer.
 Jan. 26, 1784.. Widow Crauf.
 Oct. 19, 1731.. Jean, dau. of Hugh Crawford.
 Nov. 22, 1727.. Margreta, dau. of Johannis Cregier.
 May 1, 1745.. Martinus Cregier.
 Aug. 5, 1753.. The widow of Martinus Crigier.
 Apr. 27, 1754.. Martinus Crigier.
 Mar. 9, 1755.. Henry Cregier.
 Oct. 19, 1760.. Simon Cregier.
 Apr. 7, 1761.. The wife of Joh's Cregier.
 May 15, 1761.. Jan Cregier.
 Sept. 6, 1761.. The wife of Simon Cregier.
 Nov. 5, 1769.. Widow of Simon Cregier.
 Oct. 7, 1796.. Cornelius Cregier.
 Jan. 7, 1797.. John Cregier.
 Nov. 11, 1731.. Geertruy, dau. of Willem Crollius.
 Nov. 22, 1731.. Catharina, dau. of Willem Crollius.
 Sept. 27, 1799.. Wife of John Crohes.
 Sept. 18, 1743.. Anna Crommeln.

- Sept. 2, 1771.. Isaac Croom.
 July 17, 1788.. Doctor Crosby.
 Feb. 20, 1789.. Widow Catherine Crosby.
 Jan. 23, 1742.. Antje Cross.
 Apr. 1, 1788.. Robert R. Cros. [?]
 Nov. 16, 1730.. Tileman, son of John Cruger.
 Aug. 13, 1744.. John Cruger, Esq.
 Dec. 12, 1756.. Hannah Cruger.
 Mar. 26, 1775.. Rachel Crugar.
 Apr. 15, 1787.. Mary Crugar.
 Dec. 19, 1791.. John Cruger.
 Oct. 22, 1757.. George Culler.
 July 10, 1794.. David Curry.
 Oct. 20, 1789.. Widow Curtinius.
 Sept. 9, 1796.. Peter T. Curtenius.
 Sept. 18, 1798.. Wife of Peter Cortenues.
 Oct. 13, 1731.. Helena, dau. of Henry Cuyler.
 Sept. 6, 1749.. John Cuyler.
 Oct. 11, 1749.. Abraham Cuyler.
 Apr. 23, 1754.. Hester, dau. of H. Cuyler, Jr.
 [No date] 1774.. Wife of Henry Cuyler.
 Oct. 15, 1775.. Maria, dau. of Henry Cuyler.
 Sept. 22 or 23, 1799.. Widow Jane Cuyler.
 Sept. 28, 1729.. Philip Dayly.
 Sept. 23, 1738.. Phillip Dally.
 Aug. 1, 1741.. Jores Daley.
 Oct. 13, 1759.. The wife of Joris Dally.
 July 4, 1766.. Widow Dally.
 Oct. 15, 1769.. Widow of Nathen Dally.
 Jan. 8, 1770.. Wife of Johannes Dally.
 July 23, 1785.. John Dally.
 Mar. 11, 1786.. John Dally.
 May 28, 1796.. Cornelius Dally.
 Oct. 28, 1798.. Wife of Joseph Daylie.
 Sept. 16, 1803.. Widow Dally.
 Jan. 22, 1784.. Benjamin Damelts.
 May 20, 1801.. Mrs. M. Daniel.
 Oct. 8, 1731.. Mary, dau. of James David.
 July 19, 1793.. David Davids.
 Jan. 1, 1771.. James Davis.
 June 10, 1785.. Widow Davis.
 Mar. 28, 1794.. Wife of Richard Davis.
 Mar. 3, 1800.. Thom's Davise.
 June 17, 1794.. John Dawson, apprentice.
 Aug. 11, 1784.. Ritchard Day.
 Mar. 28, 1786.. Jane Day.
 Nov. 1, 1790.. Edy Day.
 Mar. 28, 1791.. Wife of John Day.
 Aug. 30, 1796.. Jacob Day.
 Sept. 9, 1798.. John Day.
 June 28, 1801.. Wife of William Day.

- Sept. 19, 1803.. Jacob Day.
 Sept. 23, 1803.. Widow Jacob Day.
 July 26, 1791.. Edward Dayton.
 Oct. 18, 1794.. Stewart Dean.
 Mar. 14, 1753.. Solomon DeBoegh.
 Sept. 8, 1798.. Robert Debow.
 Dec. 37, 1795.. Wife of John DeCamp.
 Feb. 14, 1787.. John DeGram-here.
 Sept. 13, 1731.. Sara, dau. of Barent DeForeest.
 Sept. 23, 1731.. Margrita, dau. of Jesse DeForeest.
 Sept. 29, 1731.. Tobias, son of Johannes De Foreest.
 Mar. 1, 1736.. Elizabeth, wid. of Barent De Foreest.
 Oct. 14, 1744.. Gerrit DeForeest.
 Apr. 12, 1755.. Jesse De Foreest.
 July 30, 1757.. Johannes De Forest.
 Apr. 6, 1761.. The wife of Ab'm DeForeest.
 Sept. 3, 1761.. The widow of Jesse De Foreest.
 Apr. 24, 1764.. The wife of Johannes De Forest.
 May 9, 1772.. Widow of Garrit De Forrest.
 Apr. 19, 1802.. Gerard De Forest.
 Sept. 25, 1727.. Daniel, son of Gerret De Freost.
 Jan. 1, 1728.. Cornelia, dau. of Barent De Freest.
 Sept. 1, 1747.. Johannes De Graaf.
 Jan. 3, 1751.. The wife of Walter DeGraaf.
 July 15, 1743.. Leendert DeGrauw.
 Mar. 3, 1746.. Gerritje DeGrauw.
 Nov. 29, 1760.. Claesje DeGrauw.
 Apr. 28, 1762.. Gerrit DeGrauw.
 May 12, 1793.. Walter DeGraw.
 Sept. 21, 1727.. Peter, son of Peter DeGroef.
 Oct. 13, 1727.. Jenneke De Groef.
 Dec. 16, 1727.. Jenneke, dau. of Adolph DeGroef.
 Oct. 8, 1731.. Rebecca, dau. of Pieter DeGroef.
 Nov. 20, 1734.. Rebecca, dau. of Pieter DeGroef.
 Mar. 24, 1736.. Maria, wid. of Adolf DeGroot.
 Jan. 16, 1739.. Francis DeGroof.
 Sept. 15, 1751.. Pieter DeGrooff.
 Aug. 25, 1761.. Rebecca DeGroof.
 Feb. 23, 1764.. Maria DeGrove.
 Apr. 4, 1773.. Wife of Adolph Degrove.
 Apr. 10, 1793.. Mr. DeGrove.
 Nov. 7, 1795.. Adolph DeGrove, Jr.
 June 17, 1785.. Samuel Degroot.
 July 11, 1800.. Widow Susanah DeGroodt.
 Oct. 16, 1759.. Baltus DeHart.
 May 17, 1736.. Helena DeKey.
 Nov. 24, 1732.. Susanna DeKleyn.
 Apr. 24, 1735.. Leonard DeKlyn.
 Jan. 1, 1728.. Cornelia, dau. of Barent De Kreest.
 Dec. 8, 1771.. Abraham De la Mater.
 Sept. 1, 1796.. Abraham De la mater.

- Aug. 23, 1803.. Wife of Samuel De la Mater.
 June 9, 1750.. The wife of Abraham De la Montanie.
 Oct. 2, 1730.. Jannetie, dau. of Abrah. Delanoy.
 Oct. 6, 1731.. Jannitje, dau. of Abrah. De la Noy.
 Oct. 15, 1731.. Peter, son of Abraham. De la Noy.
 May 31, 1768.. Abraham De la noy.
 July 21, 1768.. Widow De le noy.
 Jan. 18, 1750.. Jan De Lap.
 Oct. 18, 1751.. The wife of Jan Delap.
 Feb. 5, 1787.. Widow Delloson [?].
 Dec. 16, 1758.. Jan Hendrick De Lo.
 Sept. 14, 1750.. Joost Demaree.
 Oct. 26, 1752.. The mother of Christiaan DeMoree.
 Jan. 17, 1769.. Wife of Christiaan DeMeRea.
 Sept. 18, 1769.. Wife of Jacob Demerea.
 Nov. 19, 1772.. Jacob DeMorrea.
 Oct. 21, 1787.. Christian Demera.
 Nov. 18, 1787.. Jacob Demorest.
 Feb. 21, 1790.. Daniel Demoorest.
 Mar. 5, 1794.. Nicholas DeMorest.
 Oct. 7, 1797.. Wife of David Demarest.
 Nov. 25, 1799.. Wife of David T. DeMorest.
 July 18 or 19, 1800.. Wife of Jacob Demurray.
 Sept. 10, 1803.. David I. Demarest.
 Dec. 12, 1803.. Jacob Demarest.
 Feb. 6, 1728.. Marya, wife of Anthony DeMilt.
 Sept. 17, 1731.. Margritje, daughter of Joost De Milt.
 Nov. 1, 1734.. Anna DeMilt, wife of H. Van de Burg.
 Sept. 27, 1738.. Peter DeMilt.
 Oct. 19, 1758.. Anthony DeMilt.
 Apr. 5, 1766.. Wife of Isaac DeMildt.
 July 28, 1794.. Wife of Isaac DeMilt.
 May 30, 1802.. Peter Denan.
 June 27, 1792.. Widow Rachel Denmark.
 Sept. 15, 1794.. Henry Denmark.
 Jan. 27, 1728.. Isaac De Peyster.
 Aug. 3, 1728.. Abraham De Peyster.
 Oct. 17, 1729.. Maria, dau. of Abrah. De Peyster.
 Feb. 7, 1750.. Widow DePeyster.
 Feb. 5, 1772.. Wife of Wm. DePeyster, Jr.
 Nov. 16, 1773.. Margaret DePyser.
 May 28, 1774.. Isaac DePyser.
 Sept. 1, 1774.. Widow DePyser.
 [No date] 1774.. Ann DePyser, widow.
 Apr. 25, 1775.. Abram DePyser.
 Aug. 21, 1776.. Wm. W. Depeyster.
 Oct. 28, 1787.. Catharine DePeister.
 Dec. 22, 1787.. Gerard DePeyster.
 Aug. 25, 1790.. Gerard W. Depeyster.
 Jan. 18, 1795.. Mary DePeyster.
 Mar. 31, 1801.. Abraham DePeyster.

- June 23, 1871.. Sarah DePyster.
 Mar. 3, 1873.. William DePyster.
 Dec. 29, 1728.. Maria, wife of .. Derben.
 Feb. 23, 1729.. Isak Dekker.
 Sept. 1, 1742.. Steenwyck De Kiemer.
 Feb. 13, 1788.. Nichols De Kiemer.
 Oct. 8, 1796.. Pieter De Kiemer, Jr.
 Oct. 27, 1802.. Richard Denumer.
 Nov. 28, 1732.. Poulus Desai.
 Oct. 15, 1731.. Charity, wife of Willem DeVoor.
 Aug. 31, 1733.. Grietie, dau. of Feunis DeVoor.
 Mar. 24, 1734.. Henriens, son of Tunis De Four.
 Aug. 10, 1735.. William De Four.
 Nov. 12, 1760.. David DeVoor.
 Aug. 1, 1764.. Wife of Feunis DeVoor.
 Mar. 28, 1770.. Feunis Devoer.
 Aug. 19, 1773.. Widow of David Devore.
 Oct. 5, 1773.. Widow Devoer.
 [No date] 1773.. Widow Janetie DeVoor.
 May 1, 1775.. Wife of Henry Devoer.
 Feb. 3, 1731.. Geertie, wife of Feunis DeVou.
 Jan. [possibly Feb.] 8, 1759.. Jan Deveau.
 Jan. 16, 1765.. Joseph DeVoe.
 Jan. 5, 1766.. Wife of Joseph DeVoe.
 Jan. 19, 1774.. Widow of Joseph Devoe.
 July 17, 1775.. Frederick Devoe.
 Feb. 15, 1797.. Wife of Abm. DeVoe.
 July 5, 1803.. Henry Devoe.
 Dec. 3, 1753.. The mother of the wife of Thomas DeWhite.
 Aug. 14, 1756.. The wife of Dirck Dey.
 May 11, 1764.. Dirck Dye.
 Nov. 12, 1707.. Edward Dev.
 May 9, 1741.. Benjamin Dharrichte.
 Aug. 18, 1755.. Annatje Dickinson.
 July 23, 1803.. Benjamin Dob.
 May 4, 1799.. Widow Dobbs.
 May 12, 1800.. John Dobbs.
 Nov. 3, 1767.. Wife of Johans Dodder.
 July 22, 1796.. Widow Dodge.
 Mar. 19, 1728.. Dennis Dolhagen.
 Oct. 24, 1731.. Jacob, son of Jan Doelhagen.
 Oct. 11, 1730.. William, son of Fimary Donly.
 Mar. 15, 1803.. George Douglas.
 Dec. 2, 1750.. The wife of Willem Douw.
 Nov. 21, 1793.. Wife of John Dover.
 July 6, 1786.. Jane Downy.
 Mar. 21, 1763.. Samuel Draak.
 Apr. 16, 1755.. Edward Drinkwater.
 Nov. 3, 1739.. The wife of Benjamin Drojett.
 Aug. 6, 1792.. The wife of Jerry Drosden.
 Apr. 6, 1757.. Marietje Drummey.

- Jan. 8, 1775..Wid. Margerit Duane.
 Aug. 5, 1727..Sarah, dau. of Mathewes Du Boys.
 Nov. 9, 1745..Isaac DuBois.
 Oct. 9, 1751..Dom. Gualterus Du Bois.
 Apr. 3, 1753..Elizabeth DuBois.
 Aug. 11, 1769..Mathew Dubois.
 Jan. [?] 23, 1773..Galterus Dubois.
 Oct. 31, 1787..Jeremiah DuBois.
 Dec. 18, 1793..Theophilus Duboe.
 Between Oct. 5 and 8, 1795..Wife of Joseph Dubois.
 Aug. 27, 1798..Joseph Dubois.
 Dec. 18, 1798..Wife of James Duff.
 Aug. 16, 1800..Archibald Duff.
 Feb. 14, 1753..Elias Dulie.
 Nov. 9, 1760..Hendr. Dumont.
 July 23, 1775..Catherin Demondt. } Probably the same party. First
 July 24, 1775..Widow Demondt. } date, that of demise, second date,
 Mar. 23, 1790..John Demont. } day of interment.
 Dec. 17, 1783..Wife of Thos. Duncan.
 Sept. 13, 1802..Wife of Gershonis [?] Dunn. [?]
 Aug. 29, 1803..George Durang.
 Oct. 28, 1752..Volkert Derje.
 May 25, 1757..The wife of Teunis Deurjee.
 Jan. [?] 20, 1773..Wife of John Duryee.
 Feb. 4, 1776..Willm, son of Johannis Duryea.
 [No date] 1777..Magdline Duryee.
 Feb. 8, 1786..Derick Duryee.
 Sept. 19, 1788..Widow Sarah Duryee.
 Dec. 30, 1793..Wife of Charles Duryea.
 Oct. 11, 1795..Widow Durjee.
 Apr. 7, 1797..Abm. Duryea.
 May 1, 1798..John J. Deryea.
 July 26, 1799..Berb. . . . A. Duryeas.
 Sept. 2, 1738..Marytje Duychout.
 Sept. 5, 1727..Christoffer Duyking.
 Sept. 16, 1728..Ellsie Duycke.
 Between Nov. 5 and 10, 1742..David, the son of Gerardus
 Duikink.
 Nov. 7, 1789..Widow Joanna Duyckink.
 May 27, 1797..Gerardus Duyckinck.
 Aug. 3, 1751..Barent Duytscher.
 Aug. 30, 1803..Abraham Dutcher.
 Jan. 16, 1753..Joris Dyckman.
 Dec. 28, 1765..Widow Dickman.
 Sept. 2, 1770..Eliz. Dyckman.
 Dec. 22, 1786..John Dykman.
 Feb. 8, 1799..Mother of Tunes Dickma.
 Jan. 4, 1766..Jonathan Dyer.
 Oct. 15, 1801..John Eale.
 June 16, 1790..Morris Earl.
 May 2, 1727..Jan Ebbers.

- Jan. 17, 1800.. John Ennis.
 Sept. 26, 1774.. Lodewick Enseler.
 June 10, 1795.. Wife of Jacob Evan.
 Feb. 24, 1731.. Jannetie, wife of Thomas Evens.
 Between Sept. 29 and Oct. 1, 1798.. John Evens.
 Mar. 24, 1772.. John Everson.
 Dec. 20, 1792.. Wife of Barent Everson.
 Aug. 3, 1796.. Wife of Benjamin Everson.
 July 16, 1752.. John Ewouts.
 Nov. 15, 1765.. Wife of Peter Ewoutse.
 Sept. 11, 1766.. Widow Evouts.
 Sept. 6, 1796.. Peter Evouts.
 July 24, 1763.. John Exceen.
 Nov. 11, 1727.. Tuntie Eydese.
 Sept. 21, 1729.. Christiaan, son of Martinus Eygenberg.
 Oct. 5, 1795.. William Fairlie.
 Dec. 23, 1783.. Wife of Thos. J. Fardone.
 Feb. 28, 1791.. Wife of Thomas Fardon.
 Mar. 12, 1788.. Widow Farmer.
 Oct. 14, 1791.. Wife of Jacob Fay.
 Between Sept. 12 and 14, 1799.. Widow Fee.
 Oct. 15, 1803.. Wife of Benj. Ferris.
 Sept. 13, 1731.. Jannetje, dau. of Frederick Feyn.
 Oct. 6, 1760.. Hend. Fyne.
 Oct. 18, 1761.. A German, Feyn.
 Jan. 23, 1773.. Wid. Fyne.
 June 30, 1789.. Wife of Fredrick Fine.
 Mar. 10, 1795.. Widow Rachel Fine.
 Apr. 28, 1797.. Jacobus Fine.
 Dec. 5, 1802.. Jacobus Fine.
 May 16, 1791.. Widow Mary Fino.
 Apr. 10, 1764.. Elisabeth Fielde.
 Apr. 25, 1764.. Gerretie Fielde.
 Sept. 15, 1795.. Jacob Field.
 Oct. 12, 1748.. Jenneke Filie.
 July 28, 1730.. Magdalena, dau. of Abraham Filkins.
 Sept. 16, 1731.. Henrick, son of Henry Filkens.
 Oct. 9, 1731.. Catrina, dau. of Henry Filkins.
 Oct. 10, 1731.. Elizab't, dau. of Abrah'm Filkins.
 Aug. 15, 1732.. Helena, dau. of Abrah. Filkin.
 Oct. 10, 1732.. Cornelis Filkins.
 Aug. 26, 1734.. Catryn, dau. of Abraham Filkons.
 Nov. 8, 1739.. The wife of Abraham Filkins.
 Apr. 25, 1744.. Abraham Filkins.
 Nov. 7, 1785.. Wife of Elisha Finsher.
 Dec. 24, 1767.. William Fische.
 Aug. 1, 1729.. Catharina, dau. of Benjamin Fisher.
 Nov. 27, 1775.. Catherine Fisher.
 Nov. 10, 1792.. Widow Eve Fisher.
 Dec. 3, 1755.. Widow Flanagan, dau. of Mr. Hogg.
 Mar. 3, 1749.. The wife of Joseph Flaneburne.

- Oct. 3., 1793.. Wite of Patrick Flenning.
 Sept. 25, 1769.. Wife of Capt. Fletcher.
 Dec. 10, 1802.. Dirk Flickman.
 Feb. 14, 1801.. Dr. Flurshman. [?]
 Aug. 30, 1767.. Matev Foard.
 May 19, 1756.. The wife of Alexander Forbes.
 Feb. 24, 1757.. The wite of William Forbes.
 Mar. 1, 1762.. Willem Forbes.
 Feb. 21, 1785.. John Forbes.
 Aug. 26, 1799.. Widow Lya Forbes.
 Jan. 11, 1803.. Widow Forbus.
 Sept. 6, 1798.. Wife of George Foreman.
 Oct. 15, 1761.. Maria Forster.
 May 24, 1761.. The Widow Fortune.
 Jan. 4, 1766.. Widow Fostergh.
 Aug. 24, 1736.. Wife of John Foster.
 June 7, 1802.. Wm. A. Fosters.
 Mar. 24, 1732.. Tam Fraas, bu. by Walter DeGraaw.
 Sept. 26, 1798.. Wite of Alexander Frazer.
 Sept. 24, 1800.. Jonathan Frazier.
 Sept. 7, 1792.. Mr. Fredericks.
 Sept. 25, 1774.. John Freeburn.
 Dec. 7, 1787.. Wife of M. Fremand.
 Feb. 28, 1788.. Widow French.
 May 1, 1798.. Catheran Gaft.
 Sept. 6, 1802.. Wife of Wm. Galatia.
 May 13, 1803.. William Galation.
 July 19, 1802.. Samuel Galueur. [?]
 Dec. 30, 1752.. Johannis Gardenier.
 Mar. 18, 1759.. Sarah Gardemer.
 Oct. 24, 1784.. Wite of Thos. Gardner.
 Feb. 19, 1751.. John Gasherie.
 May 16, 1776.. Phebe Gavery.
 May 8, 1798.. John Gebine.
 June 4, 1735.. Hendrick Gerard.
 Oct. 4, 1731.. Elizab't, dau. of Frans Gerrebrantse, Jr.
 Oct. 18, 1731.. Antje, dau. of Frans Gerrebrants.
 July 23, 1786.. Peter Garrebrants.
 Nov. 21, 1793.. Widow Garrabrance.
 Mar. 19, 1800.. Myndert Garabrants.
 June [?] 4, 1727.. Annatje, wife of Gerret Gerritse.
 May 13, 1731.. Gerrit, son of Gerrit Gerritse.
 Jan. 6, 1799.. Wife of Peter Gernson.
 June 6, 1763.. Wife of Thomas Gess.
 [No date] 1776.. Femmetie Geuvere.
 Dec. 9, 1754.. The wife of Barent Ghent.
 Mar. 13, 1729.. Cornelia, dau. of William Gilbert.
 Aug. 18, 1739.. Annatie, dau. of Willm. Gilbert.
 Sept. 3, 1733.. Annatie, dau. of Willem Guilbert.
 July 30, 1734.. Wynant, son of Willm. Gilbert.
 June 21, 1740.. Wife of W. Gilbert.

- Apr. 3, 1741.. Wife of Arent Gilbert.
 Sept. 11, 1743.. Arend Gilbert.
 Mar. 16, 1755.. A child of Jan son of Arent Gilbert.
 Feb. 11, 1767.. Wife of John Gilbert.
 [No date] 1773.. Wife of Aaron Gilbert.
 Nov. 11, 1784.. William W. Gilbert.
 Aug. 14, 1788.. Willm. W. Gilbert.
 Dec. 22, 1788.. Benjamin Gilbert.
 Oct. 9, 1794.. Ephraim Gilbert.
 Mar. 13, 1797.. John Gilbert, Jr.
 Sept. 19, 1797.. Wm. Gilbert.
 Dec. 1, 1801.. Wife of William W. [?] Gilbert.
 Jan. 31, 1803.. Widow Gilbert.
 May 25, 1792.. Mr. Giles.
 Sept. 28, 1729.. Samuel, son of Samuel Gitson.
 Oct. 21, 1731.. Saml. Gitson.
 Apr. 24, 1729.. Allida, wife of Johans. Glendorp.
 Oct. 14, 1731.. Marta, dau. of Wm. Glover.
 Sept. 21, 1744.. Margritt Glover.
 Aug. 2 or 3, 1747.. William Glover.
 July 20, 1771.. Robt. Gobert.
 June 30, 1732.. Rebecka Goderus.
 Mar. 10, 1762.. The wife of Jan Goe.
 Aug. 20, 1731.. Jacobs. Goelet.
 Oct. 4, 1731.. Abraham, son of Jacob Goelet.
 Aug. 10, 1732.. Jannetie, dau. of Jan Goelet.
 July 14, 1792.. Catherine Goelett.
 Sept. 20, 1762.. Peggy Goldtwait, wife of Dr. Burrel.
 June 12, 1755.. The Widow Gordon, dau. of Matthys Van Dyck.
 Oct. 28, 1793.. Widow Gordon.
 Aug. 14, 1758.. Former Pietersz. Gorter.
 Aug. 26, 1797.. George Goswell.
 July 20, 1731.. Hillegont, dau. of Dan'l. Gotier.
 Sept. 11, 1731.. Elizabeth, dau. of Daniel Gautier.
 Sept. 4, 1745.. Daniel Goutier.
 Between Oct. 5 and 7, 1795.. Cornelius Gautier.
 Between Oct. 16 and 21, 1795.. Wife of Samuel Gautier.
 Apr. 1, 1802.. Widow Guitier.
 Aug. 26, 1733.. Johanna Gouda, dau. [?] or wife [?] of Gerrit Schnyler.
 Aug. 6, 1728.. Isaac Gouverneur.
 Jan. 9, 1732.. Hester, dau. of Nicolas Gouverneur.
 June 16, 1735.. Nicholaes, son of Nichol. Gouverneur.
 Mar. 20, 1739.. Nicolas Gouverneur.
 June 16, 1740.. Abraham Gouverneur.
 Sept. 8, 1747.. The widow of Abrah. Gouverneur.
 Sept. 15, 1786.. Nichs. Gouverneur.
 May, 21, 1793.. Hester Gouverneur.
 Sept. 24, 1794.. Isaac Goeverneur.
 Dec. 4, 1799.. Widow Gouverneur.

Apr.	28, 1800.	Isaac Gouverneur.
Jan.	14, 1802.	Isaac Gouverneur.
July	15, 1802.	Nicholas Gouverneur.
July	20, 1756.	Johan Jacob Graft [2]
Apr.	10, 1734.	Anne Catrina Grau.
Aug.	5, 1792.	Wife of Thomas Gray.
Sept.	4, 1792.	Thomas Gray.
Oct.	12, 1744.	The wife of Lancaster Green.
May	1, 1747.	The wife of Lancaster Green.
Dec.	1, 1747.	Lancaster Green.
Mar.	1, 1754.	Mrs. Green.
Sept.	2, 1772.	Wife of Daniel Green.
Mar.	14, 1803.	Patty Green.
Aug.	20, 1784.	Wife of Mr. Griffiths.
Buried between Jan. 6 and 8, 1801. James Griffiths.		
Mar.	9, 1802.	Widow Grime.
Jan.	17, 1798.	Wife of Nathl. L. Griswold.
June	8, 1750.	Jacob Mauris Groen.
June	20, 1750.	Annatie Groenendyck.
Nov.	23, 1753.	Samuel Groenendyck.
Dec.	4, 1759.	Maria Groenendyck.
Feb.	17, 1761.	The wife of Pieter Groot.
Oct.	24, 1752.	The wife of Hendrick Gulick.
May	23, 1794.	Annatie Haas.
Feb.	9, 1803.	Wife of Isaac W. Hadley.
July	31, 1732.	Elizabt. Haivsels.
Feb.	1, 1788.	Widow Hale.
July	25, 1799.	Wife of John Half.
Aug.	1, 1761.	The wife of John Hall.
Jan.	21, 1793.	Wife of Jacob Halsey.
Aug.	17, 1774.	Pieter Halsted.
Sept.	9, 1795.	Wife of Pierson Halstead.
Mar.	13, 1743.	The wife of Anthony Ham.
Sept.	20, 1794.	John, son of Coenrad Ham.
Jan.	1, 1796.	Wife of Richard Ham.
Aug.	1, 1798.	Wife of Wandel Ham.
Apr.	15, 1796.	Widow Hamilton.
Sept.	21, 1760.	Lucretia Hammersleg.
Sept.	12 or 13, 1798.	Maria Hamersly.
Oct.	5, 1731.	Anne, dau. of Martha Hammon.
Nov.	14, 1764.	Wife of Hugh Hanes.
Aug.	10, 1743.	Margarita Hansen.
Mar.	17, 1749.	Hendrick Hanse.
Oct.	5, 1755.	Hendrick Hansen.
Apr.	12, 1759.	Johanse Hansen.
Apr.	20, 1759.	The wife of David Hanson.
Dec.	26, 1763.	David Hansen.
Apr.	12, 1772.	Widow Hansen.
Oct.	30, 1762.	Wife of Richard Harbeeff.
Nov.	29, 1732.	Jaapie Hardenberg.
Oct.	7, 1794.	Abm. Hardenbergh.

- Oct. 17, 1729.. Gerardus, son of Gerard Hardenbrk.
 Oct. 28, 1731.. Wilhelmus, son of Gerardus Hardenbrook.
 Dec. 9, 1731.. Johannes, son of Johannes Hardenbrook.
 May 11, 1734.. Jenneke, dau. of Abel Hardenbrook.
 Apr. 20, 1742.. Johannis Hardenbroeck.
 May 19, 1742.. Adolph Hardenbrook.
 Nov. 17, 1743.. Sarah Hardenbrook.
 June 7, 1756.. Gerardus Hardenbrook.
 Sept. 21, 1757.. Femmetje Hardenbrook.
 Jan. [possibly
Feb.] 5, 1759.. The widow of Johannis Hardenbrook.
 Oct. 11, 1774.. Wife of Theophilus Hardenbrook.
 Dec. 20, 1787.. Abel Hordenbrook.
 Feb. 25, 1788.. Wife of Abel [?] Wm. Hardenbrook.
 June 16, 1788.. Gerhardus Hardenbroeck.
 Sept. 6, 1788.. John A. Hardenbrook.
 Aug. 6, 1803.. John Hardenbrook.
 Dec. 26, 1744.. Charles Harding, man servant of Thomas
Handlin.
 Oct. 16, 1785.. Hon. Sam'l Hardy.
 Oct. 3, 1731.. Jan Haren son of Jan.
 Oct. 6, 1731.. Catrina Haring, wife of Albert. (See Herring.)
 Oct. 12, 1731.. Margritje Haring, dau. of Albert.
 Mar. 9, 1802.. Nathaniel Harned.
 Nov. 25, 1761.. Maritie Harrid.
 Oct. 25, 1732.. Jan Harris.
 Dec. 16, 1734.. Jannetie Harris, wife of Jan.
 Jan. 6, 1761.. The wife of Jan Harris.
 Jan. 15, 1761.. Jan Harris.
 Nov. 26, 1766.. John Harris.
 Oct. 27, 1794.. Peter Harris.
 Between Oct. 6 and 11, 1798.. William Herres.
 Jan. 21, 1784.. John Harrison.
 Oct. 22, 1733.. Willemynne (or Willempie) Harrow.
 Sept. 1, 1731.. Johans Harsen, son of Gert.
 Oct. 8, 1731.. Aeltje Harse, dau. of Gert.
 Oct. 11, 1731.. Gerrit. Harse, son of Gerrit.
 Aug. 4, 1753.. Gerret Harsen.
 Aug. 28, 1759.. Joris Harsen.
 Feb. 18, 1760.. The widow of Bernards Harsen.
 July 20, 1775.. Wife of George Harson.
 Sept. 20, 1798.. Gerret Harsen.
 Dec. 18, 1799.. Widow Harsin.
 Oct. 18, 1737.. Christiaen Hartman.
 Oct. 2, 1767.. Christopher Hartman.
 Feb. 1, 1768.. Widow Hartman.
 Nov. 22, 1730.. Samuel Harvey, son of Joseph.
 Dec. 23, 1774.. John Harvey.
 Jan. 10, 1797.. Wife of Thomas Harwood.
 May 26, 1764.. The widow of Joris Hasser.
 Aug. 23, 1802.. Elias Hatfield.

- May 21, 1776..Wife of Henry Hawkey.
 June 1, 1776..Wife of Willm Hawkey.
 April 19, 1785..Hawkey Hay.
 June 1, 1784..John Hays.
 Apr. 22, 1797..Wife of Jacob Hays.
 Jan. 29, 1769..Wife of John Hayward.
 Sept. 25, 1757..The wife of Jan Heater.
 Oct. 6, 1727..Jan Hebou.
 Mar. 15, 1731..Johannis Hebou.
 Mar. 17, 1732..Neckie Heerding.
 Jan. 18, 1794..Henry Hegaman.
 Oct. 17, 1759..The wife of Hendrick Heiter.
 Sept. 13, 1727..Anna Catharina Hemely, dau. of Frances.
 Sept. 14, 1727..Marrtie Hamley, dau. of Nickolas.
 Sept. 29, 1761..The widow Henderson.
 May 16, 1727..Asoewers Hendrikse.
 Jan. 22, 1729..Jan Hendrikse.
 Jan. 26, 1729..Lourens Hendrik.
 Jan. 18, 1732..Anna Marya Hendrikse, wife of Hendrik.
 June 15, 1789..Widow Hendricks.
 Dec. 12, 1765..Wife of Willm Henerey.
 Sept. 10, 1794..Joseph Henry.
 Jan. 2, 1732..Anneke Hennion, bu. by Joost Lynse.
 Oct. 11, 1744..Daniel Hannion.
 Mar. 16, 1745..Pieter Hennion.
 Mar. 28, 1759..Johannis Hannion.
 Feb. 23, 1863..Wife of Henry Herbert.
 Aug. 10, 1785..Wife of Abraham Herd.
 Oct. 26, 1751..Willem Herring (see Haring).
 Dec. 3, 1773..Elbert Herring.
 June 10, 1787..Widow Elizabeth Herring.
 July 4, 1790..Nico's Herring.
 Sept. 2, 1795..Abraham Herring.
 Sept. 23, 1795..John Herring.
 Oct. 1, 1798..Wife of Nicholas Herring.
 Mar. 6, 1803..Cornels D. Herring.
 Sept. 5, 1750..Mrs. Hersfield.
 Aug. 3, 1788..Mother of Widow Hess.
 Oct. 19, 1791..Peter Heulet [?]
 Aug. 18, 1793..Mr. Hewlett.
 Aug. 29, 1798..Caleb Heveland.
 Aug. 16, 1802..Gillbert Haveland.
 Sept. 8, 1801..Jacob Hewet.
 Nov. 6, 1729..Cornelus Heyer, son of Walter, son of Wm.
 Sept. 22, 1731..Walter Hyer, son of Walter.
 Sept. 26, 1731..Johans Hyer, son of Johans.
 July 14, 1734..Dyna Hyer.
 Aug. 30, 1734..Walter Hyer, son of Gerrit.
 July 5, 1739..Jan Hever.
 Nov. 21, 1741..Gerrit Heyer.
 Sept. 18, 1742..Gerrit Heyer.

- June 10, 1750..The wife of Walter Heyer.
 Sept. 30, 1753..Annatje Heyer.
 June 25, 1757..Walter Heyer.
 Dec. 20, 1761..Victor Hyer.
 May 9, 1762..The wife of Willem Heyer.
 Sept. 5, 1762..The wife of Walter Heyer.
 Feb. 16, 1766..Johannis Hye.
 Oct. 1, 1766..Peter Heyer.
 May. 9, 1768..Widow Hyer.
 Jan. 1, 1769..Wife of Walter Heyer.
 Mar. 1, 1772..Widow of Jan Hyer.
 Oct. 27, 1772..Walter Hyer.
 Dec. 20, 1790..Wm. Heyer.
 Dec. 13, 1792..Andw Heyer.
 May 13, 1793..Annatie Hyer.
 Nov. 3, 1793..Wife of William Heyer.
 May 23, 1794..Widow of Fred'k Hyer.
 Nov. 20, 1795..Widow Sarah Heyer.
 June 7, 1799..Widow Sofia Hyer.
 Sept. 24, 1799..Elche Hyer.
 May 14, 1801..Wife of Walter Heyer.
 Sept. 24, 1801..Nellie Heyer.
 July 21, 1803..Walter Heyer.
 Oct. 12, 1803..Wife of Walter Heyer.
 May 3, 1744..Mary Hickford.
 May 2, 1748..The wife of Hickie.
 June 22, 1785..Wife of Dennis Hicks.
 Feb. 28, 1790..Widow Charlotte Hicks.
 Jan. 1, 1794..Wife of Coenrad Hifner.
 Apr. 5, 1767..Abm Hill.
 July 15, 1789..Mrs. Hill.
 July 1, 1792..Robert Hill.
 July 26, 1799..Mrs. Hilman.
 Aug. 25, 1802..Daniel Hilsbrach [?]
 Dec. 23, 1797..Wife of E. Hinsdale.
 Sept. 24, 1731..Catrina Hoffman, dau. of Johans.
 Aug. 29, 1772..Martain Hoffman.
 Feb. 25, 1790..Anthony Hoffman.
 Aug. 15, 1798..Christian Hoffman.
 May 11, 1753..Rebecca Hogg.
 Aug. 23, 1752..Hendrickes Holst.
 Sept. 4, 1787..Wife of Bartholomew Hoogeboom.
 Apr. 18, 1731..Anna, wife of Adriaen Hooglant.
 Nov. 24, 1732..Johannes Hogelandt, Jr.
 Oct. 25, 1735..Cathriena Hooghland.
 Jan. 4, 1802..Capt. Thomas Hook.
 May 5, 1771..Widow Hooza.
 Aug. 30, 1731..Thomas, son of Thomas Hoppe.
 Oct. 7, 1731..Wessel, son of Willem Hoppe.
 Oct. 7, 1739..Breghe Hoppe.
 Oct. 28, 1756..The wife of Wm. Hopper.

- Feb. 15, 1763. Wife of Poulus Hopper.
 Dec. 2, 1774. Wife of Poulus Hopper.
 Apr. 4, 1776. Matthias Hopper.
 Aug. 4, 1784. Mathew Hopper.
 Oct. 7, 179. . Widow Hopper.
 Aug. 19, 1822. Edward Hopper.
 Aug. 20, 1822. Widow Hopper.
 Nov. 15, 1803. Widow Hopper.
 Aug. 21, 1823. Mrs. Seth How.
 Nov. 23, 1795. Wife of Thos. Howe.
 Aug. 24, 1798. Widow Maria Howel.
 Aug. 15, 1768. Johannes Hubbard.
 Dec. 7, 1787. Wife of Jacob Hubbard.
 Nov. 24, 1794. Jacob Hubbard.
 Nov. 30 or Dec. 1, 1759. Jacob Hubert.
 Aug. 15, 1761. Maria Hugburry.
 Dec. 20, 1822. Miles Hughes.
 Oct. 2, 1800. Sarah Hugbet.
 Aug. 29, 1765. Widow Hull.
 Jan. 24, 1776. Jain Hull.
 May 23, 1773. Widow Hullick.
 Oct. 4, 1796. Wife of William Humphrie.
 Oct. 4, 1752. James Hunt.
 Mar. 1, 1793. Wife of David Hunt.
 Oct. 7, 1797. John Hunt.
 Apr. 16, 1762. Capt. Hunter.
 Aug. 10, 1765. Anthony Hunter.
 Jan. 11, 1759. Nancy Huse.
 Apr. 21, 1737. Catharine Hysman.
 Nov. 5, 1742. Johannis Huisman.
 Dec. 24, 1795. Aert Hysman.
 Oct. 30, 1762. Wife of Lodewick Inselaar.
 Nov. 20, 1801. Wife of Thomas Ivers.
 Apr. 12, 1729. Willem, son of Patrick Jackson.
 Apr. 4, 1746. Anna Jackson.
 Dec. 11, 1758. The widow Jackson.
 Oct. 19, 1760. Patrick Jackson.
 Aug. 29, 1801. Widow Jackson.
 Oct. 16, 1801. James Jackson.
 Oct. 13, 1731. Johanna, dau. of Thomas Jacobs.
 Oct. 13, 1747. The wife of John Jacobs.
 Jan. 19, 1794. Wife of Mr. Jacob.
 Mar. 14, 1793. Widow James.
 Nov. 21, 1732. Johanna Jamesson.
 Dec. 27, 1738. Marytie, wife of William Jamisson.
 Apr. 10, 1729. Jan, son of Samuel Jansen (see Johnson).
 Aug. 18, 1729. Anna Janz.
 Feb. 18, 1732. Antie, wife of David Jansen.
 Mar. 6, 1758. The wife of Johannis Janse.
 July 8, 1758. Johannis Janse.
 Jan. 20, 1761. Joris Janse.

- Dec. 15, 1761.. The Widow Jansen.
 Sept. 25, 1762.. Johs Jansen.
 Aug. 31, 1788.. Jasper Jansen.
 Sept. 29, 1800.. Stephen Jaquis.
 Apr. 28, 1788.. Wife of Arthur Jarvis.
 Sept. 18, 1728.. Hendrick, son of Phillip Jaune.
 Feb. 25, 1736.. Thomas Jeffers.
 Feb. 27, 1736.. The wife of Thomas Jeffers.
 Oct. 8, 1795.. Aaron Jenkins.
 Oct. 4, 1731.. Elizabeth, dau. of Samuel Johnson (see Jansen).
 June 17, 1732.. Elsie, dau. of Samuel Johnson.
 Sept. 11, 1734.. Johannis Johnson.
 July 13, 1745.. The wife of Francis Johnson.
 Mar. 13, 1756.. Marrytje Johnson.
 Dec. 5, 1767.. Jan Johnsin.
 Jan. 17, 1770.. Robert Johnson.
 Mar. 9, 1772.. Simon Johnson.
 Jan. 30, 1776.. John Johnson.
 Mar. 28, 1787.. Widow Johnson.
 Sept. 9, 1788.. David Johnson.
 Mar. 27, 1795.. Richard Johnson.
 Mar. 13, 1798.. Richard Johnson.
 Oct. 23, 1772.. John Johnston.
 Apr. 26, 1803.. Mary Johnston.
 Dec. 4, 1803.. Isaac Johnston.
 Apr. 16, 1734.. Joseph Jones, bu. by Andrias Bredsted.
 Aug. 17, 1747.. Sarah Jones, bu. by Mrs. Davers.
 Feb. 21, 1768.. Wife of Samuel Jones.
 Mar. 1, 1793.. Widow Margaret Jones.
 May 9, 1798.. James Jones.
 June 16, 1798.. Thomas Jones.
 Aug. 14, 1798.. Wife of William Jones.
 Nov. 24, 1800.. Owen Jones.
 Sept. 9, 1756.. Isaac Benjamin Jouvinelle.
 Aug. 19, 1729.. Elizabeth Kaar, dau. of David.
 Dec. 25, 1735.. Anthony Kaer.
 Sept. 14, 1731.. Johannis Karsin, son of David.
 Between Dec. 20 and 31, 1798.. Wife of Abraham Keerse.
 Oct. 19, 1753.. Joseph Keller.
 Apr. 1, 1795.. Doctor Kemmena.
 Oct. 1, 1734.. William Kemp.
 Dec. 20, 1795.. Wife of William Kerby.
 Sept. 25, 1731.. Catrina Kerbyl, wife of Johans.
 Oct. 4, 1728.. Johannis Kerfbyl.
 Oct. 30, 1733.. Hend. Kermer.
 Feb. 27, 1734.. Debora Kermer, wife of David.
 June 23, 1759.. The wife of Gideon Kersteng.
 Aug. 10, 1759.. Gideon Kersteng.
 Sept. 6, 1727.. Jannitie Keteltas, dau. of Gerret.
 Nov. 18, 1728.. Catharina, wife of Gerrit Keteltas.

- Jan. 3, 1731.. Anna Keteltas, wife of Abraham.
 Aug. 28, 1744.. Abraham Keteltas.
 May 1, 1747.. Gerrit Keteltas.
 Jan. 1, 1754.. The widow Elizabeth Keteltas.
 Sept. 12, 1774.. Widow Jane Kitteltas.
 Feb. 17, 1786.. Peter Ketteltas, Jr.
 Aug. 28, 1792.. Peter Keteltas.
 Feb. 5, 1728.. Hans Kierstede, probably buried at Kipsburg.
 Dec. 18, 1738.. Johann Kierstead, bu. by Elzeth Myer.
 Feb. 27, 1755.. A child of Luyk Kierstead, son of Benj.
 Aug. 2, 1760.. Lucas Kiersted.
 Nov. 26, 1760.. Elizabeth Kierstede.
 Mar. 10, 1765.. Wife of Luke J. Kiersted.
 Nov. 25, 1784.. Luke Kiersted.
 May 13, 1796.. Widow Elsie Kiersted.
 Sept. 19, 1731.. Timothy Killy (or Tilly), son of Timothy.
 May 22, 1795.. Mr. Killy.
 July 20, 1767.. Widow Kindrick.
 Aug. 21, 1755.. The wife of Asa King (See Koning).
 June 21, 1756.. Asa King.
 Oct. 2, 1771.. Wife of Isaac King.
 Jan. 5, 1776.. Adam King.
 May 20, 1787.. John King.
 Apr. 10, 1792.. John King.
 Sept. 6, 1793.. Widow King.
 Aug. 28, 1798.. Isaac King.
 Buried between Mar. 13 and 30, 1851.. Peter King.
 Feb. 7, 1727.. Sarah Kip, Isa. Vro (probably meaning wife of Isak).
 Dec. 16, 1728.. Cathalyne Kip, wife of Abraham.
 June 29, 1729.. Isaak Kip, son of Abrah.
 Oct. 12, 1729.. Petrus Kip, son of Petrus.
 Nov. 13, 1729.. Jesse Kip.
 Apr. 29, 1730.. Anthony Kip.
 Sept. 9, 1731.. Lidia Kipp, wife of Jacobs Kipp.
 Sept. 19, 1731.. Sara Kip, dau. of Anthony.
 Sept. 12, 1732.. Isaac Kip, son of Abraham.
 Sept. 18, 1732.. Johannes Kip, son of Petrus.
 Sept. 20, 1734.. Marya Kip, dau. of Jacobus.
 June 10, 1745.. The wife of Richard Kip.
 Nov. 13, 1749.. Petrus Kip.
 Apr. 8, 1750.. Isaack Kip.
 Dec. 14, 1750.. Petrus Kip.
 June 19, 1754.. Jacob Kip.
 Feb. 24, 1757.. Abraham Kip.
 Apr. 24, 1762.. Isaac Kip.
 Aug. 1, 1764.. John Kip.
 Jan. 20, 1768.. Wife of Isaak Kip.
 July 11, 1772.. Widow —lia Kip.
 Between July 27 and 31, 1772.. —landina Kip.
 Sept. 23, 1772.. John Kip.

- [No date] 1774.. John Kipp, son of Henry.
 July 1, 1776.. Peter Kip.
 Nov. 20, 1783.. Widow Mary Kip.
 May 2, 1785.. Henry Kip, Jr.
 Jan. 2, 1786.. Elias Kip.
 Sept. 18, 1787.. Polly Kip.
 Dec. 28, 1788.. Peter Kipp.
 Apr. 29, 1790.. John Kip.
 June 25, 1790.. Richd. Kipp.
 Oct. 26, 1790.. Wife of Gerrit Kipp.
 Dec. 17, 1790.. Gerrit Kipp.
 Aug. 22, 1793.. Richard Kip.
 July 5, 1796.. John H. Kips.
 Oct. 1, 1798.. Henry Kip.
 Between Nov. 7 and 9, 1798.. Widow Henry Kip.
 May 20, 1801.. Mrs. Kipp, Kipp's Bay.
 Feb. 27, 1803.. Wife of Isaac Kip.
 Jan. 26, 1772.. Wife of Benjn. Kissam.
 June 6, 1799.. Peter Kissam.
 July 15, 1803.. Doc. Benjm. Kissam.
 Aug. 4, 1727.. Tryntje Klock, dau. or wife of Alb.
 Dec. 31, 1728.. Martin Klock.
 Oct. 21, 1732.. Sara Klock.
 Aug. 22, 1736.. The widow of Marte Klock.
 May 5, 1772.. Martin Klock.
 Jan. 7, 1795.. Wife of Mr. Klockendolph.
 Oct. 18, 1759.. Johannis Kloeck.
 Sept. 13, 1729.. Maria Ko, dau. of Jan.
 May 21, 1748.. The wife of John Coo.
 Oct. 22, 1760.. Johs. Koelback.
 Oct. 23, 1801.. William Koen.
 Oct. 12, 1748.. Arie Koning (See King).
 Jan. 27, 1752.. The wife of Jacob Koningh.
 May 28, 1755.. Jacob Koning.
 Nov. 9, 1756.. The wife of Pieter Kooning.
 Mar. 7, 1757.. The wife of Adam Kooningh.
 Nov. 25, 1759.. Gysbert Koning.
 Nov. 8, 1761.. Rachel Koning.
 Jan. 25, 1763.. Adam Koningh.
 May 18, 1749.. Dirck Kook.
 July 8, 1749.. Barbara Kool (see Cole).
 Dec. 23, 1759.. Jan Kool.
 Mar. 23, 1760.. The widow of Jan Kool.
 Aug. 1, 1763.. Jan Kool.
 Aug. 24, 1762.. Barber Koopman.
 Mar. 2, 1797.. Wife of John Koorlogh.
 May 17, 1727.. Tryntje Kownoven.
 Oct. 2, 1730.. Pieter Cowenhove.
 Jan. 29, 1736.. Wyntje Couwenhoven, wid. of Pieter.
 Aug. 1, 1742.. Elizabeth Couwenhove, wife of Ab. Mesier.
 Jan. 17, 1745.. Samuel Kowenhoven.

- Feb. 2, 1749. . Frans Kouwenhoven.
 Dec. 23, 1749. . Widow Kouwenhove.
 Mar. 15, 1750. . Hillegont Kouwenhove, widow.
 Mar. 24, 1750. . The wife of Pieter Kouwenhove.
 Nov. 5, 1751. . Samuel Kouwenhove.
 Nov. 15, 1756. . Elias Covenhoven.
 Apr. 26, 1794. . Peter Cowenhoven.
 Aug. 15, 1797. . Peter Cownoyer.
 Oct. 13, 1798. . Widow Covenhoven.
 Nov. 20, 1801. . Wife of Rev. Mr. Koypar.
 Oct. 11, 1749. . Johannis Krophagen.
 July 28, 1760. . The wife of Jan Kuur.
 May 8, 1761. . The wife of Jan Kure.
 Apr. 9, 1775. . Willm. Kuver (or Kerver).
 Sept. 12, 1766. . Wife of Hendrick Labagh.
 Oct. 29, 1766. . Hend'k. Labagh.
 Dec. 20, 1767. . Peter Labaack.
 Apr. 30, 1768. . Jacob Laback.
 Nov. 12, 1770. . Wife of Henry Labach.
 Between Aug. 6 and 11, 1769. . Widow Lawbaugh.
 Apr. 1, 1798. . Jacob Label (or Habel).
 Mar. 11, 1729. . Johannis Lake, son of Jan.
 May 1, 1750. . The wife of Joris Lamb.
 Dec. 12, 1757. . Joris Lamb.
 July 12, 1760. . The wife of Matthewus Lamb.
 Mar. 9, 1775. . Alex. Lamb.
 Mar. 10, 1795. . Mr. Lamb.
 July 7, 1795. . Wife of John Lamb.
 Jan. 23, 1765. . Widow Lambert.
 Jan. [possibly Feb.] 5, 1759. . Peter Lament.
 Jan. [possibly Feb.] 20, 1759. . The widow of Peter Lament.
 Oct. 3, 1731. . Johans. Lamerse, son of Lawrence.
 June 8, 1735. . Aeltje Lammerse, a dau. of Piet.
 Oct. 4, 1736. . Aeltje Lammerse, child of Pieter.
 Sept. 19, 1747. . The wife of Syme Lammerse.
 Feb. 7, 1756. . Tryntje Lammerse.
 Jan. 12, 1757. . The widow Lamerse.
 Feb. 11, 1766. . Lawrence Lamerse.
 Mar. 21, 1743. . Willemptje Landetot, wife of Wm.
 Feb. 28, 1729. . Jan Langendyk.
 Feb. 19, 1730. . Elizabeth Langendyk, dau. of Jan.
 Aug. 4, 1730. . Jan Langendyk, son of Jan.
 Oct. 23, 1731. . Peter Langendevk, son of Jan.
 June 13, 1758. . Jacob Langh.
 Oct. 8, 1731. . Jacob Larie, son of Jacob.
 Oct. 15, 1731. . Jaen Laurie, dau. of John.
 Apr. 24, 1771. . Wife of Jerry Lave.
 Nov. 20, 1730. . Cornelia Law, wife of Andrew. (See Louw.).
 May 4, 1727. . Direk Lawrence, son of Sam.
 Feb. 18, 1730. . Maria Lawrence, wife of Thoms.
 May 14, 1739. . The wife of Samuel Lawrence.

- Jan. 6, 1770..William Lawrence.
 Apr. 5, 1794..Augustus Lawrence.
 Apr. 29, 1800..Wife of Daniel Lawrence.
 Nov. 15, 1788..Mr. Laycock.
 Oct. 31, 1794..Widow Elisabeth Laycraft.
 Jan. 7, 1784..Wife of Abraham Lazelier.
 June 25, 1776..Wife of Stephen Leatch.
 Jan. 21, 1792..Widow Leaw.
 Oct. 20, 1769..Engeltie Lee.
 Aug. 21, 1784..Wife of John Lee.
 Feb. 10, 1792..James Lee.
 Mar. 3, 1729..Leffert Lefferts, son of Abrah.
 May 26, 1736..Sara Lefferts, wife of Ab.
 Aug. 16, 1756..The wife of Dirck Lefferts.
 Sept. 10, 1787..Wife of Dirck Lefferts.
 July 20, 1792..Jacobus Lefferts.
 Apr. 13, 1799..Derick Lefferts.
 June 13, 1800..Widow Lucretia Lefferts.
 Oct. 8, 1771..Abraham Lefoy.
 Nov. 21, 1787..Thomas Lefoy.
 Oct. 20, 1799..Thomas Lefoy.
 May 26, 1774..Wife of Moses Lein.
 Oct. 12, 1731..Rachel LeMontis, dau. of John.
 July 17, 1735..John Leinoutis (or Lemontis).
 June 20, 1744..Altie Lemontes.
 Oct. 7, 1755..Jacobus Lenoy.
 [No date] 1777..Widow of John Lent.
 Sept. 26, 1794..James Lent.
 July 17, 1796..John Lent.
 Nov. 12, 1800..Widow Lent.
 Nov. 11, 1802..Wife of Henry Lent.
 Apr. 29, 1729..Charles LeRoux, son of Charles.
 June 8, 1729..Johanna LeRoux, dau. of Charles.
 Oct. 26, 1739..The wife of Charles LeRoux.
 Mar. 22, 1745..Charles Leroux.
 Feb. 26, 1761..Geertruy Lereaux.
 Jan. 3, 1793..Jacob LeRoy.
 Apr. 2, 1785..Wife of Doctor Lesley.
 Aug. 21, 1752..Elbert Leverson.
 Oct. 11, 1731..Thoms. Lewis, son of Thos.
 June 30, 1754..Barbara Lewis.
 Jan. 3, 1756..Elisabeth Lewis.
 Feb. 25, 1759..The wife of Joseph Lewis.
 Jan. 4, 1761..Sara Lewes.
 Aug. 25, 1765..Widow Lewis.
 Mar. 17, 1770..Abraham Lewes.
 July 12, 1793..Widow Lewis.
 Oct. 4 or 5, 1795..Mr. Lewis.
 Aug. 20, 1776..Jacobus Light.
 Sept. 3, 1735..John Lindone.
 Aug. 25, 1799..Wife of Reverd. Dock Lins.

Apr.	17,	1769.	Widow Lappers.
Feb.	14,	1790.	Leonard Lisperard
July	14,	1775.	Mr. Titchfield.
Nov.	37,	1729.	Jacobus Livingston, son of James.
Nov.	25,	1732.	Catharina Livingston, dau. of Robert, Jr.
Sept.	1,	1733.	James Livingston, son of James.
Nov.	1,	1762.	Wife of Jacobus Livingston.
Sept.	7,	1763.	Jacobus Livingston.
Nov.	8,	1769.	Thomas Livingston.
June	17,	1772.	Widow Margrita Lewingston.
June	26,	1786.	Richd. Livingston.
Nov.	1,	1787.	Philip P. Livingston.
Aug.	27,	1789.	Robt. G. Livingston.
Mar.	26,	1791.	Widow Susanna Livingston.
June	25,	1794.	William S. Livingston.
Sept.	27,	1795.	Wife of Henry Livingston.
Nov.	8,	1821.	Widow Livingston.
Feb.	4,	1765.	Wife of Joseph Lock.
Aug.	27,	1731.	Johans. Locksted, son of Jurian.
Dec.	19,	1733.	Hendrik Loring, child of Jacob.
Aug.	28,	1735.	Mary Loring, dau. of Jacob.
July	27,	1730.	Frederick Lory, son of Jacobs.
Mar.	3,	1748.	The wife of Abraham Lott.
Aug.	11,	1775.	Wife of Abram E. Lott.
Jan.	2,	1792.	Wife of Abraham P. Lott.
Feb.	26,	1794.	Abraham P. Lott.
Oct.	23,	1794.	Abrm. Lott.
Jan.	23,	1800.	Abraham Lott.
Oct.	24,	1727.	Jannetie Louenes, dau. of Johannes.
May	24,	1798.	John Lourane (?).
Nov.	13,	1731.	Jannetie Louw, dau. of Petrus.
Oct.	6,	1756.	The wite of Jacob Low.
Oct.	3,	1772.	Wife of Cors. P. Low.
Jan.	3,	1791.	Cornelius P. Low.
Aug.	9,	1795.	William Low.
Mar.	3,	1796.	Wife of Samuell Low.
June	24,	1798.	Wife of John Low.
Jan.	21,	1748.	The widow Louwerier.
Between Sept. 29 and Oct. 1, 1798. Wife of John Lowgen.			
Jan.	19,	1737.	Mary Lowry, wife of Jan.
Nov.	5,	1730.	Symon Loysie, son of Pieter.
Jan.	8,	1754.	Peter Lazier.
Oct.	29,	1759.	The wife of Johannis Lasher.
Apr.	29,	1762.	The wife of Johs. Lasser.
Mar.	23,	1768.	Wife of Pieter Loosye.
July	28,	1769.	Wife of Jan Loosye.
Oct.	16,	1772.	Benjamin Lashier.
Jan.	14,	1774.	Wife of Peter Loosci.
Nov.	27,	1774.	Wife of Oliver Lashier.
Oct.	10,	1775.	Frederick Lasher.
July	11,	1776.	Wife of Simon Losea.

July 14, 1776.. Oliver Leazer.
 Jan. 11, 1784.. Harmon Locier.
 Sept. 19, 1787.. Wife of Henry Locie.
 Oct. 8, 1789.. Simon Losee.
 Oct. 17, 1798.. Andrew Loosie.
 June 28, 1746.. The wife of Lubbenken.
 Apr. 3, 1796.. Wm. Lupton.
 Apr. 23, 1739.. Benjamin Lusker, son-in-law of W. Gilbert.
 Jan. 17, 1788.. Aaron Lyndley.
 Aug. 16, 1794.. Wife of Rev. Wm. Lynn.
 Jan. 2, 1733.. Elizabeth Lynse.
 Mar. 10, 1739.. Jannetje Lynsen, wife of Gidieon.
 Mar. 6, 1758.. Joost Lynsen.
 Dec. 23, 1758.. Willem Lynsen.
 Sept. 19, 1771.. Gideon Lynsen.
 Dec. 1, 1773.. Cornelius Lynsing.
 Nov. 3, 1785.. Widow Catharine Linesen.
 Oct. 30, 1762.. John Lyons.
 Mar. 5, 1795.. Henry Lyon.
 Jan. 11, 1732.. Jacobus Lysnaar.
 July 24, 1800.. Cornelius Lyster (see grave). Scratched out
 in original and written behind it in
 brackets "(See grave)."
 Between Apr. 29 and May 4, 1749.. Arnout Maas.

Dec. 28, 1749.. Widow Mas.
 Jan. 1, 1769.. Wife of Petrus Maby.
 Nov. 20, 1790.. Pieter Maybie.
 Oct. 24, 1795.. Mr. Mabie.
 Oct. 8, 1771.. Widow Macod.
 Aug. 3, 1739.. The wife of Arnout Maer Karman [?].
 Oct. 9, 1731.. Joseph Magpiece, son of Joseph.
 Jan. 25, 1797.. Andrew Main.
 Aug. 5, 1729.. Jannittie Man, dau. of Edward Man.
 Sept. 8, 1729.. Martin Man, son of Johan's.
 Sept. 1, 1731.. Geertie Man, dau. of And's.
 Sept. 19, 1731.. Mary Man, dau. of Edward.
 Oct. 1, 1731.. Edw'd. Man, son of Edward.
 Oct. 3, 1731.. Nancey Man, dau. of Edward.
 Oct. 12, 1731.. Henry Man, son of Jan.
 Sept. 5, 1732.. Johannes Man.
 Apr. 28, 1733.. Willem Man, son of John.
 Mar. 17, 1738.. Adriaen Man.
 Between Aug. 26 and 28, 1743.. Gerrit Man.
 Aug. 13, 1744.. Hester Man.
 Oct. 21, 1768.. Widow Man.
 Sept. 17, 1769.. Widow Man.
 June 12, 1802.. Widow Man.
 June 30, 1774.. Jeremiah Mandivle.
 Aug. 15, 1796.. Wife of Robert Manly.
 Oct. 1, 1732.. Mat. Manor, bu. by Jacob Hermans.
 June 19, 1742.. The wife of Sylvester Marius.

Aug. 18, 1765..Johannes Marling.
 Dec. 25, 1775..Henry Marlin.
 Mar. 26, 1785..Wife of Barent [?] Marling.
 Sept. 18, 1785..Isaac Marlins.
 Sept. 8, 1787..Widow Marthing.
 Sept. 1, 1793..Barnet Marthing.
 Feb. 6, 1794..Abraham Martlin.
 Oct. 7, 1796..Mrs. Marthing.
 Between Oct. 21 and 25, 1732..Jane Marrow.
 Aug. 30, 1729..Sarah Marschalk, dau. of Peter
 Sept. 16, 1731..Andries Marschalk, Jr.
 Oct. 6, 1731..Francois Marschalk, son of Frans.
 Oct. 12, 1731..Andries Marschalk, son of Frans.
 Dec. 26, 1738..Andries Marschalk.
 Nov. 11, 1748..Johannis Marschalk.
 Mar. 25, 1751..Tuentie Marschalk.
 June 4, 1753..The wife of Cornelis Marschalk.
 Dec. 4, 1765..John Marschalk.
 Between Mar. 25 and 29, 1792..Andrew Marschalk.
 Jan. 15, 1784..John Martain.
 Nov. 2, 1784..Widow Martin.
 Sept. 28, 1796..Wife of Joshua Martin.
 Jan. 10, 1768..Anatie Masier.
 [No date] 1777..Wife of Rev. John Mason.
 Oct. 27, 1735..Elizabeth Matt.
 Aug. 28, 1803..Andrew Matthew.
 Sept. 2, 1803..Wife of Matthew Andrew.
 Oct. 13, 1759..Georges Maugens.
 Oct. 1, 1731..Edwd. Maul, son of Edward
 Sept. 27, 1784..Wife of Wm. Maxwell.
 Aug. 30, 1767..Marey May.
 July 16, 1801..Wife of Uriah May.
 May 9, 1769..Widow McBain.
 Jan. 13, 1803..John McCauley.
 June 9, 1803..Henry McClair.
 Oct. 13, 1795..Doctor Stephen McCrea.
 Apr. 23, 1791..Elizabeth McCulloch.
 May 12, 1766..Wife of John McDanjel.
 Oct. 2, 1764..The wife of John McDanniel.
 Nov. 28, 1792..Pat. McDavett.
 Dec. 5, 1767..Margaret McDole.
 June 10, 1786..Major Gen'l McDougal [?]
 Nov. 24, 1797..Wife of John McGraw.
 Feb. 7, 1759..Lieut. Stephanus McKay.
 May 8, 1704..Wife of Richard McKeld.
 Sept. 3, 1785..Wife of Richd. McKildo.
 Feb. 2, 1758..Anna McKinnay.
 Jan. 20, 1790..John McKniel.
 Sept. 26, 1771..Widow McLow.
 Dec. 7, 1784..Capt. McNorten.
 Sept. 1, 1729..Catharina Macpease, dau. of Joseph.

- Oct. 13, 1799..Wife of Thomas McRedy.
 Apr. 15, 1802..Ezra (or Eva) Mead.
 Sept. 21, 1764..John Mego.
 Nov. 13, 1731..Christiaan Melsebag, son of Philip.
 Apr. 2, 1734..Katriena Meelspack.
 Feb. 4, 1769..Andrew Mercelis.
 Oct. 8, 1775..Widow Catherine Merselius.
 Oct. 16, 1799..Esekiel Merret.
 June 23, 1803..Widow Merritt.
 June 29, 1752..Abram Mesier.
 Dec. 8, 1770..Peter Mesier.
 July 4, 1744..Wife of John Mesnan.
 July 1, 1760..John Mesnard, brother of Mesnard the tailor.
 Oct. 28, 1763..George Messavage.
 Nov. 15, 1797..Widow Metheman.
 Apr. 30, 1788..Altie Meuse.
 Nov. 2, 1727..Peter Meyer, son of Johannis.
 Dec. 3, 1728..Catharina Meyer, dau. of Joda.
 Apr. 12, 1729..Johannis Meyer.
 May 5, 1729..Pieter Meyer, son of Johannis.
 Oct. 7, 1732..Adolph Myer, son of Hend.
 Sept. 3, 1735..Pieter Myer.
 May 30, 1737..Henry Meyer, child of Henry.
 Dec. 4, 1737..Andrias Meyer.
 Dec. 15, 1740..Hendrick Meyer.
 Feb. 8, 1745..Sarah Myer, wife of Johannis.
 Between Jan. 19 and 23, 1746..The wife of Marte Meyer.
 May. 17, 1747..Andries Meyer.
 July 30, 1750..The wife of Hendrick Meyer.
 Aug. 1, 1750..Cornelius Meyer.
 Jan. 2, 1751..Marte Meyer.
 Apr. 15, 1752..Hendericus Meyer.
 Oct. 31, 1753..Hendrick Myer.
 Sept. 1, 1756..Lowrence Myer.
 Feb. 24, 1767..Jacobus Myer.
 July 31, 1767..Wife of Andris Myer.
 Dec. 10, 1767..Wife of Eade Myer.
 Jan. 29, 1769..Widow Myer.
 Mar. 7, 1769..Eyda Meyer.
 Mar. 4, 1770..Wife of Lawrence Meyer.
 July 8, 1771..Wife of Jan Myer.
 Jan. 9, 1772..Jacob Myer.
 Aug. 23, 1786..William Meyer.
 Aug. 27, 1786..Wife of John R. Meyer.
 Sept. 1, 1787..John Myer.
 Jan. 16, 1792..Wife of Cornelius Myer.
 Mar. 22, 1792..Cornelius Myer.
 Dec. 24, 1797..Wife of John Myer.
 Apr. 2, 1800..Col. William Meyer (or Heyer).
 Nov. 6, 1801..John Meyer.
 Jan. 19, 1789..Wife of John Middelhouse.

- July 5, 1787..Widow Charity Middlemast.
 Oct. 8, 1738..Jacomina Milleken.
 Apr. 18, 1742..Mary Mullikin, wife of Josia.
 Sept. 23, 1727..Cathrina Miller, dau of Albartus.
 Jan. 27, 1728..Johannis Miller, son of Bart.
 Feb. 25, 1729..Apoloni Miller, wife of Caleb Miller.
 Jan. 1, 1730..Henry Miller, son of Bartholom.
 Jan. 20, 1730..Johans Miller.
 Sept. 10, 1731..Paulus Miller, son of Johans.
 Sept. 20, 1731..Cornelia Miller, dau. of Caleb.
 Oct. 7, 1731..John Miller, son of Abraham.
 Jan. 12, 1734..Catharina Miller, wife of Bartel Miller.
 Apr. 14, 1735..Jacob Miller.
 July 29, 1738..Annatje Miller.
 June 24, 1739..Fredk. Miller, a male servant of Cors. Van
 Horne.
 Sept. 3, 1743..Bartholomew Miller, Jr.
 June 2, 1758..Fredrick Miller.
 Sept. 3, 1797..Wife of Philipp Millor.
 Sept. 21, 1770..Wife of Godfrey Miller.
 Nov. 24, 1774..Bartholomew Miller.
 Nov. 20, 1787..Widow Miller.
 Sept. 22, 1791..Daniel Miller.
 May 7, 1796..Wife of Andrew Miller.
 Dec. 17, 1798..William G. Miller.
 Feb. 19, 1802..Wife of Jacob Miller.
 Sept. 1, 1750..The wife of Abraham Mills.
 Dec. 23, 1728..Hillagonda Minthorne, wife of Phillip.
 Sept. 3, 1787..Widow Anne Minthorne.
 Aug. 24, 1756..The wife of Andries Mitchell.
 June 4, 1734..Cathrina Moars.
 Apr. 13, 1733..Alida Moene.
 Apr. 19, 1747..The wife of Petrus Moon.
 Apr. 27, 1747..Petrus Moon.
 Dec. 22, 1747..Marrigrite Moone.
 Oct. 31, 1761..Wife of Willem Moony.
 Aug. 15, 1728..Jacamyna Moll.
 Apr. 1, 1748..The wife of Frenk Monnay.
 July 12, 1730..Jan Montanje.
 Mar. 25, 1731..Abraham Montanje, son of Jacob.
 Oct. 4, 1731..Gerritje Montangie, dau. of Jesse.
 May 27, 1736..Susanna Montanje, wife of Johannis.
 Apr. 26, 1745..Jesse Montanie.
 Dec. 16, 1717..Libe Montanje.
 June 1, 1751..Pieter Montanie.
 Jan. 6, 1756..Joseph Montanje, son of Jesse.
 Jan. 5, 1758..The wife of Jacobus Montanje.
 Aug. 29, 1760..The wife of Vincent Montanje.
 Oct. 12, 1761..Thomas Montanje.
 Dec. 5, 1761..Jacobus Montanje.
 Feb. 20, 1762..Sara Montagne, alias Brant.

- Mar. 28, 1762.. The widow of Jesse Montanje.
 Sept. 28, 1762.. Johs. Montanje.
 July 25, 1765.. John Montanjea.
 Sept. 15, 1766.. Wife of Sant Montanje.
 Sept. 20, 1770.. Wife of Thos. Montania.
 May 20, 1773.. Vinsant Montanye.
 Nov. 30, 1773.. Johannes Montanvea.
 Sept. 15, 1775.. Widow Rebecka Montanye.
 Nov. 18, 1787.. Wife of Peter D. Montanje.
 Dec. 18, 1791.. Thomas L. Montanje.
 Oct. 10, 1796.. Widow Montanje.
 Mar. 11, 1798.. Wife of Isaac Montanje.
 June 20, 1798.. Peter Montanje.
 June 21, 1798.. John Montanje.
 July 10, 1798.. Peter Montanje.
 Apr. 1, 1802.. John Montanyie.
 Dec. 10, 1794.. Widow Monterief.
 Dec. 15, 1796.. Abm. Monyea.
 Aug. 23 or 24, 1747.. The wife of James Moor.
 July 15, 1763.. Wife of Nichll. Moor.
 Dec. 10, 1786.. Doctor Henry Moore.
 July 28, 1789.. Daniel Moore.
 Nov. 20, 1796.. Widow Cornelia Moore.
 Sept. 19, 1797.. Widow Moore.
 Sept. 25, 1797.. Francis Moore.
 June 10, 1784.. Joseph Moorest.
 May 23, 1747.. Elizabth. Morduck.
 Dec. 9, 1759.. John Morgan.
 Apr. 12, 1793.. Thomas Morgan.
 July 22, 1760.. Samuel Morlidge.
 July 21, 1762.. John Morly.
 Nov. 28, 1730.. Cornelia Morris, wife of Jacob Morris.
 July 28, 1749.. Elisabet Moures.
 Sept. 12, 1766.. Elizabeth Morris.
 May 20, 1767.. Widow Moris.
 July 24, 1770.. John Morris.
 Dec. 2, 1772.. Neltie Morris.
 Between Jan. 15 and 25, 1785.. Mother-in-law of Jacob Morris.
 Nov. 1, 1793.. Widow Morris.
 Apr. 9, 1796.. Nichol Morris.
 Feb. 27, 1798.. John Morres.
 Sept. 3, 1798.. John Morres.
 Sept. 5, 1798.. Jacob Morres.
 Sept. 26, 1798.. Widow Jacob Morres.
 Nov. 17, 1801.. Wife of Abraham Mores.
 Jan. 21, 1784.. Cornelius Moscalkd.
 Sept. 5, 1738.. The wife of Pieter Mosier.
 Feb. 18, 1785.. Widow Mourt [?].
 Nov. 12, 1794.. Widow Mary Murray.
 Aug. 22, 1731.. Robt., son of John Mutlow.
 Sept. 9, 1731.. Margrth. dau. of John Mutlow.

- Sept. 15, 1731.. Daniel, son of John Matlow.
 Sept. 27, 1731.. Christina, dau. of Mathys Nack.
 Sept. 22, 1743.. Mathys Nack.
 Mar. 24, 1727.. Jan Naerburgh.
 Dec. 14, 1773.. Peter Nafe.
 Mar. 12, 1788.. Barent Nagel.
 June 14, 1774.. Mr. Nany.
 Nov. 6, 1762.. The Widow of Nirk.
 Oct. 7, 1773.. Widow Nase (or Nafe).
 Oct. 30, 1762.. Wife of John Needm.
 Jan. 24, 1786.. Widow Johanna Neilson.
 Feb. 21, 1802.. Sillus Nephew.
 July 16, 1784.. Wife of Jas. Nevins.
 July 2, 1800.. Widow Newbold.
 Mar. 20, 1774.. William Newbury.
 Sept. 18, 1800.. Mr. Newhouse.
 Sept. 9, 1735.. John Newkerk.
 June 29, 1755.. Wife of William Nicholl.
 July 11, 1796.. Wife of Capt. Niel.
 Mar. 8, 1775.. Wife of Elias Nixon.
 June 1, 1793.. Wife of Elias Nixon.
 Aug. 19, 1803.. Samuel Nixen.
 May 11, 1729.. Cornelia, dau. of Dirck Narwood.
 Dec. 20, 1731.. Andrew, son of Richard Norwood.
 Mar. 16, 1755.. Richard Narwood.
 Nov. 13, 1775.. Widow Norwood.
 Sept. 19, 1784.. Norwood.
 Mar. 2, 1798.. Van Clef Norwood.
 Sept. 15, 1798.. Wife of Richard Norwood.
 Sept. 8, 1749.. Maria Noble.
 Oct. 13, 1774.. John Noe.
 May 29, 1795.. Widow Noe.
 Dec. 5, 1788.. Mr. Noorstrant.
 Between June 15 and 19, 1770.. Mathew Norred.
 Aug. 13, 1772.. Cornalia Norid.
 Apr. 5, 1756.. The wife of Joseph Nortrup.
 Feb. 3, 1771.. Widow Oake.
 May 11, 1803.. Mary Oaky.
 Mar. 5, 1784.. Wife of John Odle.
 June 16, 1774.. Amos Ogden.
 Aug. 28, 1790.. Widow Ogdon.
 July 22, 1747.. James Ogelsbie.
 Oct. 5, 1750.. Alexander Oglebee.
 Nov. 25, 1774.. Dominic Oglevie.
 Nov. 25, 1774.. Dr. John Oglivic.
 June 13, 1791.. Wife of Abraham Ohies.
 Mar. 23, 1729.. Jacob, son of Soort Offerse.
 Jan. 19, 1747.. Shoert Olivert.
 June 14, 1791.. Andrew Oosterman.
 Oct. 16, 1796.. John Oorsterman.
 Jan. 24, 1735.. Margreta, dau. of J. Oothout.

- Aug. 20, 1739.. Jan Oothout.
 July 7, 1765.. Johannes Opleger.
 Dec. 20, 1787.. Wife of Lewis Wm. Otto.
 Nov. 19, 1787.. Peter Oudenore.
 Aug. 10 or 11, 1743.. Abraham Ouderkerk, Jr.
 Nov. 3, 1771.. Widow Outenbergh.
 Mar. 28, 1732.. Famma Outman.
 Sept. 15, 1702.. Abm. Paalding.
 Apr. 5, 1768.. Wife of Palding.
 July 20, 1788.. Wife of Cornelius Paulden.
 Aug. 29, 1745.. Albert Palden.
 July 1, 1728.. Helena, wife of Johannis Paers.
 Oct. 4, 1731.. Willem Peers, son of Johannes.
 Aug. 26, 1745.. The wife of Johannis Peerse.
 May 23, 1751.. The wife of Willem Peers.
 Apr. 18, 1803.. John P. Pears.
 Apr. 12, 1771.. Lucas Pake.
 June 10, 1773.. Isaac Pake.
 Jan. 16, 1787.. Joseph Palmer.
 Dec. 3, 1784.. William Panman.
 Feb. 22, 1796.. Susannah Parker.
 May 13, 1796.. Mr. Parker.
 May 2, 1800.. John Parker.
 Sept. 23, 1773.. Wife of John Parrow.
 Apr. 4, 1773.. Widow Parse.
 July 12, 1767.. John Pass.
 Sept. 17, 1788.. Wife of Edward Patten.
 Feb. 3, 1794.. Widow Patten.
 Oct. 23, 1766.. Doctor Patterson.
 Aug. 24, 1727.. Altie Paulusse, dau. of Hendrick.
 Apr. 5, 1729.. Eva Poulisse, dau. of Jacob.
 Apr. 8, 1729.. Jacob Poulisse, son of Johannis.
 Sept. 3, 1731.. Jacob Poulise, son of Hend.
 Sept. 22, 1731.. Henderick Pauliss.
 Apr. 3, 1732.. Elisabeth Pouwels, dau. of Johannes.
 July 16, 1732.. Neeltie Poulse.
 Oct. 21, 1733.. Hendrik Paulse, child of Johannes.
 Dec. 16, 1736.. Johannis Pouwelse, son of Johannis.
 Aug. 17, 1739.. The wife of Johannes Powelse.
 Aug. 17, 1755.. The wife of Johs. Powelse.
 Oct. 1, 1764.. John Powelse.
 Sept. 14, 1753.. Amos Pavn.
 Nov. 9, 1798.. William Pedlow.
 Sept. 16, 1743.. Cornelia Peckket.
 Apr. 22, 1798.. Widow Peckwell.
 Sept. 28, 1731.. Lucas Peek, son of Johans.
 Mar. 10, 1745.. Johannis Peek.
 Apr. 15, 1745.. Hendrikus Peek.
 Sept. 7 or 8, 1747.. The wife of Henderikes Peek.
 Jan. 4, 1748.. Johannis Peek.
 Mar. 1, 1749.. The wife of William Peek.

- Oct. 18, 1757..Mrs. Peek.
 Jan. 10, 1739..Wife of Johannis Petter.
 Feb. 25, 1758..Michael Petter.
 Mar. 27, 1729..Johanna Peeke, dau. of Samuel.
 Sept. 1, 1727..Elizabeth Pell, dau. of William.
 Mar. 18, 1729..Elizabeth Pell, wife of William.
 Sept. 3, 1731..Samll. Pell, son of Samll.
 Sept. 8, 1731..Aeltie Pell, dau. of Samll., Jr.
 Sept. 17, 1740..Margreta Pell.
 Mar. 18, 1747..William Pell.
 July 1, 1748..Samuel Pell.
 Sept. 26, 1731..Antje Pells, dau. of Evert.
 Oct. 21, 1731..Catlina Pels, dau. of Evert, Sr.
 Nov. 24, 1734..Theophilus Pels, son of Evert.
 Aug. 16, 1737..Bregheje Pels, wife of Jno. Fevo.
 July 3, 1750..The wife of Evert Pells.
 Dec. 12, 1758..The wife of Evert Pels.
 Aug. 8, 1760..The wife of Evert Pells.
 Sept. 2, 1761..Evert Pels, Sr.
 Feb. 28, 1762..Widow Leybetje Pels.
 Aug. 23, 1775..Evert Pells.
 Feb. 8, 1793..Widow Pels.
 Feb. 7, 1744..Abraham Peltreaux.
 Dec. 2, 1727..Daniel Peltrou, son of Abr.
 Sept. 22, 1731..Marta Peltro, dau. of Abrah.
 May 6, 1795..John Pen [?]
 Mar. 9, 1728..Femmetie Perdon, wife of Jacobus.
 Oct. 10, 1760..The wife of Isaac Perdon.
 Feb. 20, 1792..John Pardon.
 Aug. 12, 1802..Benjamin Perris (or Ferris).
 Mar. 1, 1784..Mr. Persan.
 Feb. 8, 1795..William Persen.
 Mar. 25, 1732..Walter Persel, bu. by Arent Van Hoek.
 Apr. 2, 1757..The wife of Abm. Persells.
 Oct. 24, 1758..The wife of Willem Percell.
 May 2, 1765..Wife of Willem Persel.
 Feb. 21, 1770..Wife of William Parcels.
 Mar. 10, 1787..Widow Peshine.
 Oct. 9, 1800..Thomas Peters.
 Nov. 22, 1773..Wife of Richard Pettott.
 Aug. 27, 1731..Anna Phenix, dau. of Alex.
 July 8, 1739..Anna Phenix, wife of Jacob.
 Sept. 8, 1743..Gerrardus Phenix, son of Alexander.
 Apr. 3, 1744..Jacob Phenix.
 Feb. 16, 1752..Catharina Phenix.
 Aug. 23, 1756..The Widow Phenix.
 Mar. 1, 1757..The wife of Alexander Phenix.
 Oct. 25, 1761..Alexander Phenix, Jr.
 July 18, 1770..Alexr. Phenix.
 Mar. 23, 1785..Wife of Daniel Phenix.
 Oct. 16, 1728..Charles Phillips.

Jan. 10, 1731..Catharine Philipse, wife of Frederick.
May 20, 1784..Wife of Charles Phillips.
Aug. 5, 1784..Capt. Phillips.
Oct. 23, 1759..Maria Philpot.
Jan. 5, 1775..Joseph Phinley.
Aug. 20, 1749..The wife of Capt. Pickeman
Dec. 7, 1792..John Pierce.
Apr. 10, 1799..Widow Peirce.
May 17, 1731..Peter Pieters, son of Jan De Witt.
Between Aug. 28 and Sept. 1, 1747..The wife of Nicolaas
Pieterse.
June 23, 1751..Jan Pieterse.
Sept. 18, 1754..Antje Pieters.
Apr. 6, 1759..Joost Pieterse.
Sept. 8, 1771..Wife of Garret Pitsen.
May 19, 1766..Wife of Robt. Pinkerman.
Sept. 11, 1790..— Piper's wife.
Aug. 23, 1802..Richard Pippinger.
Oct. 28, 1731..Willem, son of Jacob Pit.
July 2, 1749..Jacob Piet.
Nov. 23, 1759..Jacob Pitt.
Nov. 17, 1761..The widow of Jacob Pit.
Mar. 10, 1763..Wife of Jacob Pitt.
Oct. 11, 1775..Wife of Jeremiah Platt.
Apr. 13, 1760..Henry Play.
July 30, 1761..Johannis Poel.
June 10, 1801..Widow Polhemus.
May 14, 1802..Theodorus Polhemus.
June 22, 1746..Casparus Poppelsdorf.
Aug. 18, 1756..The wife of William Poppeldorf.
Oct. 2, 1765..Willm. Popelsdorf, Jr.
May 9, 1772..William Poppledorf.
July 13, 1727..Cathalina Post.
Between April 3 and 9, 1765..Wife of Frans Post.
Sept. 22, 1731..Elizabeth, dau. of Ralph Potter.
Jan. 4, 1751..Elizabeth Potter.
May 10, 1761..Nicholas Power.
Jan. 30, 1754..Jacob Premer.
May 20, 1788..Mr. Prior.
May 25, 1803..Wife of Marcelus Prior.
Aug. 24, 1803..Marselus Prior.
June 14, 1797..Charles Profit.
Oct. 8, 1731..Johans, son of Robert Provoost.
Oct. 15, 1731..Wilhelmus, son of David Wm. Provoost.
Feb. 29, 1788..Wm. Provost.
May 12, 1789..Widow Eve Provoost.
Sept. 18 or 19, 1795..James Provoost.
Aug. 4, 1798..Widow Mary Prevost.
Mar. 21, 1758..The wife of James Pudney.
Aug. 28, 1761..Marytje Pudny.
Aug. 16, 1727..Arnout, son of Benj. Quackenbosch.

- Nov. 24, 1738.. The wife of Benjamin Quackenbos.
 July 24, 1750.. Benjamin Quackenbos.
 July 16, 1752.. The wife of Reynier Quackenbos.
 Jan. 31, 1755.. Clarisje Quackenbos.
 Mar. 27, 1764.. Corns. Quackenbos.
 Sept. 14, 1772.. Benjamin Quackenbush.
 Dec. 24, 1774.. Johs. Quackenboss.
 Mar. 21, 1775.. Wife of Nicholas Quackenboes.
 Aug. 6, 1785.. Walter Quackenboss.
 Jan. 21, 1786.. Saml. Quackenboss.
 Sept. 1, 1786.. Margaret Quackenboss.
 July 10, 1790.. Mary W. Quackenbos.
 Apr. 8, 1739.. The wife of Jacobus Quick.
 Aug. 22, 1741.. Jacobus Quvck.
 June 8, 1759.. The wife of Jacobus Quick.
 Oct. 17, 1770.. Abraham Quick.
 [No date] 1773.. Jacobus Quick.
 Apr. 1, 1774.. Widow of Jacobus Quick.
 Aug. 22, 1768.. James Quick.
 Jan. 15, 1800.. Wife of Jacobus Quick.
 Sept. 8, 1731.. Pieter, son of Anthony Ram.
 Aug. 10, 1785.. Wife of Mr. Ranselaar.
 Oct. 4, 1731.. Vincentius, son of Cornelis Rapelje.
 Oct. 9, 1731.. Jeronymus, son of Corn. Rapelje.
 Sept. 1 or 2, 1747.. The wife of Cornelius Rappelje.
 Dec. 31, 1788.. Widow Dinah Rappelye.
 Dec. 28, 1772.. Wife of Peter Rauert.
 Jan. 8, 1752.. Juditje Raverstyn.
 Aug. 16, 1737.. Richard Ray.
 July 13, 1746.. The widow Ray.
 Aug. 6, 1756.. The wife of John Ray.
 Mar. 8, 1787.. Wife of Robert Ray.
 Aug. 9, 1788.. Robert Ray.
 Sept. 19, 1761.. Daniel L. Ray (or Le Ray).
 June 11, 1772.. Mrs. Read.
 Oct. 30, 1762.. Johannes Remmen.
 Feb. 2, 1745.. The wife of Johannes Remmie.
 Mar. 8, 1746.. Wife of Johans Remme.
 Oct. 17, 1749.. Wife of Johannes Remmies.
 Sept. 18, 1754.. The wife of Johannis Remmey.
 Nov. 11, 1736.. Tryntje, wife of Jeromus Remse.
 Aug. 28, 1743.. Johannis Remse.
 June 24, 1750.. Jeromes Remsen.
 Apr. 11, 1762.. Sister of Jacob Remsen.
 Aug. 28, 1774.. Dorethe Remsen.
 Mar. 22, 1775.. Widow Jannetye Remsen.
 [No date] 1777.. Jacob Remsen.
 Oct. 10, 1784.. Widow Cath. Remsen.
 Dec. 10, 1790.. Jacob Remsen.
 Mar. 13, 1792.. Henry Remsen.
 Aug. 2, 1793.. Wife of Jeronimus Remsen.

- May 15, 1794.. Jeronimus Remsen.
 Oct. 1, 1796.. Robert Remsen.
 Aug. 30, 1798.. Dorothy Remsen.
 Sept. 15, 1798.. John Remsen, Jr.
 Feb. 3, 1799.. George Remsen.
 Aug. 6, 1727.. Marya, ch. of James Renaudet.
 Aug. 2, 1761.. David Reset.
 Dec. 12, 1768.. Wife of James Reymelds.
 Nov. 23, 1762.. Wife of Coonradt Reyn.
 Apr. 11, 1761.. Joh. Reyphel.
 Nov. 30, 1762.. Widow of Johannis Ryfell.
 May 25, 1800.. Wife of Willm. Rhodes.
 Oct. 2, 1730.. Stephen Richards.
 Oct. 4, 1755.. The wife of Wm. Richards.
 Jan. 31, 1763.. John Richards.
 Oct. 13, 1796.. Wife of Smith Richard.
 Jan. 14, 1732.. Tho. Richardson.
 Feb. 13, 1741.. Gertruy Richson [?].
 Dec. 15, 1775.. Wife of Joseph Rigby.
 Sept. 21, 1731.. Samuel, son of Jacob Riker.
 Oct. 9, 1731.. Elizabt., dau. of Henderik Ryke.
 Sept. 8, 1742.. Abraham, son of Hendrick Rick.
 July 27, 1761.. Hendrik Reyke.
 Mar. 21, 1766.. Wife of Hendrik Riker.
 Nov. 2, 1785.. Wife of John Riker.
 Aug. 7, 1791.. Widow Elizabeth Riker.
 Feb. 20, 1792.. James Riker.
 Oct. 11 or 12, 1795.. John Riker, Jr.
 June 12, 1796.. George Riker.
 Oct. 8, 1799.. Samuel Ricker.
 Oct. 30, 1799.. Peter Ricker.
 July 15, 1803.. Wife of Henry Riker.
 Aug. 8, 1802.. Wm. Rimneys.
 Oct. 2, 1798.. Polly Risdeck.
 Jan. 17, 1784.. Mr. Riskoll.
 June 18, 1785.. George Ritchie [?].
 July 10, 1790.. Wife of Mr. Ritson.
 July 17, 1795.. Wife of James Rivingston.
 July 6, 1802.. James Rivington.
 Aug. 27, 1803.. Wife of Thomas Robins.
 Oct. 3, 1791.. Catharine Robinson.
 July 9, 1784.. Elexander Robrson [sic].
 Nov. 3, 1731.. Thomas Rogers, bu. by Jerm. Van Renslaar.
 Dec. 5, 1792.. Wife of Henry Rogers.
 June 4, 1750.. John Roe, husband of Dirk Kock's dau.
 Feb. 23, 1741.. Wife of Johannes Roerbach.
 Nov. 28, 1753.. The wife Jan Roerback.
 May 4, 1762.. The wife of Fred. Roorbach.
 April 9, 1775.. Johannis Roerback.
 Dec. 30, 1794.. Garrat Roorbach.
 June 22, 1796.. Cornels. Rolang.

- Mar. 8, 1729..Rachel Roome, dau. of Cornelis.
 Mar. 24, 1729..Maria Roome, dau. of Cornelis.
 Mar. 26, 1729..Willem Roome, son of Willem.
 Mar. 26, 1729..Jan Roome, son of Willem.
 Apr. 17, 1729..Hester Roome, wife of Pieter Wilhram.
 May 15, 1729..Pieter Willemse Roome.
 Mar. 9, 1731..Maria Roome, wife of Jan Roome.
 Sept. 21, 1731..Elizabeth Roome, dau. of Willem.
 Sept. 30, 1731..Wessel Roome, son of Willem.
 May 25, 1741..Arenout Romer.
 Dec. 23, 1748..William Rome.
 Jan. 9, 1750..Johannes Rome.
 Sept. 24, 1754..Antje Roome.
 Jan. 11, 1756..Joannes Roome.
 Dec. 20, 1756..The wife of Johs. Roome.
 Aug. 10, 1757..Widow Rome.
 Dec. 10, 1759..Willem Roome.
 May 15, 1765..Widow of Willim Roome.
 June 18, 1766..Wife of Cornelius Roome.
 Jan. 27, 1772..Widow of Johannis Roome.
 Oct. 5, 1784..Jacob Roome.
 June 10, 1787..Wife of Henry Rome.
 May 12, 1798..Widow Altie Romer.
 Apr. 19, 1800..Widow Roan.
 Aug. 2, 1798..Wife of John Romyer.
 June 16, 1795..John Romyn.
 Aug. 18, 1797..Elias Romain.
 July 30, 1803..Obadiah Romayn.
 July 13, 1738..The wife of George Roo.
 Mar. 28, 1728..Ammerens Roos, wife of Geurt Roose.
 Feb. 16, 1735..Widow of Jacobus Roos, bu. by Samuel Berrie.
 June 28, 1772..G—— Roos.
 Sept. 23, 1727..Altie Rosevelt, dau. of Jan.
 Aug. 28, 1731..Mary Rosevelt, wife of Nicholas.
 June 19, 1757..Oliver Rosevelt, son of Oliver.
 Oct. 22, 1757..Elizabeth Roseveldt, wife of Pieter.
 Jan. 15, 1772..Christ'n Rosevelt.
 Mar. 13, 1772..Corn's Roosvelt.
 [No date] 1773 ?..Wife of Jacobus Rosevelt, Jr.
 May 4, 1776..Jacobus Rosevelt.
 About Sept., 1776..Nicholas Rosevelt.
 [No date] 1777..Sarah Rosevelt, wid. of Nicholas.
 Jan. 17, 1788..Wife of Cornelius Rosevelt.
 Nov. 12, 1789..Wife of Isaac Rosevelt.
 Mar. 20, 1791..John C. Roseveldt.
 Oct. 12, 1794..Isaac Rosevelt.
 Oct. 16, 1795..Wife of Oliver Rosevelt.
 July 12, 1796..Widow Oliver Rosevelt.
 Sept. 7, 1798..Helena Rosevelt.
 June 18, 1799..Cornelis C. Rosevelt.

- Mar. 24, 1802.. James N. Rosevelt.
 Jan. 6, 1775.. Abm. Roset.
 Aug. 12, 1758.. The wife of Lowrence Rosman (or Bosman).
 May 3, 1789.. Wife of Jno Ross.
 Between Sept. 18 and 20, 1799.. Harman Rotong.
 July 5, 1802.. Wife of Coenrad Rough.
 Nov. 23, 1727.. Johannis Royall, son of Joseph.
 Mar. 14, 1732.. Becalardus Rozeboom.
 Jan. 1, 1754.. Koenraedt Rugel.
 July 7, 1731.. Harmanus Rutgers, son of Harman.
 Oct. 14, 1731.. Hendricje [?] Rutgers, dau. of Peter.
 Dec. 21, 1773.. Halenah Rutgers.
 Dec. 6, 1775.. Antony Rutgers.
 Aug. 10, 1776.. Adriaan Rutger.
 Aug. 26, 1776.. Harmon Rutgers.
 Apr. 3, 1794.. Widow Elizabeth Rutgers.
 Aug. 12, 1794.. Anthony B. Rutgers.
 Oct. 6, 1731.. Joseph Ryall, son of Joseph.
 Oct. 11, 1731.. Catrina Ryall, dau. of Joseph.
 Oct. 28, 1747.. The wife of Joseph Ryels.
 Oct. 23, 1801.. Wife of Aaron Ryckman.
 May 18, 1793.. Wife of William Ryer.
 June 2, 1737.. Jacob Rynders.
 Sept. 17, 1740.. Barent Rynders.
 Nov. 26, 1762.. The Widow Reynders.
 Nov. 9, 1796.. Hester Rynders.
 Jan. 24, 1760.. Sarah Ryst.
 Oct. 2, 1731.. Catharina Saaf.
 Sept. 28, 1793.. Wife of John Sabriskie.
 Jan. 12, 1756.. William Sackerly.
 July 1, 1751.. The wife of William Zeckerly.
 Sept. 9, 1773.. John Sacks.
 May 19, 1773.. Wife of Haremanes Saleman.
 Oct. 15, 1801.. Lawrence Salisbury.
 Mar. 4, 1797.. Thomas Salter.
 May 12, 1802.. Wife of Thomas Salters.
 Aug. 6, 1754.. James Sample.
 Jan. 24, 1795.. Wife of Comfort Sand.
 June 19, 1735.. Ab. Santford, son of Ab.
 Jan. 28, 1745.. Abraham Santford.
 Dec. 5, 1802.. Wife of John Santford.
 May 3, 1757.. Wm. Saunders.
 May 3, 1790.. Widow Saunders.
 Aug. 23, 1755.. The wife of Peter Sawyer.
 Nov. 3, 1787.. Wife of Willm Saxon.
 Nov. 11, 1731.. Christina Schaats, wife of Barth.
 July 7, 1758.. Bartholomewis Skaats.
 May 15, 1760.. The widow of Bartelemcus Schaats.
 Aug. 14, 1791.. Wife of Rynier Shates.
 Oct. 4 or 5, 1795.. Rynier Skates, Jr.
 May 12, 1803.. Thomas Skaats.

- Jan. 30, 1764.. Jacob Scheerman.
 July 18, 1758.. Jan Schelle.
 Apr. 19, 1797.. John Schenk.
 July 21, 1729.. Elizabeth Schermer, dau. of Arnout.
 Nov. 6, 1731.. Willem Schuyder, son of Nilder (see Snyder).
 Dec. 27, 1728.. Helena Schott, dau. of Jan.
 May 27, 1729.. Helena Schott, wife of John.
 Sept. 15, 1784.. John M. Scott.
 Dec. 2, 1749.. Mr. Schuerman.
 Sept. 10, 1761.. The wife of Gerrit Schuurman.
 Nov. 1, 1731.. Petrus Schutze, son of John.
 Aug. 3, 1727.. Geertje Schuyler, dau. of Philip.
 June 19, 1728.. Alida Schuyler, dau. of Philip.
 June 22, 1729.. Stephen Schuyler, son of John.
 Oct. 7, 1729.. Johannes Schuyler.
 Dec. 26, 1729.. Catharina Schuyler, dau. of Philip.
 June 6, 1730.. Sarah Schuyler, wife of Phillip.
 Sept. 26, 1730.. Pieter Schuyler, son of Gert.
 Apr. 1, 1731.. Pieter Schuyler, son of Phillip.
 Oct. 9, 1731.. Catalina Schuyler, dau. of David.
 Aug. 26, 1733.. Johanna Gouda, dau. or wife of Gerret Schuyler.
 July 23, 1734.. Harmanis Schuyler, son of David.
 May 25, 1739.. Garret Schuyler.
 Oct. 16, 1743.. Samuel Schuyler.
 Oct. 4, 1745.. Anthoni Schuyler.
 Apr. 20, 1748.. Elsie Schuyler, dau. of David.
 July 21, 1748.. David Schuyler.
 Dec. 8, 1748.. Harmanus Schuyler.
 Aug. 10, 1752.. Brandt Schuyler.
 Apr. 16, 1757.. The wife of Harmanus Schuyler.
 Mar. 22, 1758.. The widow of Gerrit Schuyler.
 Feb. 25, 1759.. The wife of David Schuyler.
 Nov. 24, 1759.. David Schuyler.
 Apr. 20, 1771.. Stophel Schuyler.
 Aug. 10, 1772.. David Schuyler.
 Oct. 2, 1772.. Myndert Schuyler.
 Oct. 20, 1773.. Harmanus Schuyler.
 May 3, 1786.. Widow Anne M. Schuyler.
 Mar. 4, 1787.. Widow Eliz. Schuyler.
 Aug. 17, 1789.. Samll. Schuyler.
 Sept. 9, 1793.. Catelina Schuyler.
 Mar. 4, 1774.. Wife of Edmond Seamon.
 Sept. 29, 1760.. The wife of Gysbert Sears.
 Dec. 9, 1785.. Isaac Sebring.
 Feb. 24, 1789.. Barent Seabring.
 June 19, 1794.. Catherine Sebring.
 May 16, 1798.. Widow Barent Sebring.
 Feb. 1, 1800.. Sarah Seabring.
 June 15, 1803.. Cornelius B. Sebring.
 Aug. 4, 1803.. Jacob Sebring.

- Mar. 20, 1803.. Joshua Seely.
 July 26, 1743.. Judith Selover.
 Dec. 16, 1753.. The wife of Christiaen Slover.
 Nov. 12, 1759.. Daniel Slover.
 Feb. 7, 1768.. Haman Semor.
 Apr. 17, 1786.. Widow Senters.
 Apr. 3, 1760.. The wife of Richard Shack (or Sacks).
 Oct. 4, 1773.. Anthony Shackley.
 June 29, 1775.. Daniel Shadell.
 Jan. 3, 1767.. Androw Shadwell.
 Oct. 16, 1791.. Widow Mary Shand.
 Oct. 14, 1799.. Nathan Shareman.
 Oct. 28, 1785.. Richard Sharp.
 Dec. 12, 1786.. Widow of Richard Sharp.
 Feb. 23, 1772.. Aaron Shaver.
 Between June 1 and 5, 1799.. Gilbert Shaver.
 Nov. 30, 1764.. John Shaw.
 Nov. 26, 1784.. Wife of Niel Shaw.
 Dec. 28, 1787.. Wife of John Sheak.
 Dec. 3, 1763.. Neeltie Sheon.
 Dec. 31, 1788.. Burger Shelhouse.
 Feb. 22, 1773.. Wife of Isaac Sherdywine.
 Nov. 8, 1773.. Isaac Sherdewine.
 Apr. 20, 1785.. William Sherer [?].
 Sept. 27, 1731.. Simon, son of Aernout Shermerhoorn.
 Jan. 9, 1784.. Simon Scamahorn.
 Sept. 14, 1731.. Otto, son of Otto Shierickse.
 July 10, 1730.. Thomas Shilton.
 Apr. 6, 1759.. Marragritta Shurt.
 Dec. 6, 1790.. Jacob Shurte.
 Nov. 3, 1736.. John Hendrikse Shut.
 Jan. 22, 1798.. Isaak Shoet.
 Nov. 24, 1766.. Widow Sibbeth.
 Aug. 8, 1801.. Widow Elizth. Siberton.
 Dec. 4, 1737.. Thomas, son of Thomas Sickles.
 Jan. 19, 1752.. Jacob Zickelse.
 Oct. 27, 1764.. Wife of Hendrick Sickels.
 Apr. 29, 1776.. Henry W. Zickels.
 May 8, 1787.. Henry Sickles.
 Aug. 29, 1788.. Wife of Zacharias Sickels.
 Sept. 25, 1789.. Corna Sickels.
 June 20, 1790.. Wife of Danll. Sickels.
 Feb. 5, 1793.. Henry Sickils.
 Mar. 1, 1794.. Cornelius Sickels.
 Aug. 11 or 12, 1795.. Robert Sickles.
 Nov. 14, 1797.. Z—— Sickels.
 Oct. 14, 1798.. Elisabeth Sickels.
 Jan. 22, 1801.. John Sickles.
 Aug. 8, 1741.. Wife of Lenger Siems.
 July 19, 1774.. George Signell.
 Sept. 26, 1731.. Elizabeth, dau. of Johans. Simise.

- Oct. 12, 1731.. Willem, son of Harmanus Simonis.
 Aug. 11, 1750.. Mrs. Catharina Symes.
 May 18, 1766.. Wife of Nathaniel Symmons.
 Aug. 16, 1802.. Henry Simmons.
 Sept. 1, 1791.. Abigail Simchar.
 Jan. 1, 1731.. Maria, wife of Robert Sincklaer.
 Sept. 14, 1748.. Widow Aeltje Singo.
 June 19, 1792.. Patrick Sinot.
 Aug. 25, 1731.. Catharina, wife of Robert Sinsler.
 Oct. 16, 1729.. Burger, son of Burger Sipkens.
 Aug. 24, 1755.. Rebecca Sipkens.
 Dec. 9, 1768.. John Sipkins.
 July 4, 1727.. Marytje, wife of Burger Sippe.
 Nov. 21, 1742.. The wife of Matheus Slegt.
 Dec. 27, 1746.. Cornelius Slegt.
 June 22, 1762.. Matheus Slegt.
 June 4, 1774.. Mathew Slegt.
 Mar. 29, 1792.. Peter Slegt.
 Oct. 9, 1747.. Hillegont Slegtinaer.
 May 29, 1759.. Jonas Slot.
 Jan. 21, 1731.. Elizabeth, wife of Thom's Slow.
 Jan. 30, 1731.. Anna Catharina, wife of Jacos. Pieter Slyden.
 Aug. 21, 1734.. Mary, dau. of Josua Slyden, (or Slydell).
 Feb. 6, 1735.. Michiel, son of Joshua Slidell.
 Nov. 7, 1749.. Josuah Slydel.
 Sept. 21, 1798.. Michel Slydel.
 Between Sept. 27 and 29, 1798.. Isaac Slidel.
 Oct. 2, 1798.. Isaac Slydel.
 Dec. 16, 1802.. Widow Slidell.
 Feb. 7, 1728.. William Smith, probably member of the
 English Church.
 Feb. 15, 1728.. Anna, dau. of William Smith.
 Apr. 7, 1729.. Isaak, son of Jan Smith.
 Oct. 27, 1730.. Ragell, wife of Henrikus Smith.
 Oct. 3, 1731.. Abraham, son of Jan Smith.
 Mar. 18, 1733.. Hester, dau. of Jan Smith.
 July 3, 1733.. Elizab., dau. of Will. Smith.
 Sept. 14, 1734.. Cornelius, son of Hendrick Smith.
 Nov. 1, 1737.. John Smith.
 Nov. 20, 1742.. The wife of Willem Smit.
 Aug. 26, 1750.. Bernardus Smith.
 Dec. 22, 1751.. The widow of Bernards Smith.
 Feb. 3, 1754.. Sett Smith.
 Sept. 15, 1754.. Lawrence Smith.
 Dec. 17, 1754.. The wife of Johs. Smith.
 Sept. 25, 1757.. Daniel Smith.
 Dec. 17, 1757.. Rachael Smith.
 Nov. 7, 1758.. Thomas Smith.
 June 20, 1759.. Michael Smith.
 Oct. 9, 1761.. Hend. Smith.
 May 15, 1763.. Wife of Phillip Smith.

Nov. 25, 1764.. John Smith.
 Dec. 24, 1767.. Widow Smith.
 July 9, 1770.. Widow Smith.
 Sept. 2, 1774.. Henry Smith.
 Jan. 1, 1784.. Wife of Joshua Smith.
 June 24, 1784.. Wife of Wm. Smith.
 Jan. 7, 1785.. John Smith.
 Oct. 21, 1789.. Widow Smith.
 Nov. 17, 1792.. Widow Smith.
 Jan. 29, 1793.. Mr. Smiths.
 Apr. 24, 1795.. John Smith.
 May 22, 1795.. William Smith.
 Between Sept. 27 and 29, 1795.. Mrs. Smith.
 Sept. 2, 1798.. Wife of Albert Smith.
 Sept. 10, 1798.. Wife of Barent Smith.
 May 15, 1799.. Wife of Coll. William Smith.
 Aug. 3, 1801.. Nathaniel Smith.
 May 26, 1802.. Thomas Smith.
 Feb. 10, 1762.. Wife of Abm. Sneden.
 Sept. 23, 1799.. Samuel Sneden.
 Oct. 18, 1798.. Lewis Sniffen.
 Sept. 20, 1739.. The wife of Johannis Snook.
 Dec. 29, 1753.. Johannis Snoeck.
 Jan. 30, 1766.. Wife of Harmanis Snoek.
 Dec. 30, 1795.. George Snowden.
 Apr. 27, 1758.. Simon Snyder.
 Feb. 26, 1768.. Hendrik Snyder.
 Feb. 25, 1774.. Widow of Hendrick Snyder.
 June 13, 1786.. Peter Snyder.
 June 22, 1793.. Henry Snyder.
 June 17, 1752.. The wife of Johannis Soberings.
 July 25, 1760.. Jacob Somer.
 Aug. 10, 1733.. Jacomyntie Zomerendyk, dau. of Isaac.
 Dec. 21, 1759.. The wife of Isaac Somerndyck.
 May 3, 1769.. Widow Somendyck.
 Sept. 4, 1772.. John Somerendycke.
 Apr. 28, 1790.. Coenraad Somendyck.
 July 1, 1793.. Wife of Mr. Somerdike.
 Dec. 24, 1747.. Nellie Sopes.
 Oct. 22, 1787.. Widow Ann Sowers.
 Aug. 31, 1742.. Paulus Spaader.
 Nov. 27, 1785.. Hans Spargrin.
 Oct. 21, 1754.. Hendrick Speelman.
 July 30, 1756.. The wife of Hendrick Speenman.
 May 25, 1751.. Hendrick Speulman.
 May 16, 1751.. Daniel Spieder.
 Dec. 10, 1762.. Wife of Albertus Speir.
 Sept. 30, 1770.. Albert Spier.
 Aug. 3, 1784.. Barent Spier.
 Oct. 11, 1800.. Wife of John Spyre.
 May 13, 1759.. William Spoor.

- May 6, 1773.. William Spore.
 Mar. 26, 1766.. Wife of Harmanus Springstien.
 Aug. 27, 1758.. Gabriel Sprong.
 Sept. 13, 1728.. Francintie Staats.
 Oct. 27, 1743.. Catharina Staats.
 Mar. 24, 1798.. John Stakes.
 June 27, 1797.. Wife of Silas Stansberry.
 Mar. 23, 1788.. Widow Ann Stedifort.
 Sept. 25, 1745.. Samuel Steenberge.
 Mar. 11, 1797.. Isaac Steenbargh.
 May 1, 1751.. The wife of Abram Steg.
 Aug. 26, 1751.. The wife of Jacob Stegh.
 June 20, 1757.. Willem Stag.
 May 18, 1758.. The widow Staag.
 Apr. 8, 1760.. The wife of Jacob Stag.
 Jan. 10, 1761.. Wife of Jan Stag.
 Mar. 16, 1761.. Abm. Stag.
 June 7, 1784.. Ann Stag.
 Sept. 7, 1784.. Wife of Thos. Stag.
 Jan. 7, 1796.. Isaac T. Stag.
 July 5, 1796.. Isaac Stag, son of Isaac.
 Aug. 23, 1803.. John Stag, Sr.
 Aug. 29, 1803.. John Stag, Jr.
 Sept. 24, 1763.. Wife of Anthonius Stenback.
 July 9, 1796.. Daniel Stienbach.
 Nov. 9, 1752.. The wife of Jan Sebastiaen Stephani.
 Mar. 16, 1797.. Widow Jane Stephany.
 May 5, 1761.. John Stephenson.
 Dec. 28, 1730.. Catlina Stevens, dau. of Jan, Jr.
 Aug. 26, 1731.. Harmanus Stephens, son of Janus [?].
 Oct. 3, 1731.. Nathaniel Stevens, son of Cornelis.
 Oct. 18, 1731.. Cornelis Stevens, son of Corns.
 Dec. 27, 1733.. Margreta Stevens.
 Mar. 26, 1747.. Cathalya Stephens.
 June 26, 1761.. The wife of John Stephens.
 June 26, 1771.. John Stevens.
 Apr. 6, 1775.. Wife of James Stevens.
 Dec. 1, 1803.. Stephen Stevens.
 Dec. 9, 1787.. Widow Eliz. Stewart.
 Oct. 27, 1802.. Charles Steward.
 July 27, 1745.. The wife of Casparus Stiemes.
 Sept. 5, 1745.. The wife of Harmanus Stiemes.
 Nov. 23, 1758.. The wife of Pieter Stymes.
 Aug. 17, 1760.. Pieter Stymets.
 Jan. 14, 1761.. Wife of Abm. Stymets.
 Oct. 11, 1761.. Casparus Steymets.
 Sept. 15, 1763.. Saml. Stymas.
 May 15, 1766.. Peter Steymets.
 July 27, 1767.. Garit Stymos.
 Aug. 17, 1769.. Widow Stuymets.
 Nov. 11, 1770.. Stoph. Steymets, Jr.

- Jan. 6, 1784.. Wife of Jasper Stymets.
 Apr. 13, 1786.. John Stymets.
 Apr. 19, 1787.. Jesper Stymets.
 July 17, 1789.. Jacob Stymets.
 May 7, 1792.. Widow Jane Steymets.
 May 1, 1794.. Chrn. Stymets.
 Between Oct. 21 and 24, 1795.. Frederick Stymets.
 Mar. 16, 1797.. Widow of Jacob Stymts.
 July 17, 1801.. Isaac Stymets.
 Sept. 1 or 2, 1747.. The wife of Richard Stillwel.
 Oct. 12, 1766.. Richd. Stillwel.
 Feb. 12, 1784.. Widow Stilwil.
 Mar. 20, 1797.. Elias Stilwill.
 Jan. 18, 1763.. Christian Stivers.
 June 29, 1751.. Jacobus St. Joor.
 Nov. 12, 1773.. Wife of Arendt Stockholm.
 May 1, 1790.. Aaron Stockholm.
 Aug. 8, 1795.. Isaac Stonehouse.
 Aug. 30, 1798.. Widow Stonchouse.
 May 20, 1767.. Wife of Abram Storm.
 Oct. 8, 1801.. Wife of Lewis Storm.
 Mar. 19, 1797.. Wm. Storry.
 Oct. 2, 1731.. Neeltje, wife of Isaac Stoutenburg.
 Sept. 30, 1743.. Johannis Stoutenburg.
 May 8, 1749.. The wife of Tobias Stoutenburgh.
 May 16, 1759.. Tobias Stoutenburgh.
 Sept. 20, 1761.. The Widow Stoutenburgh.
 May 23, 1763.. Widow Stoutenbergh.
 Mar. 13, 1774.. Widow Stoutenburgh.
 Mar. 14, 1774.. Wife of Tobias Stoutenburgh.
 Jan. 22, 1787.. Corns. Stoutenburgh.
 Dec. 20, 1790.. Pieter Stoutenburgh.
 Apr. 22, 1795.. Widow Annake Stoutenburgh.
 Sept. 16, 1798.. Sara Stoutenburgh.
 Sept. 20, 1798.. Widow Stoutenburgh.
 Dec. 10, 1799.. Isaac Stoutenburgh.
 Sept. 4, 1801.. Helen Stoutenburgh.
 Aug. 12, 1735.. Marya Stouwer.
 Nov. 2, 1771.. Johannes Stryker.
 Apr. 14, 1788.. John Striker.
 Dec. 26, 1794.. Widow Stryker.
 Dec. 11, 1802.. Wife of Dennis Striker.
 July 27, 1799.. David Sturges.
 Apr. 1, 1758.. The wife of Leendert Suliger.
 Dec. 18, 1758.. Arent Sun.
 May 2, 1776.. Wife of John Suniker.
 May 30, 1774.. Wife of Wm. Suttey.
 Apr. 11, 1759.. The widow of Hendrick Sedam.
 Jan. 31, 1791.. Wife of Rynier Suydam.
 Sept. 21, 1797.. Saml. Suydam.
 July 12, 1744.. Hendrikus Swan.

- July 4, 1748.. The wife of Willem Swanser.
 Feb. 21, 1767.. William Swanser, Jr.
 Aug. 14, 1786.. William Swanser.
 Apr. 28, 1802.. Wm. Swanser.
 Sept. 29, 1763.. Mariete Swartwout.
 Sept. 1, 1768.. Barnardus Swartwout.
 Mar. 25, 1772.. Wife of Bernardus Swartwout.
 Sept. 14, 1784.. Henry Swartwout.
 Nov. 18, 1794.. Bernardus Swartwout.
 Feb. 27, 1745.. The wife of Peter Syer.
 Probably 1771.. Wid. Cath. Tallow.
 Dec. 2, 1763.. Benjamin Tanner.
 Sept. 10, 1794.. George Tanton.
 June 29, 1793.. Widow Tappen.
 Mar. 8, 1794.. Luke Tarbush.
 Dec. 23, 1786.. William Tate.
 July 29, 1770.. Widow Taylor.
 Oct. 8, 1793.. Willitt Taylor.
 June 3, 1797.. Benjn. Taylor.
 Apr. 5, 1792.. Widow Mary Tearse.
 Jan. 24, 1727.. Johannes, son of Olif Teller.
 Mar. 25, 1729.. Oliver Teller.
 Sept. 24, 1729.. Fytie, wife of Andris Teller.
 Feb. 24, 1730.. Catharina, wife of Andris Teller.
 Aug. 18, 1732.. Andrias Teller.
 Sept. 4 or 5, 1747.. Olliver Teller.
 June 27, 1756.. The widow Teller.
 Sept. 21, 1757.. Jacobs. Teller.
 Jan. 19, 1758.. Sophia Teller.
 Apr. 20, 1766.. Cornelia Taller.
 Oct. 15, 1731.. Lena, dau. of Henry Ten Broek.
 Mar. 21, 1733.. Hendrik, son of Johannes Ten Broek.
 June 8, 1748.. Wessel Ten Brook.
 May 8, 1789.. Wife of Jno. Ten Broeck.
 Dec. 16, 1794.. Jasper Ten Broeck.
 Mar. 24, 1798.. Widow Ten Brook.
 Jan. 18, 1801.. Elizabeth Ten Broeck.
 Mar. 18, 1729.. Gerardus, son of Andris Ten Eyck.
 Apr. 13, 1729.. Abraham, son of Andries Ten Eyck.
 May 12, 1729.. Maria, dau. of Andries Ten Eyck.
 May 16, 1729.. Jacob Ten Eyck.
 Aug. 21, 1729.. Elizabeth, dau. of Abrah. Ten Eyck.
 Mar. 21, 1730.. Barindma, wife of Andris Ten Eyck.
 Oct. 22, 1731.. Hercules, son of Johs. Ten Eyck.
 Nov. 10, 1737.. Andrias Ten Eyck.
 May 6, 1738.. Johanna, dau. of Coenraet Ten Eyck.
 Nov. 13, 1740.. Derrick Tenick.
 Sept. 21, 1744.. Johannis Ten Eyck.
 Dec. 28, 1744.. Coenraet Ten Eyck.
 Sept. 17, 1745.. Dirk Ten Eyck.
 Nov. 14, 1747.. Tobias Ten Eyck.

- July 2, 1748..The widow of Koenraet Ten Eyck.
 Mar. 24, 1751..Neeltie Ten Eyck.
 June 11, 1756..Andries Ten Eyck.
 Mar. 15, 1758..The wife of Anthony Ten Eyck.
 Nov. 1, 1758..The widow of Johs. Ten Eyck.
 Nov. 2, 1760..The wife of Daniel Ten Eyck.
 June 15, 1761..The wife of Dirck Ten Eyck.
 Mar. 31, 1762..Coenraat Ten Eyck.
 Between Oct. 12 and 14, 1764..Abraham Ten Eyck.
 Feb. 23, 1788..Jacob Ten Eyck.
 Aug. 11, 1790..Andrew Ten Eyck.
 Nov. 17, 1794..David Ten Eyck.
 Apr. 3, 1801..Abraham Ten Eyck.
 Jan. 23, 1773..Widow Ten Hoven.
 May 30, 1761..Mother of the wife of Jacob Tennie.
 Jan. 15, 1759..The wife of Daniel Tharp.
 Oct. 29, 1785..John Tarp.
 Aug. 24, 1728..Jan, son of Robt. Theobalds.
 Oct. 8, 1728..Robert, son of Robert Theobald.
 Mar. 17, 1745..Marytie Thomasse.
 Mar. 28, 1750..Thomas Thomase.
 Oct. 20, 1731..Jannetje Thomkins.
 Jan. 21, 1766..Wife of John Tomkins.
 June 8, 1799..Widow Ann Tompkins.
 Oct. 17, 1731..Jan, son of Jan Thomson.
 Sept. 23, 1748..Anna Thamson.
 Mar. 1, 1770..Wife of Samuel Thompson.
 June 25, 1785..Wife of George Thomson.
 Sept. 26, 1802..Nicholas Thorn.
 June 29, 1728..Johannis Tiebout.
 Sept. 3, 1731..Elizabeth, wife of Hend. Tiebout.
 Oct. 2, 1731..Margritje, dau. of Albertus Tiebout.
 Aug. 31, 1734..Theofilus, son of John Tebo.
 June 6, 1739..John Teboe.
 Oct. 15, 1739..The wife of Teunis Teabout.
 Probably Jan. 23, 1742..Tuenis Tiebout.
 July 17, 1745..Teunis Tiebout, Jr.
 Sept. 15, 1752..The wife of Teunis Tiebout.
 May 21, 1753..The wife of Albartus Tiebout.
 July 27, 1754..Teunis Tiebout.
 Dec. 10, 1754..The wife of John Tiebout.
 Mar. 15, 1758..The Widow Theboo.
 Aug. 12, 1762..Barthom. Tiebout.
 [No date] 1773..John Teabout.
 Sept. 12, 1773..Johannes Teabout.
 Mar. 26, 1774..Maria Tiebout.
 July 8, 1785..Corns. Tiebout.
 Mar. 1, 1789..Widow Tiebout.
 Mar. 7, 1789..Wife of Tunis Tiebout.
 Mar. 25, 1798..Albert Tiebaut.
 Dec. 24, 1801..Wife of Albertus Tiebout.

- Jan. 3, 1734.. Cornelius Tienhoven.
 Sept. 22, 1731.. Theunis, son of Thomas Tievort.
 Oct. 16, 1728.. Engeltie, dau. of John Tilly.
 June 5, 1729.. Son of John Tilly.
 Feb. 19, 1731.. Thomas, son of Pieter Timmer.
 Jan. 3, 1799.. Wife of Samuel Tites.
 May 15, 1803.. Wife of Israel Titus.
 Between Feb. 19 and 24, 1802.. Wife of John Tommeny.
 Sept. 9, 1727.. Anthony son of Thomas Tong.
 July 31, 1730.. Catharina, dau. of Thoms. Thong.
 Apr. 10, 1792.. Wife of John Torry.
 Aug. 21, 1794.. Wife of James Torry.
 Aug. 1, 1791.. Widow Toucy.
 Apr. 19, 1800.. Hons. Tourse.
 Sept. 12, 1765.. Wife of Robert Tout [?]
 Oct. 10, 1795.. Wife of Mr. Town.
 Apr. 5, 1795.. Jeremiah Tronson.
 Oct. 9, 1731.. Beltham [?] Trouwhart, bu. by Sm. Lawrence.
 Feb. 3, 1728.. Richard Truman.
 Nov. 3, 1747.. Richard Truman.
 Jan. 7, 1743.. Maria Tucker, dau. of Sara Hardenbroeck.
 Dec. 4, 1759.. James Tucker.
 Feb. 15, 1769.. James Tucker.
 Nov. 1, 1727.. Cornelus Turck.
 Mar. 15, 1729.. Elizabeth, dau. of Cornelius Turk.
 June 5, 1729.. Cornelus, son of Johannis Turk.
 Sept. 6, 1731.. Aaltie, dau. of Asweris Turk.
 Sept. 13, 1731.. Elizabeth, dau. of Johannis Turk.
 Sept. 24, 1731.. Jacobus, son of Ahasuerus Turk.
 Sept. 21, 1733.. Aaltie, child of Ahasuerus Turk.
 Jan. 25, 1736.. Johannis Turk.
 Oct. 26, 1737.. Beletje, child of Cornelis Turck.
 Aug. 16, 1742.. The wid. of Paulus Turck.
 Nov. 21, 1744.. Elizabeth Turk.
 Nov. 15, 1746.. Antje Turk.
 May 4, 1750.. The wife of Cornelius Turk.
 Sept. 26, 1756.. John, son of Corns. Turk.
 Oct. 23, 1764.. Wife of Cornelius Turk.
 July 23, 1770.. Ahasuerus Turk.
 Nov. 25, 1770.. Wife of Jacobus Turk.
 May 18, 1772.. Wife of Aswarus Turk.
 June 21, 1772.. Wife of Cornelus Turk, Jr.
 Jan. 3, 1773.. John Turck.
 Nov. 19, 1774.. Wife of Ahasuerus Turk.
 Apr. 25, 1775.. Wife of Cornelus Turck.
 Oct. 17, 1794.. Frederick Turk.
 Nov. 18, 1802.. Cornelius Turk.
 Aug. 4, 1730.. John, son of John Turman.
 May 26, 1736.. Elizabeth, wife of John Turman.
 Sept. 6, 1753.. The wife of Ralph Thurman.
 Oct. 21, 1754.. Ralph Thurman.

- Oct. 12, 1764.. Wife of John Thurman.
 Oct. 8, 1795.. Widow Sarah Thurman.
 May 14, 1785.. Mrs. Turnbool.
 Dec. 13, 1789.. Wife of George Turnbull.
 Dec. 28, 1761.. Rachel Twentyman.
 Sept. 18, 1796.. Abraham Tysen.
 Sept. 28, 1796.. Widow of Abraham Tyson.
 Oct. 6, 1760.. The wife of Uldrick.
 July 4, 1793.. Widow Ulderick.
 May 25, 1790.. Eliza Ustick.
 May 18, 1727.. Elizabeth Uytd'Bogert, ch. of Gysbert.
 Oct. 2, 1731.. Joost, son of Geisb't Uit den Bogaert.
 Mar. 23, 1744.. Guisbert Uit ten Bogert.
 Aug. 10, 1761.. The wife of Joseph UytdeBogert.
 Oct. 18, 1761.. Jan UytdeBogert.
 Mar. 4, 1764.. Wife of Josep Uittenbogert.
 Dec. 2, 1765.. Wife of Gysbert Uitenbogert.
 May 3, 1770.. Wife of John Outenbogert.
 Dec. 24, 1783.. Wife of John G. Uytenbogert.
 Jan. 10, 1787.. Widow Outenbogert.
 July 26, 1797.. Widow Outtenbogert.
 July 24, 1802.. Widow Outenbogert.
 Apr. 30, 1765.. Widow Valintyn.
 Apr. 3, 1803.. John Valentin.
 Feb. 25, 1790.. Widow Jane Valk.
 Nov. 1, 1760.. The wife of Josia Vallo.
 Nov. 13, 1794.. Widow Valor[?]
 May 14, 1761.. Jacob Van Aalen.
 Nov. 20, 1793.. John Van Aulen.
 July 26, 1794.. Elizabeth Van Aulen.
 Feb. 4, 1795.. Mrs. Van Aelen.
 July 19, 1796.. Wife of Pieter Van Aelen.
 July 20, 1796.. James Van Aelen.
 Dec. 19, 1800.. Widow Van Alen.
 June 1, 1801.. Aron Van Allen.
 Oct. 22, 1774.. Harmanus Van Aalstynce (See Aalstyn).
 Between Feb. 1 and 6, 1800.. Widow Van Alstine.
 Apr. 30, 1752.. The wife of Abram Van Aerlem.
 Nov. 18, 1798.. John Van Alst.
 Nov. 8, 1799.. John Van Alst.
 July 18, 1803.. George Van Alst.
 Apr. 23, 1785.. Jacobus Van Antwerp.
 Apr. 22, 1787.. Wife of Timon Van Antwerp.
 Dec. 23, 1789.. John Van Antwerp.
 May 8, 1798.. James S. Van Antwerp.
 Mar. 5, 1729.. Catharina Van Arem, dau. of Jan.
 Sept. 28, 1731.. Abrahm. Van Aernem, son of Jan.
 May 2, 1739.. Sarah Van Aernam.
 Oct. 10, 1750.. Jan Van Aernam.
 July 24, 1762.. The widow of Jan Van Aarnam.
 May 9, 1760.. Teunis Van Arsalen.

- Oct. 7, 1731..Jan Van Benthuysen, son of Peter.
 Oct. 16, 1731..Fytie Van Benthuysen, dau. of Peter.
 Oct. 6, 1792..Corns. Van Blaricum.
 May 10, 1794..Rynier Van Blaricum.
 Oct. 13, 1797..John Van Blaricum.
 Aug. 27, 1796..Peter Van Bomell.
 Oct. 8, 1734..Anna Van Boskerk.
 Oct. 16, 1732..Margriet Van Bossen.
 Nov. or Dec. 3, 1772..Widow Margreta Van Bussin.
 Aug. 6, 1744..Johannis Van Boston.
 Feb. 9, 1730..Margritta Van Brugh, wife of Johannes.
 June 17, 1802..Widow Van Buntschoten.
 Mar. 11, 1729..Christina Van Buure, dau. of Jan.
 Sept. 6, 1731..Catharina Van Buren, dau. of Jan.
 July 27, 1755..Johannis Van Beuren.
 Apr. 28, 1774..Widow VanBuren.
 May 7, 1797..Henry VanBuren.
 Mar. 25, 1798..Peter Van Beuren.
 Sept. 22, 1802..Michael VanBuren.
 Oct. 26, 1767..Wife of Cornelus Van Clef.
 June 29, 1786..John Van Cortlandt.
 Sept. 11, 1786..Gilbert Van Cortlandt.
 Feb. 25, 1793..John Van Cortlandt.
 May 19, 1801..Isaac Van Crief.
 July 27, 1757..Willem Van Dalsen.
 Jan. (possibly Feb.) 14, 1759..The wife of Willem Van Dalse.
 Aug. 28, 1767..Andrew Van Dasin.
 Oct. 1, 1799..Wife of John Van Dalsen.
 May 3, 1728..Rip Van Dam, Jr.
 Dec. 10 and 12, 1729..Jacobs. and Richard Van Dam, sons of Richard.
 June 11, 1732..Richard Van Dam, son of Richard.
 Feb. 13, 1736..Richard Van Dam.
 Mar. 18, 1737..Sara Van Dam.
 Aug. 28, 1746..Cornelia Van Dam.
 June 11, 1749..Ryp Van Dam.
 Between Sept. 18 and 19, 1795..Mr. Van den Enden.
 Dec. 6, 1762..Johannis Van der Beek.
 Dec. 14, 1771..Burger Van der Beeck.
 Dec. 27, 1790..Widow Van der Beek.
 Oct. 22, 1794..Wife of David Van der Beek.
 Between Feb. 4 and 13, 1802..Wife of Coenrad Van der Buck.
 Aug. 11, 1729..Huyberi Van dr. Bergh.
 Dec. 25, 1733..Maria Van den Bergh.
 Mar. 12, 1748..The wife of Weinnant Van der Bergh.
 Dec. 21, 1766..Wife of Adam Van den Bergh.
 Mar. 29, 1774..Wife of Garret Van den Bergh.
 Oct. 11, 1774..Adam Van den Bergh.
 Oct. 13, 1793..Garret Van den Bergh.
 Probably Jan. 18, 1760..Jacob Van der Bilt.
 Feb. 4, 1765..Wife of John Van D Bilt.

- Oct. 17, 1770.. Jacob Van der Graff.
 Feb. 26, 1738.. The wife of Fredrik Van der Gritt.
 Aug. 1, 1741.. Frederick Van der Gritt.
 Sept. 25, 1745.. The wife of Dirk Van der Haan.
 Oct. 8, 1728.. Jannetie Vander Heul, wife of Johans.
 June 24, 1729.. The wife of Hendrick Van de Heul.
 Mar. 25, 1793.. Wife of John Cornelius Van der Heuvel.
 Oct. 27, 1744.. Johannis Van der Heyder.
 May 28, 1749.. Lowrence Van der Hoef.
 Jan. 23, 1768.. Widow Van der Hoff.
 Nov. 2, 1773.. Wife of Cornelius Van der Hoof.
 Mar. 3, 1775.. Cornelus Van der Hooff.
 Oct. 20, 1775.. Laurence Van der hoof.
 Feb. 7, 1784.. Widow Van der Huff.
 Mar. 31, 1791.. Widow Jane Van der Hoof.
 Apr. 22, 1793.. Cornelius Van der Hoof.
 Jan. 8, 1798.. Cornelius Van der Hoff.
 Between Sept. 12 and 14, 1799.. Widow Van der Hoef.
 May 9, 1802.. Widow Van der Hoof.
 Feb. 20, 1733.. Maria Van der Poel.
 Feb. 6, 1776.. Wife of Adrianus Van Dersman.
 Mar. 29, 1776.. Adrianus Van Dersman.
 July 26, 1727.. David Van der Spiegel, son of Henderick.
 Nov. 22, 1753.. Marritje Van der Spiegel.
 Aug. 17, 1803.. Mrs. Van der Veer.
 Apr. 3, 1786.. Samuel Van der Voort.
 Feb. 22, 1788.. Peter Van der Voort.
 Nov. 16, 1793.. Widow Van der Voort.
 Apr. 11, 1797.. Brother of Wm. Vander Voort.
 Oct. 30, 1801.. Peter C. Van der Voort.
 July 28, 1731.. Thomas Van de Water, son of H.
 Aug. 6, 1731.. Pieterella Van de Water, dau. of H.
 Aug. 28, 1731.. Johannis Van de Water.
 Sept. 26, 1731.. Cornelis Van de Water, son of Willem.
 Sept. 26, 1731.. Jacobus Van de Water, son of Harmé.
 Nov. 8, 1731.. Sara Van Der Water, dau. of Cornelis.
 Jan. 26, 1735.. William Van de Water.
 Sept. 28, 1743.. Annaetje Van de Water.
 Sept. 14, 1749.. Nelletje Van de Water.
 Dec. 22, 1755.. Bailje Van de Water.
 Oct. 28, 1758.. Alabartus Van de Water.
 May 18, 1760.. Efje Van de Water.
 Aug. 14, 1774.. Henry Van de Water.
 Jan. 3, 1790.. Widow Sarah Van de Water.
 Oct. 3, 1793.. Garret Van de Water.
 May 2, 1802.. Bernardus Van de Water.
 Jan. 7, 1727.. Abraham Van Durse.
 Dec. 6, 1727.. Altie Van Dursen, dau. of Jacob.
 Aug. 29, 1728.. Abraham Van Deursen, son of Abraham, Jr.
 Dec. 26, 1728.. Anna Van Deurse, wife of Abr.
 Mar. 5, 1729.. Jacob Van Deurse, son of Jacob.

- Mar. 21, 1729.. Abraham Van Deurse, son of Jacob.
 Apr. 1, 1729.. Robert Van Deurse, son of Jacob.
 Aug. 27, 1730.. Susanah V. Deurse, dau. of Abm.
 Sept. 3, 1731.. Aeltie Van Deurse, wife of Jacob.
 Sept. 14, 1731.. Pieter Van Deursen, son of Johans.
 Apr. 11, 1733.. Abraham Van Deurse, son of Abraham.
 Dec. 26, 1737.. Jenneke Van Deursen, wife of J. Van Aernam.
 Dec. 6, 1738.. The wife of Jacob Van Deursen.
 Feb. 17, 1755.. The wife of Daniel Van Deursen.
 Mar. 10, 1756.. Isaac Van Deursen.
 Nov. 3, 1757.. Phillip Van Deursen.
 Dec. 10, 1759.. Abraham Van Deursen.
 Apr. 4, 1761.. The wife of Abm. Van Deursen.
 June 23, 1762.. Abm. Van Deursen.
 Mar. 14, 1763.. Johannis Van Dersen.
 Sept. 26, 1763.. Widow Van Duersen.
 Dec. 19, 1766.. Pieter Van Deursen.
 Oct. 22, 1772.. Widow of Peter Van Dursen.
 May 30, 1789.. Willm. Van Dursen.
 Sept. 22, 1799.. Wife of Isaac Van Dusen.
 Sept. 9, 1729.. Peter Van Dyk, son of Peter.
 Oct. 5, 1731.. Pieter Van Deyk, son of Pieter.
 Nov. 2, 1731.. Marya Van Dyk, dau. of Marya.
 Oct. 20, 1732.. Margrita Van Dyk, dau. of Pieter.
 Oct. 11, 1733.. Hester Van Dyk.
 Jan. 8, 1734.. Cornelia Van Dyck, wife of P.
 July 25, 1744.. Uzalena Van Dyck.
 Dec. 1, 1750.. Pieter Van Dyck.
 July 23, 1757.. Immetje Van Dyk, mother of Richd.
 Mar. 12, 1760.. Sarah Van Dike.
 June 1, 1770.. Richard Van Dycke.
 June 5, 1772.. Doctor Jacobus Van Dycke.
 Apr. 18, 1774.. Ann Van Dycke.
 Mar. 10, 1785.. Cornelia Van Dyke.
 May 5, 1785.. Mary Van Dyke.
 June 13, 1792.. Wid. of Dr. Van Dyck.
 Mar. 14, 1798.. James Van Dick.
 May 26, 1803.. Wife of James Van Dyck.
 Sept. 9, 1746.. Waerner Van Eyverse.
 Aug. 11, 1770.. Widow Van Evera.
 July 18, 1773.. Widow Van Everea.
 Jan. 23, 1803.. Alexdr. Van Everen.
 Dec. 10, 1728.. Johannis, son of Johannis Van Gelder.
 Feb. 20, 1729.. Aggie, wife of Johannis Van Gelder. 7
 May 21, 1729.. Abraham, son of Abraham Van Gelder.
 June 30, 1730.. Abrah. Van Gelder.
 Nov. 29, 1730.. Elizabeth, dau. of Johannis V. Gelder.
 Oct. 21, 1731.. Gerrit, son of Gerrit Van Gelder.
 Feb. 17, 1734.. Johannis Van Gelder.
 June 10, 1740.. Gerrit Van Gelder.
 June 8, 1744.. Johannes Van Gelder.

- Oct. 23, 1745.. Elly, dau. of Annatie Van Gelder.
 Jan. 23, 1746.. The wife of Johannis Van Gelder.
 July 3, 1746.. Harmans, Van Gelder.
 Sept. 1, 1746.. John Van Gelder.
 Nov. 17, 1746.. Harmans, Van Gelder.
 Mar. 16, 1748.. Tuenjie, dau. of Johannes Van Gelder.
 Jan. 29, 1756.. Abraham Van Gelder.
 May 3, 1757.. Tanneke Van Gelder.
 July 9, 1757.. Teuntje Van Gelder.
 Nov. 6, 1759.. Johannis Van Gelder.
 Nov. 8, 1765.. Arrie Van Gelder.
 Sept. 22, 1767.. Wife of Clyn Van Gelder.
 Aug. 21, 1770.. Widow of Jan Van Gelder.
 Apr. 11, 1772.. Wife of Isaac Van Gelder.
 Apr. 2, 1775.. Coline Van Gelder.
 Oct. 31, 1789.. Wife of Jno. Van Gelder.
 Apr. 7, 1796.. Abrm. Van Gelder.
 Sept. 26, 1763.. Widow Van Harson.
 Feb. 20, 1765.. Hendrick Van Harlingen.
 Sept. 15, 1799.. Henry Van Harlingen.
 Oct. 15, 1765.. Wife of John Van Hoesen.
 Between Dec. 13 and 16, 1770.. David Van Hosen.
 Apr. 12, 1728.. Evert, son of Cornelis Van Hook.
 Sept. 14, 1728.. Cathrina, dau. of Arent Van Hoek.
 Sept. 10, 1729.. Arie, son of Isaak Van Hoek.
 May 18, 1730.. Maragritta, dau. of Cornelius V. Hoek.
 Mar. 12, 1744.. Effie, wife of Isaac Van Hoeck.
 May 4, 1749.. Marya Van Hoek.
 Jan. 18, 1757.. The wife of Arent Van Hook.
 Aug. 1, 1772.. Aron Van Hook.
 Oct. 9, 1773.. Wife of Isaac Van Hook.
 Apr. 8, 1774.. Wife of Cornelius Van Hook.
 Mar. 10, 1729.. Alida, dau. of Cornelis Van Hoorn.
 Aug. 23, 1730.. Robt., son of C. Van Hoorn.
 Sept. 30, 1730.. Elsebeth, wife of Gert. Van Horne.
 July 25, 1731.. Cornelis, son of Cor. Van Horne.
 Nov. 22, 1740.. Wife of Jan Van Horen.
 June 29, 1746.. Jan Van Hoorn.
 Sept. 12, 1749.. John Van Hoorn.
 Aug. 21, 1766.. Wife of Willm. Van Horne.
 May 23, 1771.. Widow of John Van Horne.
 Nov. 24, 1771.. Thomas Van Horn.
 Dec. 9, 1775.. David Van Horne.
 Feb. 11, 1786.. Saml. Van Horne.
 Dec. 17, 1786.. Widow of David Van Horn.
 Mar. 12, 1792.. James Van Horne.
 Sept. 13, 1793.. Abraham I. Van Horne.
 May 12, 1801.. Gen. David Van Horne.
 June 10, 1801.. Wife of Cornelius Van Horn.
 Nov. 7, 1789.. Wilhelmus Van Houte.
 July 29, 1802.. Cornelius Van Houten.

- Jan. 10, 1803.. Abraham Van Houten.
 Aug. 20, 1803.. Peter Van Houten.
 Sept. 27, 1789.. Burger Van Ieveren.
 Nov. 17, 1728.. Jannetie, wife of Gysbert Van Inburgh.
 Probably Aug. 27, 1740.. Peter Van Inburgh.
 Oct. 21, 1761.. Pieter Van Ingen.
 Sept. 23, 1766.. Widow Van Kelen.
 Dec. 16, 1743.. Haasevelt Van Keuren.
 June 27, 1790.. Margeret Van Keuren.
 Mar. 18, 1761.. Jan Van Kleeck.
 Dec. 25, 1762.. Lawrence Van Kleeck.
 July 11, 1763.. Wife of Baltus Van Kleeck.
 Apr. 9, 1775.. Baltus Van Kleeck.
 May 28, 1798.. Wife of John L. Van Kleeck.
 Nov. 24, 1800.. John Van Kleeck.
 Mar. 25, 1752.. Gerret Van Laer.
 Apr. 30, 1764.. Widow Van Lear.
 Sept. 8, 1774.. Widow Van Laar.
 July 5, 1773.. Gabriel Van Law.
 Sept. 30, 1765.. Gysbert Van Lerkom.
 Jan. 22, 1754.. Dr. Arnoldus Van Maaren.
 Feb. 29, 1732.. Jannetie Van Mepelen.
 Jan. 20, 1751.. Hendrick Van Ness.
 Aug. 30, 1793.. William Van Ness.
 Mar. 26, 1795.. Henry Van Ness.
 Mar. 16, 1790.. Jacob Van Nette.
 May 5, 1766.. Albert Van Noordtstrant.
 Feb. 5, 1753.. The wife of Johannis Van Norden.
 May 29, 1764.. Wessel Van Norder.
 Sept. 25, 1758.. Johannis Van Orden.
 Aug. 9, 1766.. Widow Van Orden.
 June 19, 1770.. Wife of Andrew Van Orden.
 Nov. 26, 1774.. Wife of Wolvert Van Orden.
 Feb. 19, 1775.. Wolvert Van Orden.
 Apr. 15, 1784.. Jacobus Van Orden.
 Sept. 1, 1795.. Widow Van Orden.
 Nov. 5, 1800.. Lawrence Van Orden.
 July 25, 1801.. Widow Van Orden.
 July 20, 1802.. Theodorus Van Orden.
 Oct. 27, 1802.. Wife of Peter Van Orden.
 Oct. 31, 1729.. Steven Van Pelt, son of Jan.
 Aug. 20, 1731.. Johanna Van Pelt, dau. of Jan.
 Aug. 21, 1731.. Tittie Van Pelt, wife of Hendrik.
 Dec. 29, 1733.. Hendricus Van Pelt, child of Jan.
 Feb. 28, 1739.. Elsje Van Pelt.
 Sept. 28, 1758.. Jan Van Pelt.
 Oct. 15, 1773.. Widow of Arent Van Pelt.
 Dec. 5, 1774.. Thunis Van Pelt.
 May 30, 1787.. Wife of John Van Pelt.
 Aug. 5 or 6, 1747.. Gerrit Van Ranst.
 July 5, 1788.. Luke Van Ranst.

- Aug. 23, 1794.. Peter Van Ranst.
 Aug. 12, 1795.. Peter VanRanst.
 Dec. 27, 1795.. Widow Catharine Van Ranst.
 Mar. 5, 1789.. Wife of Harme Van Rypen.
 Nov. 6, 1792.. Mrs. VanRipen.
 Jan. 15, 1793.. Harman VanRiper.
 Nov. 24, 1732.. Neeltie Van Schaik.
 Dec. 24, 1745.. Karte Van Schuslayen.
 Jan. 4, 1763.. The widow Van Slyk.
 Sept. 27, 1731.. Marselus Van Soling, son of Johans.
 Aug. 31, 1732.. Marcus Van Zolingen, son of Johs.
 July 25, 1785.. Widow Van Steenbergh.
 Aug. 10, 1794.. Peter Van Steenbergh.
 Aug. 8, 1727.. Joost Van Syze, Jr.
 Oct. 3, 1731.. Caetje Van Sise, dau. of Simon.
 Oct. 11, 1731.. Johans. Van Sise, son of Symon.
 Oct. 25, 1733.. Cornelis Van Sysse.
 Apr. 15, 1742.. Catharina Van Zys, wife of Cornelis.
 July 30, 1743.. The wife of Johannis Van Sise.
 Feb. 4, 1754.. The wife of William Van Seyst.
 Oct. 8, 1756.. Simon Van Sise.
 Nov. 29, 1757.. Judith Van Syse.
 May 1, 1760.. The widow of Simon Van Sise.
 Oct. 20, 1731.. Maria Van Taerling, dau. of Nicol.
 Aug. 8, 1753.. Florus Van Terlingen.
 Oct. 13, 1731.. Antje Van Tessel, bu. by Evt. Byvank.
 Feb. 13, 1798.. Mr. Van Tessel.
 Aug. 16, 1728.. Antie Van Veghten, dau. of Luyckas.
 June 8, 1751.. Luycas Van Veghten.
 Nov. 27, 1771.. Widow of Luykes Van Nechte (or Vecchte).
 June 11, 1731.. Jannetie Van Velse, wife of Pieter.
 Jan. 14, 1741.. Peter Van Velsen.
 Sept. 6 or 7, 1798.. Doctr. John Van Verk [?]
 Mar. 13, 1787.. Dr. Abm. Van Vleck.
 Oct. 24, 1797.. John VanVlekeren.
 July 13, 1795.. Wife of Abraham Van Vleckum.
 July 7, 1776.. Luck Van Vlericum.
 Apr. 3, 1796.. Abm. Van Vlerkin.
 Nov. 30, 1756.. The wife of Jacob Van Voorhees.
 Nov. 16, 1762.. Wife of Cornelius Van Voorhees.
 Nov. 25, 1767.. Wife of Jacob Van Voorhuys.
 May 15, 1773.. Lycus Vorhis.
 Nov. 1, 1791.. Widow Van Voorhis.
 Oct. 22, 1730.. Antie Van Vorst, wife of Johannis.
 July 27, 1733.. Elizabeth Van Wagenen, dau. of Gerrit.
 Aug. 25, 1733.. Marytie Van Wagenen, dau. of Gerrit.
 Aug. 5, 1743.. Gerrit Van Wagene.
 Jan. 21, 1753.. The wife of Jacob Van Wagenen.
 Mar. 6, 1758.. Teunis Van Wagenaer.
 Mar. 17, 1761.. The wife of Jacob Van Wagenen.
 June 14, 1771.. Francis Van Wagnen.

- Jan. 22, 1790.. Wite of Jacob Van Wagener.
 Apr. 12, 1791.. Doctor Gerrit Van Waggannan.
 Mar. 4, 1823.. Jacob Van Wagenen.
 July 11, 1786.. John Van Winkle.
 Dec. 29, 1788.. Hannah Van Winkle.
 July 20, 1748.. The wife of Teunis Van Woort.
 Apr. 9, 1757.. Abraham Van Wert.
 Dec. 28, 1757.. Tunis Van Woert.
 Dec. 9, 1759.. The wife of Jan Van Wert.
 Aug. 13, 1762.. Gerrit Van Wert.
 Oct. 25, 1762.. Isaack Van Wert.
 Aug. 27, 1769.. Jacob Van Woert.
 May 21, 1795.. Benjamin Van Wert.
 July 5, 1752.. Jacob Van Worme.
 Oct. 2, 1731.. Johanna Van Wyk, wife of Jan.
 Sept. 16 or 17, 1743.. David Van Wyck.
 Apr. 10, 1756.. Abraham Van Wyck, Jr.
 Apr. 1, 1772.. Widow Van Wyck.
 Aug. 21, 1776.. Abraham Van Wike.
 Feb. 12, 1785.. David Van Wyck.
 Mar. 27, 1786.. Abraham Van Wyck.
 June 5, 1787.. Widow Helena Van Wyck.
 Feb. 20, 1788.. Widow Van Wyck.
 Mar. 27, 1728.. Jannitie Van Zaane.
 Mar. 21, 1729.. Jan Van Sent.
 May 15, 1729.. Wynant, son of Johannis Van Sant.
 May 6, 1731.. Maria, dau. of Wynant Van Zandt.
 Aug. 11, 1772.. Widow Catharina Van Zandt.
 Jan. 30, 1777.. Wife of Winant Van Zandt.
 Dec. 27, 1786.. Jacobus Van Landt (or Sandt).
 Jan. 1, 1789.. Widow Ann Van Sant.
 July 8, 1794.. Tobias Van Zandt.
 May 30, 1798.. Venier? Van Zant.
 Aug. 29, 1798.. Thomas Van Zant.
 Sept. 1, 1798.. Mathew Van Zant.
 Jan. 21, 1802.. Widow Mary Van Zandt.
 Nov. 7, 1798.. Abraham Van Zilen.
 Feb. 24, 1801.. James Van Zile.
 Aug. 21, 1776.. Peter Vargereau.
 Mar. 5, 1747.. The wife of Johans. Varrick.
 June 18, 1748.. Jacobus Varek.
 Nov. 3, 1752.. Jacobus Varek, Jr.
 Aug. 4, 1754.. Johannis Van Varek.
 Oct. 19, 1757.. Wife of Jno. Van Vaarick.
 Aug. 9, 1760.. Andreas Van Vaarick.
 Apr. 26, 1775.. James Van Varek.
 Sept. 20, 1784.. James Van Vaurick.
 Feb. 6, 1788.. Gullen Varack.
 May 31, 1799.. Wife of Abraham Varick.
 Aug. 14, 1803.. James Van Varrick.
 Sept. 27, 1733.. Cathrina, child of Michal Vaughton.

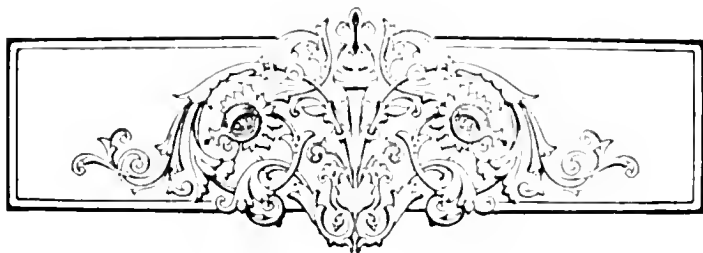
- Dec. 4, 1733.. Michal Vaughton.
 Aug. 28, 1757.. Jacob Vaughton.
 Aug. 24, 1785.. Wife of Josiah Vavasor.
 Aug. 19, 1733.. Willemyntie Veenbos.
 Sept. 11, 1793.. Wife of Hendrick Veldman.
 Oct. 16, 1748.. Peter Venema.
 Aug. 4, 1751.. Benjamin Venter, bu. by Jacob Dorreie.
 July 11, 1787.. Thomas Verdon.
 Aug. 29, 1801.. Thomas Verdon.
 Nov. 20, 1801.. Widow Verdon.
 July 14, 1745.. Cornelius Verduin.
 Feb. 23, 1776.. Willm. Verenbergh.
 Feb. 27, 1789.. Wife of Dan. C. Verplank.
 Sept. 15, 1791.. Widow Verplanck.
 Nov. 21, 1799.. Gulian Verplank.
 Oct. 3, 1792.. Isaac Verveelen.
 Oct. 18, 1797.. Wife of Jas. Verveelen.
 Between Apr. 3 and 5, 1799.. Wife of Jacobus Vervelin
 Mar. 8, 1751.. Lucas Verwy.
 July 3, 1759.. Lowrence Verwey.
 June 15, 1795.. Widow Verwy.
 May 27, 1730.. Gerrit Vielle.
 July 19, 1732.. Cathrina Viely.
 Apr. 12, 1737.. Jannetje Viele.
 Oct. 22, 1752.. Elisabeth Viele.
 Mar. 5, 1754.. Arnoudt Vilie.
 Sept. 29, 1798.. John Viley.
 Oct. 10, 1731.. Antje, wife of Frans Vincent.
 Aug. 31, 1735.. Engeltie Dirks Visboom.
 Apr. 28, 1765.. Christiaan Visdoe.
 Apr. 20, 1727.. Elisabeth, dau. of Cornelis Vlaming.
 Feb. 1, 1730.. Cornelius, son of Cornelius Volleman.
 Mar. 16, 1731.. Maria, dau. of Cornelus Volleman.
 Oct. 11, 1734.. Cornelius Folleman.
 July 17, 1735.. Jacob Volwilder, son-in-law of Willm. Roome.
 Aug. 4, 1728.. Hendrick Vonck.
 Dec. 18, 1732.. Hendrikus Vonk (or Vorik?).
 Apr. 6, 1746.. The wife of Cornelius Vonck.
 May 16, 1751.. Elizabeth Vonk.
 Oct. 16, 1754.. Cornelius Vonck.
 Jan. 31, 1757.. Peter Vonck.
 Apr. 28, 1802.. Peter Fonck.
 Sept. 26, 1731.. Eva, dau. of Johans. Vredenburg.
 July 18, 1731.. Christina, dau. of Willm. Fredenburg.
 Sept. 6, 1731.. Jannetie, dau. of Wm. Vredenbg.
 Oct. 3, 1731.. Cristina, dau. of Johannes Vredenburgh.
 Mar. 8, 1734.. Elizebeth, dau. of Wil. Vreedenburg.
 July 3, 1734.. Anna Vredenburgh.
 Nov. 15, 1743.. Cornelia Vredenburgh.
 Nov. 2, 1746.. Johannis Vredenburgh.
 Aug. 25, 1752.. Johannis Vre den burgh.

- Jan. 2, 1773.. Wife of John W. Vredingbu.
 Jan. 27, 1775.. Widow Jannetje Vreedenburgh.
 Mar. 16, 1776.. Willm. Vredenburgh, Jr.
 Apr. 18, 1776.. Wife of Willm. Vredenburgh.
 Oct. 24, 1787.. Wife of John I. Vredenburgh.
 Jan. 16, 1789.. John I. Vredenburgh.
 Mar. 3, 1794.. Widow Vredenbergh.
 July 14, 1727.. Marytje, wife of Johs. Vreelant.
 May 22, 1729.. Catharina, dau. of Johannis Vreelant.
 Feb. 24, 1733.. Johannes, son of Johannes Vreelandt.
 Aug. 17, 1754.. Johannis Vreelandt.
 Sept. 23, 1755.. Enoch Vreelandt.
 Oct. 28, 1771.. Widow of Johs. Vreelant.
 Nov. 2, 1775.. Wife of Simon Vreeland.
 July 9, 1799.. Jacob Vreeland.
 Aug. 7, 1802.. Gerrit B. Vroom.
 Dec. 9, 1801.. Wife of Young Wade.
 Nov. 2, 1737.. Anna Lotia Walden.
 July 22, 1730.. Jacobus Waldron, son of Joseph.
 Jan. 7, 1738.. Sara Waldron.
 June 20, 1742.. The wife of Daniel Waldron.
 Sept. 16, 1745.. The wife of Daniel Waldron.
 Between Mar. 26 and Apr. 8, 1747.. The wife of Samuel Waldron.
 Nov. 13, 1752.. David Waldrom.
 Apr. 4, 1772.. Samuel Waldrom.
 Oct. 20, 1772.. Resolverd Waldrom.
 Jan. 4, 1775.. Richd. Waldron.
 Oct. 14, 1787.. Widow Waldron.
 May 9, 1790.. Peter Waldron.
 Jan. 4, 1791.. Wm. Waldron.
 Oct. 12, 1792.. Sarah Waldron.
 Feb. 24, 1798.. The wife of John Waldron.
 April 1, 1798.. Adolph Waldron.
 Sept. 19, 1798.. John Waldron.
 Between Oct. 6 and 11, 1798.. Alexander P. Waldron.
 Between Feb. 21 and 25, 1802.. Mary Waldron.
 Aug. 6, 1742.. John Walker.
 Sept. 11, 1742.. Cathalina Walker.
 May 29, 1787.. Peter Walker.
 Mar. 8, 1789.. Jno. Walker, Jr.
 Oct. 28, 1792.. Wife of John Walkers.
 May 2, 1798.. Widow Walker.
 July 30, 1798.. John Walker.
 Sept. 29, 1733.. Jacob Walter, child of Frans.
 July 29, 1742.. Hans Frans Walters.
 Mar. 25, 1799.. Wife of John Walter.
 Sept. 18, 1731.. Elizabeth Walton, dau. of Jacob.
 May 11, 1786.. Widow Cornelia Walton.
 Mar. 20, 1774.. Willem Wamsely.
 Aug. 13, 1802.. Henry Wannamaker.

Sept.	27, 1727	.. Jan Wanshaar.
Sept.	9, 1787	.. Robt. Ward.
Jan.	17, 1790	.. George Ward.
Sept.	20, 1796	.. Gabriel Ward.
Apr.	22, 1800	.. Usal Ward.
Mar.	20, 1799	.. Widow Wardel.
Dec.	7, 1766	.. Leod. Warner.
Nov.	3, 1775	.. Wife of Thomas Warner.
June	29, 1785	.. Wife of William Warner.
Feb.	22, 1798	.. William Warner.
July	29, 1758	.. Jacobus Warren.
Oct.	15, 1791	.. Lewis Washburn.
June	14, 1795	.. Wife of Garret Water.
Nov.	1, 1789	.. Sarah Waterman.
Aug.	24, 1742	.. Maria Waters.
Aug.	27, 1801	.. John Waters.
Oct.	2, 1802	.. John Waters.
Mar.	13, 1765	.. Wife of Robert Watts
Aug.	26, 1795	.. Wife of Levy Wayland.
Oct.	12, 1795	.. Levy Wayland.
Mar.	20, 1774	.. Willem Waynant.
Oct.	25, 1747	.. Jeromes Webber ? or Webler ?
Oct.	16, 1756	.. The wife of Wolfert Webbers.
July	19, 1759	.. Wolvert Webbers.
Feb.	14, 1760	.. The wife of Fredrick Webbers.
Jan.	14, 1784	.. Jacob Wibbers.
Sept.	6, 1787	.. John Webbers.
June	5, 1794	.. Frederick Webbers.
Aug.	28, 1747	.. Elsie Weeting.
Feb.	13, 1772	.. John Welch.
Dec.	31, 1772	.. Nicholas Welp.
Nov.	13, 1742	.. Abraham Wendel, the son of Cornelia.
June	30, 1790	.. Jacobb Wandell.
Aug.	11, 1793	.. Wife of Joshua Werth.
Jan.	25, 1728	.. Altie Wessels, wid. of Low. .
Aug.	22, 1728	.. Wessel Wesselse, son of Frans.
Aug.	26, 1731	.. Coenraat Wessels, son of Wessell.
Sept.	25, 1731	.. Frans Wessels, son of Bout.
Sept.	25, 1731	.. Wessel Wesselse, son of Wessel.
Jan.	5, 1735	.. Frans Wessels.
Dec.	19, 1742	.. Tryntje Wessels, dau. of Maria.
June	29, 1744	.. Maria Wessells.
Mar.	25, 1757	.. Maria Wessels.
Nov.	24, 1767	.. Belitie Wessels.
Mar.	15, 1768	.. Lawrence Wessels.
Mar.	12, 1769	.. Wife of Lawrence Wessells.
Nov.	1, 1774	.. Wessel Wessels.
Sept.	26, 1775	.. Lawrence Wessels.
Oct.	30, 1775	.. Widow Wessels.
Nov.	8, 1775	.. Ann Wessels.
Jan.	17, 1786	.. Wessel Wessels.

- Apr. 29, 1757..Wife of Francis Wessels.
 Feb. 10, 1792..Francis Wessels.
 Oct. 2, 1796..Wessell Wessells.
 Between Aug. 11 and 16, 1799..Mrs. Mary Wessels.
 Mar. 30 or 31, 1801..Wife of Evert Wessells.
 May 2, 1801..Evert Wessells.
 Feb. 4, 1765..Wife of Roelief Westervelt.
 Nov. 12, 1770..Widow Westervelt.
 July 12, 1772..Wife of Jacob Vastervelt.
 Sept. 4, 1784..Wife of Petrus Westerfelt.
 Aug. 3, 1790..Wife of Benj. Westervelt.
 Mar. 5, 1793..Peter Westervelt drowned while returning
 from the Oyster Banks.
 Aug. 29, 1796..John Westervelt.
 Sept. 9, 1800..Wife of Garret Vesterveldt.
 Oct. 14, 1800..Wife of William Westervelt.
 Apr. 29, 1802..Peter Westerfelt.
 June 7, 1803..Wife of Jno. Westerfalt.
 Sept. 7, 1803..Stephen Westerfelt.
 Oct. 7, 1803..James Westerfelt.
 Oct. 9, 1788..Charles Westphalius.
 Nov. 27, 1797..Cornelius Westfall.
 Feb. 22, 1785..John Wetzell.
 Aug. 15, 1753..The wife of Isaac Wheeler.
 Jan. 15, 1738..Hendrikje White.
 July 18, 1738..William White.
 Apr. 6, 1771..Wife of Pieter White.
 May 24, 1784..Jas. Whitehead.
 May 17, 1801..Abram Whiten.
 Dec. 6, 1753..Justus Whitfield.
 Apr. 13, 1758..Hendrick Whitfield.
 Dec. 17, 1759..The widow Whitefield.
 Mar. 15, 1776..Widow Withfield.
 Aug. 31, 1734..Elizabeth Wickenburogh, dau. of Jacob.
 Jan. 19, 1746..Jany Wilfolt.
 Mar. 5, 1728..Magdalena Wilkins, dau. of Jan.
 Oct. 1, 1732..Maria Wilkens, wife of Jan.
 June 20, 1750..The wife of Jan Wilkenson.
 Nov. 1, 1760..Jan Wilkeson.
 July 27, 1764..Catrina Wilkensen.
 Dec. 19, 1727..Isaac Wiliamse, son of Fredrick.
 Sept. 30, 1731..Frederik Willemse, son of Frederik.
 Oct. 15, 1731..Fredk. Willemse, son of Jan.
 Jan. 21, 1742..Wilhelmus Willemse.
 Aug. 12, 1762..Wife of Erasmus Williams.
 June 23, 1798..Wife of Elem [?] Williams.
 Dec. 26, 1783..Wife of John Mikles Wills.
 May 1, 1785..Judith Wilmoth.
 Dec. 30, 1767..John Wilson.
 Mar. 24, 1768..Widow Wilson.
 Sept. 22, 1731..Johans. Windeford, son of Thomas.

- Oct. 2, 1731..Margrietje Windeford, dau. of Thomas.
 Feb. 10, 1743..Hercules Windover.
 Oct. 7, 1786..Hercules Windover.
 Nov. 10, 1800..Herculus Wendover.
 Jan. [?] 12, 1773..Rachel Winne.
 May 2, 1787..Widow Wintworth.
 Aug. 6, 1776..Wife of Fredrick Wising.
 Feb. 12, 1795..Charles T. Wissonfeldt.
 Between Sept. 29 and Oct 1, 1798..George Wisenfelts.
 Oct. 7, 1775..Wife of Thomas Witter.
 Oct. 20, 1786..Thomas Witter.
 Dec. 1, 1798..Wife of Jedediah Wkltrman.
 Aug. 9, 1728..Elizabeth Wolf, dau. of Mathias.
 Jan. 30, 1756..Altje Woll.
 Oct. 5, 1728..Tryntie Wood.
 Aug. 25, 1798..Ebenezer Wood.
 Mar. 7, 1760..Widow Woodsides.
 Mar. 3, 1753..The wife of Samuel Woodsizze.
 Dec. 11, 1785..Wife of John Woodward.
 June 9, 1741..Wife of Corneles Wortendick.
 Apr. 6, 1775..Cornelus Wortendyke.
 Apr. 15, 1775..Cornelus Woertendeyck.
 Sept. 28, 1731..Nicolaas Wouterse, son of Gerrit.
 Jan. 20, 1734..Cornelius Woynot.
 Feb. 17, 1787..Widow of Jno. Wright.
 Oct. 6, 1790..Wife of Andrew Wright.
 July 7, 1792..Wife of John Wright.
 May 26, 1797..Widow Mary Wyckoff.
 July 25, 1750..The wife of Benjamin Wynkoop.
 Apr. 6, 1751..Benj. Wynkoop.
 July 8, 1763..Benjamin Wynkoop.
 [No date] 1773..Wife of Corns. Wynkoop.
 July 30, 1787..Minsz [?] Winicoop.
 Aug. 6, 1796..John Wynkoop.
 Dec. 25, 1800..Widow Winkoop.
 Jan. 18, 1752..The wife of Leonard Wynstock.
 May 20, 1738..Carstyntje Wyster.
 Oct. 9, 1731..Catrina Yon, dau. of Philip.
 Oct. 27, 1765..Wife of John York.
 Feb. 24, 1795..Doctor Youle.
 Apr. 11, 1758..The wife of Johan Pieter Young.
 Apr. 15, 1765..Nancy Young.
 Mar. 10, 1798..Isaac Young.
 [No date] 1775..Maria Zegaer.
 July 28, 1746..John Peter Zegers.
 Sept. 28, 1743..Johannetje Zenger.
 June 18, 1751..Jan Zinger.
 June 28, 1757..Leondert Zuriger.
 Oct. 6, 1768..Wife of Abraham Zwart.



Fourteenth Annual Meeting.



THE Fourteenth Annual Meeting was held at Delmonico's, Fifth Avenue and Forty-fourth street, on Thursday evening, April 6, 1899.

The following named members, two hundred and thirty-eight in number, had notified the Secretary that they expected to attend the meeting :

From New York City, Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx : Edward B. Adriance, William L. Amerman, Alonzo Blauvelt, Edward S. Bogert, John G. Bogert, William R. Bogert, Sylvester D. Boorum, William R. Bronk, Charles De H. Brower, Ward Brower, Washington L. Cooper, George De Bevoise, George W. De Bevoise, James De La Montanye, Henry C. De Witt, Jacob E. Duryee, Joseph R. Duryee, Peter Q. Eckerson, Joachim Elmendorf, John A. Elmendorf, Everett J. Esselstyn, Alexander R. Gulick, John C. Gulick, Ferdinand Hasbrouck, Howard Has Brouck, John C. Hasbrouck, Joseph C. Hoagland, William M. Hoes, Geo. P. Hotaling, John W. Jacobus, William F. Kip,

Edgar Knickerbacker, Isaac F. Mead, Charles H. Montanye, George E. Montanye, John J. Morris, John H. Myers, Jr., Andrew J. Onderdonk, Archibald M. Pentz, Henry F. Quackenbos, Abraham Quackenbush, Abraham C. Quackenbush, De Witt C. Romaine, D. B. St. John Roosa, Frederick Roosevelt, Ferdinand S. Schenck, J. Maus Schermerhorn, Charles E. Schuyler, David B. Sickels, Henry L. Slote, Allan L. Smidt, David S. Skaats, Frank B. Smidt, Charles H. Snedeker, Henry T. Staats, John B. Stevens, William M. Stilwell, Clarence Storm, Peter J. Stuyvesant, Duncan D. Sutphen, Lambert Suydam, Arthur D. Truax, Lucas L. Van Allen, Arthur H. Van Brunt, Cornelius Van Brunt, John R. Van Buskirk, Frank F. Vanderhoef, Nathaniel W. Vanderhoef, John R. Van der Veer, Nathan B. Van Etten, Frank Van Fleet, Louis B. Van Gaasbeek, George M. Van Hoesen, John G. Van Horne, S. V. A. Van Horne, Frederick W. Van Loan, John Van Loan, Zelah Van Loan, Russell Van Ness, Warner Van Norden, Richard Van Santvoord, E. S. Van Slyke, Warren C. Van Slyke, George Van Wagenen, Edgar B. Van Winkle, James B. Van Woert, John V. Van Woert, John R. Van Wormer, John H. Van Wyck, William E. Van Wyck, Milton B. Van Zandt, Maus R. Vedder, Egbert L. Viele, Frederick P. Voorhees, Samuel H. Wandell, Townsend Wandell, Evert J. Wendell, Henry V. Williamson, Andrew C. Zabriskie.

From Borough of Brooklyn: Theodore M. Banta, Walter A. Banta, Edward J. Bergen, Tunis G. Bergen, Tunis H. Bergen, John F. Berry, Delavan Bloodgood, Alexander G. Brinckerhoff, Henry W. Brinckerhoff, Morse Burtis, John W. Cooper, John

Cowenhoven, Matthias V. D. Cruser, Isaac E. Ditmars, Arnatt R. Gulick, Chariton R. Gulick, Ernestus S. Gulick, Isaac E. Hasbrouck, Adrian A. Hegeman, Franklyn Hogeboom, Harmanus B. Hubbard, Peter Kouwenhoven, John Lefferts, Jr., Andrew J. Provost, Jr., John C. Schenck, Lincoln Van Cott, George G. Van Mater, James E. Van Olinda, Julius F. Van Riper, William L. Van Sinderen, Eugene T. Van Valin, William H. Van Vleck, Albert B. Van Vranken, Edward W. Van Vranken, Augustus Van Wyck, Jacob S. Van Wyck, William Van Wyck, Charles C. V. Voorhees, Judah B. Voorhees, Christian B. Zabriskie.

From Borough of Queens: William H. H. Amerman, Arverne-by-the Sea; Henry A. Bogert, Flushing; Henry L. Bogert, Flushing; John H. Sutphen, Jamaica; Joseph H. Bogart, Roslyn; Thomas W. Onderdonk, Roslyn.

From Borough of Richmond: Calvin D. Van Name, Mariners' Harbor; Edward L. Bogert, New Brighton.

From Rockland County: Augustus M. Voorhis, Nyack.

From Westchester County: Elias W. Dusenberry, Bronxville; Eugene Elsworth, Irvington; Josiah H. Zabriskie, Mount Vernon; Charles H. Roosevelt, Pelham Manor; David Cole, Yonkers; Andrew Deyo, Yonkers; Charles Dusenberry, Jr., Yonkers; Chas. R. Dusenberry, Yonkers; Ezekiel J. Elting, Yonkers; Peter J. Elting, Yonkers; William L. Heermance, Yonkers; Theodore R. Varick, Yonkers.

From Orange County: Hiram Lozier, Charles F. Van Inwegen.

From Dutchess County: George S. Van Vliet,

Edward Elsworth, Irving Elting, Frank Hasbrouck, Manning Hasbrouck, Martin Heermance, Edward T. Hulst, Johannes W. Poucher, Henry H. Van Cleef, John H. Suydam.

From Ulster County: G. D. B. Hasbrouck, Hyman Roosa, Joseph E. Hasbrouck, Jacob Deyo, Jacob Le Fevre.

From Greene County: Frank E. Van Gorden.

From Albany County: Samuel C. Bradt, William B. Elmendorf, Cornelius H. Van Antwerp, John L. Van Valkenburgh, Miles W. Vosburgh.

From Rensselaer County: Charles E. Dusenberry.

From Schenectady: James R. Truax.

From other places in New York State: Jerome De Witt, Binghamton; Theodore B. Bleecker, Cold Spring Harbor; Schuyler Quackenbush, East Hampton; C. P. Vedder, Ellicottville; John W. Vrooman, Herkimer; Robert B. Roosevelt, Sayville; John B. Blydenburgh, Smithtown; John H. De Ridder, Saratoga Springs; Oscar Hasbrouck, South Dover; John Marsellus, Syracuse.

New Jersey—From Hudson County: Edward S. Denise, De W. Van Buskirk, Alfred P. Vredenburg, Edward L. Vredenburg, Everest B. Kiersted, Isaac Romaine, Henry M. Traphagen, Francis I. Van der Beek, Daniel Van Winkle, Arthur Voorhis, Charles H. Voorhis, Reynier J. Wortendyke.

From Bergen County: Andrew D. Bogert, Robert B. Brinkerhoff, John Hopper, James M. Van Valen.

From Passaic County: Irving De Forest Kip, John H. Hopper, Robert I. Hopper, William H. H. Stryker.

From Union County : Cornelius Vreeland, Seymour Van Nostrand, Deuse M. Van Vliet.

From Essex County : Frederick H. Amerman, Austin Van Gieson, Moses J. De Witt, Frederick B. Mandeville, James S. Polhemus, Carlyle E. Sutphen, Herbert S. Sutphen, Henry Van Arsdale, Harrison Van Duyne, Frank R. Van Nest, Edward A. Van Wagenen, Anson A. Voorhees, John B. Van Wagenen.

From Monmouth County : David D. Denise, William B. Duryce, William E. Truex, David A. Vander Veer, William H. Vredenburg, Henry H. Longstreet, Henry W. Van Wagenen.

From Philadelphia : Andrew J. Kiersted, Eugene Van Loan.

The President, Mayor Robert A. Van Wyck, called the meeting to order with a few words of welcome and congratulation.

The minutes of the previous annual meeting as published in the Year Book were approved.

The Treasurer's report was read. It had been printed in full and sent to all members.

The Secretary, Mr. Theodore M. Banta, read his report, as follows :

THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

The Year Book, now in course of printing, will contain, as usual, an account of matters of interest to the Society, an epitome of which is here given.

As you will have seen by the notices sent you in the call for this meeting, our membership has increased during the year by 14.

The membership a year ago was	828
Elected during the year . . .	37
	<hr/>
	865
Died	14
Resigned	8
Dropped from payment of dues	1
	<hr/>
	23
	<hr/>
Present Membership	842

The report of the Treasurer, which has been printed in full, and sent to all members, shows :

Receipts, including balance at last report	\$5346 82
Disbursements	4333 25
	<hr/>
Cash on hand	1013 57
Invested in bonds (cost)	7379 10
	<hr/>
Total	\$8392 67

An address to Queen Wilhelmina on the occasion of her enthronement over the Netherlands in September last was sent by the trustees suitably engrossed in an elegant cabinet prepared by Messrs. Tiffany & Company.

An International Historical Congress was held at the Hague in September last, to which our Society was invited to send delegates. Justice Charles H. Truax and Gen. Egbert L. Viele were duly accredited and both attended its sessions.

A General Dutch Association was formed in the Netherlands last year to "strengthen the feeling of sympathy between the various members of our race, who, however divided politically and geographically, have an equal interest in upholding the traditions of a glorious past."

Dr. Abraham Kuyper, one of the foremost men

of Holland, came here, representing the Association, and a banquet in his honor was given by Mr. Warner Van Norden at the Metropolitan Club, which was attended by the Trustees and others. An American branch of the Association was formed with Eastern and Western Sections. While no organic connection with this Society is contemplated, several of our members have accepted positions on the Governing Board.

Our members in Dutchess County have been accustomed for several years to give a dinner at Poughkeepsie, on October 3d, celebrating the raising of the Siege of Leyden. This year "other counties have been heard from." Albany gave a banquet in January in honor of our fellow-member, Governor Theodore Roosevelt, and Essex County, New Jersey, followed with a dinner in March, attended by thirty-two members and guests.

A series of six lectures on Dutch literature was delivered in Columbia University by Mr. Leonard C. Van Noppen, under the auspices of the Holland Society, which were well attended and very interesting.

Among the number of those whose names appear on our obituary roll for the year, the most distinguished is Hon. Thomas F. Bayard, late Ambassador to the Court of St. James.

THEODORE M. BANTA, *Secretary*.

The election of officers being next in order, the President appointed as Tellers, Dr. Edward S. Bogert and Mr. John Wesley Jacobus who reported a practically unanimous ballot for the ticket presented by the Nominating Committee, and the following-named officers were declared elected :

PRESIDENT,
TUNIS G. BERGEN.

SECRETARY,
Theodore M. Banta.

TREASURER,
Arthur H. Van Brunt.

TRUSTEES: TERM EXPIRING 1903

Theodore M. Banta,	Henry Van Dyke,
George M. Van Hoesen,	Warner Van Norden,
John R. Van Wormer.	

VICE-PRESIDENTS:

<i>New York</i>	Lucas L. Van Allen.
<i>Kings County</i>	Peter Wyckoff.
<i>Queens County</i>	Henry A. Bogert.
<i>Westchester County</i>	William L. Heermance.
<i>Orange County</i>	John D. Van Buren.
<i>Dutchess County</i>	Edward Elsworth.
<i>Ulster County</i>	Charles Burhans.
<i>Greene County</i>	Philip V. Van Orden.
<i>Albany County</i>	Albert Vander Veer.
<i>Rensselaer County</i>	Seymour Van Santvoord.
<i>Schenectady County</i>	Thomas L. Barbydt.
<i>Montgomery County</i>	John D. Wendell.
<i>Hudson County, N. J.</i>	Frank I. Vander Beek, Jr.
<i>Bergen County, N. J.</i>	James M. Van Valen.
<i>Passaic County, N. J.</i>	Robert I. Hopper.
<i>Essex County, N. J.</i>	Carlyle Edgar Sutphen.
<i>Monmouth County, N. J.</i> . . .	William E. Truex.
<i>Philadelphia, Pa.</i>	Theodore Voorhees.
<i>United States Army</i>	Stewart Van Vliet.
<i>United States Navy</i>	Arthur Burtis.

President Van Wyck appointed Messrs. Warner Van Norden, and D. B. St. John Roosa a committee to escort Mr. Bergen, the President-elect, to the chair.

Mr. Bergen, in assuming office, spoke as follows:

Gentlemen of the Holland Society:

Some old worn-out words are all that come to me as I take this chair. In such a presence as yours I hesitate to make use of effete expressions of gratitude. If I should use such terms you might think I was speaking like a chairman of a political convention who intends to be its boss. You have put me on the top round of the Society's ladder, but you have enabled me to reach that place only because in your kindness and generosity you have turned the ladder upside down.

It is seldom that one has the privilege of surveying a company of men who have descended so gracefully as those who now confront me. Some men have descended "not wisely but too well." They have descended too far and become a mere name and lineage. But you have descended with wisdom as well as tact, and have selected your ancestors with rare discernment! It is only your proverbial Dutch modesty which prevents your boasting of those meritorious qualities which you have gained merely because of your skill in the arts of inheritance!

It is pleasant to come to a reunion feast like this in the presence of your illustrious selves, especially because of the fact that there is no extra charge for the supper. It is also pleasant to reflect that our supper will not create any disturbance in the political world. It is neither a ten dollar dinner nor a one dollar dinner.

Fellow members of the Holland Society, I can only say in the words of the old tongue of our sires, the men of New Netherland, the sounds of which come out of the past and only belong to

history now, but which still stir with emotion every ruddy drop of that old blood which beats in our hearts and makes us kith and kin together, bound by a loyal reverence for the memory of the men and women with brave and honest minds and pure and loyal hearts who begot us,—in the old tongue of two and a half centuries ago,—“Veele danke. Myn hert is opgevullen.”

Dr. D. B. St. John Roosa, on behalf of the Committee on Statue to William the Silent, presented the following report :

On December 21st last the Committee mailed to every member of the Society a circular enclosing a subscription blank, requesting replies to be sent to Warner Van Norden, Esq., Treasurer of the Statue Fund, who reports the result as follows :

G. S. Van Pelt.....	\$10.00
F. A. Hornbeck.....	2.00
G. W. Van Nest.....	50.00
J. B. Voorhees.....	25.00
Total.....	<u>\$87.00</u>

President Van Wyck, on February 23, 1899, wrote to those who had not responded to circular, requesting an answer. About seventy letters of promise and regret were received, and the following subscriptions were pledged :

R. B. Roosevelt.....	\$250.00
J. A. Van Woert.....	250.00
Warner Van Norden.....	250.00
Jos. C. Hoagland.....	250.00
H. R. Beekman.....	250.00
John W. Vrooman.....	250.00
David J. Houghtaling.....	250.00
Geo. G. DeWitt.....	200.00

Townsend Wendell.....	100.00
Peter Wyckoff	100.00
Eugene Van Schaick.....	100.00
E. A. Brinckerhoff.....	100.00
John Van Duyn.....	25 00
G. W. Van Nest.....	25.00
John V. Van Woert.....	25.00
A. J. Kiersted.....	20.00
H. C. Hasbrouck.....	10.00
P. V. R. Van Wyck, Jr.....	10.00
H. A. Bogert.....	10.00
W. R. Van Pelt.....	10.00
Wm. Van Woert.....	10.00
Wm. W. Schomp.....	5 00
C. K. Winne.....	5.00
Geo. R. Van DeWater.....	5.00
Wm. Prall.....	5.00
	<hr/>
	\$2,515.00

RECAPITULATION.

Through Treasurer Van Norden.....	\$ 87.00
Through Chairman Committee.....	2,515.00
Previously acknowledged, six subscriptions of \$1000 each.....	6,000.00
	<hr/>
Amount of fund at present.....	\$8,602.00
Conditional subscription.....	5,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$13,602.00

Respectfully submitted,

D. B. ST. JOHN ROOSA,
 GEORGE M. VAN HOESEN,
 EGBERT L. VIELE,

Committee.

After presenting the preceding statement, Dr. Roosa made a few remarks, in which he stated that the Committee was appointed by the President in the autumn, and that the names of the subscribers of one thousand dollars each were as follows: Robert A. Van Wyck, William Waldorf Astor,

John L. Riker, Egbert L. Viele, John H. Starin, and Samuel D. Coykendal. Besides this, a subscription of five thousand dollars to complete the sum needed has been made, but the name of the subscriber was for the present withheld. He continued that it was not expected that the whole sum would be raised in the Holland Society, but that citizens of Dutch descent, even if not from the male side, and all New Yorkers who feel an interest in the civil and religious liberty which William the Silent maintained in Holland, and which was brought to this country by the descendants of those who fought under him, would be asked to aid us. A prominent citizen, one of the Trustees of Columbia University, has promised to assist the Committee. A letter addressed to the Committee by a descendant of the private secretary of William of Orange, living in Delft, and also a member of the Washington family, has been received, in which Dutch subscriptions were proffered. The seal of the writer contained the stars and stripes of the American flag. The Committee believed that the Dutch had waited long for a monumental recognition of their work in the New World, and that when it was erected it would be worthy of the achievements of the Dutch race. The Trustees thought that the sum of sixty thousand dollars was requisite for a fitting memorial, and that William the Silent, although not a Dutchman by birth, was really the Father of the Dutch Republic and of the principles of liberty under which we are happily living without a full recognition of their source.

The following resolution presented by Mr. John W. Vrooman was unanimously adopted :

Resolved, That the Holland Society of New York desires to record its thanks to the retiring President, the Hon. Robert A. Van Wyck for his devotion to the Society and for his loyalty to its best interests. He has ever been ready to join in every good word and in every good effort to preserve the Society and enlarge its usefulness.

During his entire official connection with the Holland Society he has shown that fidelity, sincerity, and simplicity which are characteristic of true Dutch blood.

Mr. Theodore M. Banta offered a resolution in favor of altering the badge of the Society by substituting the effigy of William the Silent for that of Philip II., and also the motto on our seal for the present motto on the badge, "Faithful to the King, etc." After discussion participated in by Judge Van Hoesen, Dr. Roosa, and Mr. Hubbard, the resolution was laid upon the table.

Mr. L. B. Van Gaasbeek presented the following resolution, which was adopted :

Resolved, That the President of the Holland Society appoint a Committee of five members to confer with the Trustees in regard to more frequent meetings, for literary and social purposes, during the year, said Committee to report at the next Annual Meeting of the Holland Society.

The President appointed the following-named gentlemen as the committee : Louis B. Van Gaasbeek, William L. Brower, Rev. J. Howard Suydam, Irving Elting, and A. L. Smidt.

Adjourned.

THEODORE M. BANTA, *Secretary*.





IN MEMORIAM.

DR. JOHN GREGORY TRUAX was born in Durhamville, Oneida County, N. Y., March 5, 1848, and died in New York, February 16, 1898.

His education was acquired in the district schools of Oneida and Madison Counties, New York, in the medical colleges of Ann Arbor, Michigan, and in the Rush Medical College, Chicago, Ill., from the latter of which he was graduated. He practised medicine in the Northern Peninsula of Michigan until 1876, when he removed to New York and established himself in Harlem. He was instrumental in organizing the Harlem Hospital—on the staff of physicians of which he continued till his death. For several years he was President of the New York State Medical Society, and was one of the Trustees of the Mott Memorial Library.

He was a man of great physical strength, of a genial disposition, and inspired strong friendships. He was a brother of our fellow members, Judge Charles H. Truax and Chauncey S. Truax.

JOHN DEMAREST was elected a member of the Society, June 24, 1889, and died in Newark, N. J., May 20, 1898. He was born in the City of New York, August 21, 1830, and attended the "Old Ninth Ward," No. 3, in Grove Street, where afterwards he became a teacher. He was subsequently Vice-principal of Grammar School, No. 42, in Allen

Street, and Principal of No. 75, in Norfolk Street, continuing in the latter position until about 1806, when he resigned after a service of almost forty years in the schools.

He was a man of quiet tastes and found his greatest pleasure in his home.

JACOB WENDELL, of New York, who was one of the constituent members of the Society, died May 21, 1898, at his home, 8 East Thirty-eighth Street, after an illness of two weeks. He was the second surviving son of the late Jacob Wendell, of Portsmouth, N. H., where he was born July 24, 1820, and the sixth in descent from Evert Jansen Wendell of Albany, and was descended from some of the earliest emigrants to the colonies of New York, Massachusetts, and New Hampshire.

In 1843 he went to Boston, where, in 1854, he became a member of the firm of J. C. Howe & Co. In 1863 he removed to New York, where he took a principal part in the business of this firm until its dissolution, in 1874. For twenty-four years he had been at the head of the business formerly in their charge, first under the name of Wendell, Hutchinson & Co., and later under that of Jacob Wendell & Co. He was a director in the Merchants' Bank, the Continental Insurance Company, and the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company, and for many years he had been a vestryman of Calvary Church.

In 1854 he married the youngest daughter of the late N. A. Barrett, of Boston, who, with their four sons—Barrett, Professor of English Literature in Harvard University; Gordon, Evert Jansen, and Jacob—and six grandchildren, survives him.

The integrity and the simplicity of Mr. Wendell's character endeared him alike to those who knew him in business and in private life.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Merchants' National Bank the following minute was adopted:

The Board of Directors of the Merchants' National Bank record with profound sorrow the death, on Saturday, the 21st instant, of Jacob Wendell, for fifteen years a director of this bank and the trusted officer and valued friend of his fellow-members at the Board.

Mr. Wendell's well-disciplined mind, cultivated by education; his spotless integrity, unblemished by any compromise with wrong; his sound judgment, guiding an intelligent industry; and his refinement of disposition, ever reflected in the courtesy of his demeanor, long ago earned for him a high place among the honored and successful merchants of New York. He displayed the same qualities in the performance of his trust as a Director of this bank; and among us, as elsewhere, his prudence, wisdom, and fidelity were joined with a singular gentleness and modesty; so that while we placed our sure reliance in his wise counsel, our hearts were drawn to him by the gracious ties of friendship. Happy and beloved in his long and well-spent life, his memory will not be effaced from the minds of us who have had the good fortune to be his associates, and we make this record of him for those who shall come after us.

We tender to his wife and children our respectful sympathy. Realizing our own loss, we are sensible of the sorrow of his family.

Resolved, That a copy of the above minute be sent to the members of the bereaved family.

J. W. HARRIMAN, *Cashier*.

Mr. SAMUEL M. VAN SANTVOORD, a well-known and highly respected citizen of Albany, died on Monday morning September 19, 1898, at the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. E. B. Toedt, at 304 Washington Avenue, at the age of seventy-nine years, after a short illness.

He was born in the city of Schenectady in 1819, and was a lineal descendant of the Rev. Cornelius Van Santvoord, who came to this country in 1718,

and a few years later settled in Schenectady as pastor of the Old Dutch Reformed Church.

Mr. Van Santvoord was but five years of age when his father, Zeger Van Santvoord, died, and much of the support of his widowed mother soon fell upon him, and soon there appeared those strong characteristics of true manhood which were the mark of his entire life.

After a few years of earnest work at the old Lancaster school in Schenectady, under its principal, Nicholas Van Vranken, he acquired a fair knowledge of the practical branches of education.

He early was attracted to a business career, and the necessities of his family life pressing upon him, at the age of eleven he entered a dry goods store as a clerk. Here he devoted himself absolutely to his business; becoming a partner in the house at the age of twenty-one.

In 1853 Mr. Van Santvoord removed to New York City, where for nine years he engaged in the wholesale dry goods trade. In 1862, with the added knowledge and deeper insight into his business by reason of his metropolitan experience, he came to Albany where he identified himself with the business life of the city.

In 1869 he entered the store of William M. Whitney, and soon afterwards became a general partner of the concern, to which for twenty years he devoted his energy and zeal, finding full opportunity for the exercise of his marked business tact and industry, and his complete fitness for mercantile pursuits. In 1889, at the age of seventy he retired from active business life, to take a well-deserved rest.

On the 29th of October, 1850, Mr. Van Santvoord married Mary A. Lovett, daughter of Henry Lovett, Esq., of Schenectady. Mrs. Van Santvoord died in 1892. Mr. Van Santvoord became a member of the Holland Society of New York in 1886.

He always identified himself closely with the

many interests of the city, and by his noted capacity for making friends and keeping them, became a man of note and influence. He had served the community well and left an example of geniality and good-will that is rarely seen. He was a self-made man of the type of which this country is justly proud, but he was also a fine type of the Christian gentleman.

Notwithstanding his active life, he always was deeply interested in religious matters, and was devoted to his church. He became associated with the Church of the Holy Innocents immediately upon his residence in the city, and was soon made a vestryman, becoming junior warden in 1873, and senior warden in 1884. His interest in religious, social, and political matters never flagged, and for many years he had shown a zeal and strength which many a younger man might have craved. His will be a loss which will be felt deeply. Many will miss the warmth and strength of his friendship; many will miss the inspiration of his genial presence. We mark the passing of one who, in every relation of his life, was faithful, tried, and true.

THOMAS FRANCIS BAYARD was one of the oldest members of the Society, having been elected November 17, 1885. At the annual banquet of the society, January 17, 1893, he delivered a scholarly address which is published, with a portrait, in the Year Book for 1893.

The following sketch is from the *Evening Post*.

Thomas F. Bayard died at 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, September 28, 1898, at Karlstein, the summer home of his daughter, Mrs. Samuel D. Warren, near Dedham, Mass., after an illness of six weeks. His death was without pain. The body will be taken back to his native State, Delaware, and the funeral services will be held on Saturday in the old Swedes' Church at Wilmington.

Thomas Francis Bayard was the son of James

A. Bayard, and was born in Wilmington, Del., on October 20, 1828. Originally intended for a mercantile life, he was, after leaving school, placed in a mercantile house in this city, but on the death of his elder brother in 1848, he returned to Wilmington and studied law. He was admitted to the bar in 1851, and was appointed United States District Attorney for Delaware, but resigned the following year. He removed to Philadelphia in 1855, and entered into partnership with William Shippen, with whom he practised law for two years, and then returned to Wilmington. There he continued the practice of law again until, in 1868, he was elected to succeed his father in the United States Senate. He had previously achieved prominence by the delivery of a remarkable speech at Dover, in 1861, in favor of peace with the South, being at that time a Lieutenant of a newly organized militia company. He was reelected to the Senate in January, 1875, and again in 1881, serving continuously until March 4, 1885, when he was appointed Secretary of State by President Cleveland.

On the day he was reelected to the Senate for a full term, his father was also reelected a Senator from Delaware, to serve for the unexpired part of his original term, that being the only case of a father and son being voted for by the same Legislature to fill the senatorial office.

In the Senate, Mr. Bayard served on the finance and judiciary committees, and the committees on private land claims, library, and the revision of the laws. In October, 1881, he was elected President of the Senate pro tem. He was a member of the Electoral Commission of 1876-'77, a conspicuous upholder in Congress of Democratic doctrines and State rights, was voted for in national convention as a candidate for the presidency in 1880 and 1884, and was the fifth member of his family (including his great grandfather, Gov. Bassett) to occupy a seat in the United States Senate.

In March, 1893, Mr. Cleveland appointed Mr. Bayard Ambassador to the Court of St. James, a position which he held for four years, returning to the United States in May, 1897. During his stay in England he won great popularity, not only by his social charm and his ability as a public speaker, but by his expressed admiration for the English national character and his constant endeavor to promote the friendliest relations between Great Britain and the United States. Some of his speeches, notably one at Birmingham, provoked sharp criticism in this country. His good offices, however, met with warm recognition both from his own countrymen in England, who presented him with a loving-cup as a token of their affection and esteem, and from Englishmen generally. Few ambassadors, indeed, have ever been the objects of more social attention. One noteworthy feature of his ambassadorship was the return to him, at the instigation of the Archbishop of Canterbury, for presentation to the Governor of Massachusetts, of the log of the Mayflower, which had long lain among the archives in Lambeth Palace. Mr. Bayard bore a prominent part in the negotiations relating to the proposed arbitration treaty between England and the United States, which was rejected by the United States Senate.

Next to his aristocratic descent, the two things in which Mr. Bayard felt most personal pride were his fine equestrianism and his wonderful resemblance in face to George Washington. Of all open air sports he was more or less fond, but horsemanship exceeded the rest of the catalogue in his affections. He always rode a splendid animal, and the more skittish it was the better he liked it. He was very much delighted, and showed his pleasure with the frankness of a schoolboy, when President Arthur once complimented him on his appearance in the saddle.

Mr. Bayard was a statesman "of the old school"—in his dignity of manner, his high ideals of

public service, his stern devotion to duty. He had convictions, and he had also the courage of those convictions. When the "soft-money" wave swept over his party twenty years ago, he refused to float with the tide, and on other occasions he did not hesitate to stand out against the majority of his associates when he thought that they were in the wrong. The final surrender of his party to Bryanism was a terrible grief to him.

FRANCIS SKILLMAN, who joined the Society January 30, 1890, died at Roslyn, Long Island, September 5, 1898. He was descended on his paternal side from Thomas Skillman, who came to this country from England with Governor Nicoll in 1664, and on his maternal side from Adrian Van der Donk, who came to this country from Holland in 1656. He was the eldest and last surviving of four children of Thomas Skillman and Catharine Onderdonk, and was born at the Wallabout, September 1, 1817, and in his twelfth year took up his residence with his grandfather, Joseph Onderdonk, at Flower Hill, near Manhasset, Long Island. In 1841 he was elected Captain of the Hempstead Troop of Horse, having previously served as cornet and lieutenant. In June, 1842, he married Sarah Ann Schenck, and his grandfather settled him on a farm at Roslyn, where he ever after resided. In April, 1851, he was elected Justice of the Peace in the Town of North Hempstead, in which office he served for twenty-four consecutive years. In 1861-63, he was Justice of the Sessions in Queens County. On May 16, 1865, his first wife having previously deceased he married Josephine Dorothy Onderdonk, a daughter of the late Judge Horatio G. Onderdonk of Manhasset. In the years 1867 and 1868 he represented the First District of Queens County in the State Assembly. During his entire life he took an interest in State politics, and was high in the councils of the Democratic party. He was always

interested in matters of public concern, and being a man of strong character, his views were held in high esteem by those who knew him best. In 1892 he published a genealogical work entitled the *Skillmans of New York*, having devoted much time to the accumulation of data bearing on the subject. He passed away at a ripe age in the full possession of all his faculties at his handsome residence in Roslyn, survived by his widow and his daughter Elizabeth Onderdonk Skillman. His remains were interred in the churchyard of the Dutch Church at Manhasset.

DANIEL P. VANDORN died at his home on West Main Street, Freehold, N. J., at ten o'clock, on Wednesday evening, November 23, 1898, from a stroke of paralysis.

Daniel VanDorn was one of those true men and gentlemen who command the respect of everybody. In appearance he was a fine type—tall, broad shouldered, strong, and noble looking. His courtly manner well fitted his handsome appearance, and with it went character and intelligence which elicited for him the highest admiration and esteem. This courtly demeanor was ever with him, at home or abroad. No circumstances ever seemed to startle him into any other bearing. In his family it was present with every act, and kind politeness was one of his notable characteristics. He was thoroughly upright, liberal in his opinions, and generous with his means. He was highly honored in Monmouth county where he spent his whole life, and was known extensively as a public-spirited man and a good citizen.

He was born near Marlboro, on the VanDorn homestead, October 7, 1820, and went to school at Matawan and later at Lenox, Mass. After finishing his studies he returned to the homestead and engaged in farming. Upon the death of his father he received a portion of the farm and later he purchased the rest, and was still in its possession

when he died, although he had not been in active management for many years, and had, in the meantime, taken up his residence in Freehold. As an agriculturist he was very successful.

He was a member of the Monmouth County Agricultural Society, and took an interest in all matters which were for the benefit of the public. He was active in securing the branch of railroad between Freehold and Matawan, now merged into the New Jersey Central system. He was elected as a Democrat (to which party he always adhered) to the State Legislature in 1854; he served as a member of the Board of Freeholders, and held township offices. In all he was firm in his integrity and in his purpose to serve the public.

Mr. VanDorn's religious proclivities were with the Dutch Reformed Church. Rev. I. P. Brokaw conducted the funeral at his late residence, on Saturday afternoon, and the burial was in Maplewood cemetery.

The deceased leaves a widow, who was Miss Anna J. Roche, of North Hadley, Mass., and one son, Wm. VanDorn, who occupies a position in the First National Bank of Freehold.

ZACCHEUS BERGEN was born at Roycefield, near Somerville, N. J., September 1, 1829. After a short business experience in Somerville he removed to New York about 1850, and in 1856 became a partner in the cooperage firm of R. A. Robertson & Co., which he continued in his own name after the death of his partner in 1886. For nearly fifty years he was a highly respected citizen of Brooklyn.

He united with the Society March 29, 1888, and died October 11, 1898.

DR. EVERT PEEK VAN EPPS, a well-known physician of Schenectady, N. Y., died of pneumonia at noon January 7, 1899, at his residence, 508 State Street. He was about fifty years of age, and had

practised medicine in Schenectady ever since his graduation from the Albany Medical College in 1881. Dr. Van Epps was a son of the late Andrew C. Van Epps of Schenectady. He is survived by Mrs. Van Epps, who is a daughter of the late Taylor Johnson, and one son. Several years ago Dr. Van Epps was county physician.

As a man and physician he was highly respected. He united with the Holland Society, March 28, 1889.

REV. JOHN NATHANIEL JANSEN, died Friday, January 13, 1899, at his residence, 344 Sumner Avenue, Newark.

He was elected Vice-President for Essex County, New Jersey, in 1895 and 1896. He was greatly interested in the Society and was usually present at every meeting. He had secured a ticket for our last annual dinner, but was taken ill and died suddenly two days after the date of the dinner.

The members of the Society in Essex County appointed a Committee to prepare a minute in reference to the death of Mr. Jansen, which reads as follows :

JOHN NATHANIEL JANSEN, elected October 25, 1886, died at his home in Newark, N. J., January 13, 1899.

He was born March 1, 1827, at Marbletown, N. Y. He graduated from Kingston Academy, and entered Rutgers College, in the Sophomore Class, in 1845, and graduated in 1848. In the fall of the same year he entered the Theological Seminary at New Brunswick, N. J., graduating in 1851. He was licensed to preach by the Classis of New Brunswick, and in 1852 was ordained to the ministry and installed pastor of the Reformed Church of Guilford, N. Y. In 1863 he accepted a unanimous call from the church at Pompton, N. J., where he remained until 1883. These were his only pastorates.

After his retirement he had great satisfaction in serving as a supply for the pulpit wherever the opportunity was given. He had especial enjoyment in Sunday School work in the Foster Home for half-orphan children in Newark, N. J. Mr. Jansen was a man of faith, of prayer, of studious habits, of rare conscientiousness, a liberal giver, a genuine friend, a sympathetic pastor, and an instructive preacher. For nearly forty-eight years he was a minister of the Reformed Church, which he loved. For this long period he served his own generation by the counsel of God, and fell asleep.

SAMUEL MOUNT SCHENCK died at his residence near Hightstown on Sunday morning, January 15, 1899. Mr. Schenck was a lawyer of prominence who had spent his professional career at Hightstown but came of an old Monmouth family, and his life anterior to entering upon the practice of his profession was passed in and near Freehold. The date of his birth was April 3, 1838. His father was the late Henry Schenck of Freehold, and his mother, before her marriage, was Mary Ann Mount, both of widely known and highly respectable families. On the paternal side Mr. Schenck traced his lineage to the time of Charlemagne, his earliest known ancestor being the Knight Edgar, surnamed the Schenck (de Schencker, the cup-bearer).

Samuel Mount Schenck was educated at the Freehold Institute under O. R. Wells, and read law with the late A. R. Throckmorton and with James Otterson of Philadelphia, and attended lectures in the law department of the University of Pennsylvania. Admitted to practice as an attorney in November, 1862, and as counsellor three years later, he settled at once at Hightstown, where he has been prominently identified with and largely influential in all matters relating to the welfare of the town and community. He was one of the organizers and for a long time a director of

the First National Bank and mainly instrumental in bringing about the consolidation of the old bank with the new institution. Associated with several other Jerseymen of prominence in the ownership and management of the Pennsylvania, Slatington and New England Railroad, of which he was at one time Vice President and Treasurer.

As a lawyer, Mr. Schenck ranked as an able and conscientious advocate and adviser and has transacted a large business. The members of the Mercer County Bar, of whom he was the oldest in point of practice, have taken appropriate action in view of his demise, and his funeral at Hightstown on Wednesday was largely attended by a representative class of citizens who held the deceased in high esteem.

Mr. Schenck resided on his farm just outside the borough limits of Hightstown on the road to Eton (formerly Milford) where he had gathered around him a vast store of articles of virtue and relics of Revolutionary interest and accumulated a choice library.

He leaves two sons, Edgar Grandin and Harry Lloyd Schenck, the latter now at Princeton University, and a daughter, Helen Louise, the wife of Rev. Albert Reid, of the Kingston Presbyterian Church, a son of G. Spafford Reid, of English-town, in this county.

WILLIAM MANNING VAN HEUSEN, who was elected a member March 14, 1895, was born in Albany N. Y., May 5, 1865. He entered Harvard College with the class of '88—attended Columbia Law School and received the degree of LL.B., from Union Law School. He practised law in New York, until his failing health compelled his removal to California, where he died, at Pasadena, February 3, 1899.

ABRAM DOUWE DITMARS, for many years a well-known lawyer of New York, with an office at 61

William Street for upward of thirty years, died February 10, 1899, at his residence, 612 Carlton Avenue, Brooklyn. Mr. Ditmars was born in Newtown, February 14, 1822. He began the study of law under John L. Riker and was admitted to the bar in Brooklyn in 1844. He married Lavinia Riker, daughter of John L. Riker, in 1856. In July, 1870, he was elected the first mayor of Long Island City, a position he held successfully for three years, and in April, 1876, was again elected to that office. He became a member of the Society April 6, 1886.

JOHN BUTLER ADRIANCE, one of New Haven's oldest and most respected citizens, died at his home, April 5, 1899.

He joined the Holland Society, October 22, 1890, and was deeply interested in it.

He was born in New York City in 1824. He went to New Haven when a young man, and learned the carriage-body maker's trade. Subsequently he engaged in the business of manufacturing carriages and carried it on until his death.

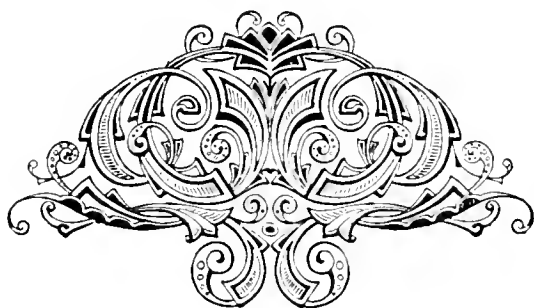
Among the fraternal orders Mr. Adriance was known in Masonry, being a member of Wooster Lodge. Early in his life he was prominent in Odd Fellowship, and in 1847 he was Noble Grand of Harmony Lodge.

He was a member of Trinity Church and a regular attendant, and was a vestryman for a number of years.

He was of a most genial and affable disposition. He was twice married. His first wife was a daughter of Arnold Hine of Orange. She died about 10 years ago. About six years ago he married Mrs. Hart, who survives him.

The deceased was a member of the Quinnipiack Club, and was always known as "Uncle John." He has been a member of the Court of Common Council, and also served on the Road Commission. He was also a candidate for Mayor at one

time, and ran for Representative to the General Assembly. Mr. Adriance was also well known in business and social circles, and was one of the oldest business men in New Haven. He was one of the original stockholders in the Derby Turnpike Company, and held its stock until the termination of its existence a few years ago. He had always been in good health until a year ago, when he was stricken with a paralytic shock. He rallied from this, however, and though not in the best of health had managed to attend to business. Several days ago he was taken to his bed with congestion of the brain, which resulted in his death.





ADDITIONS TO THE LIBRARY.

DONATIONS.

- From The War Department, Washington, D. C. :
Official Army Registers for 1898 and 1899.
- From the Consistory :
The French Protestant Huguenot Church in the City of
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- From Benedicts College, Columbia, S. C.
Seventeenth Annual Catalogue for 1898.
- From Colorado College Scientific Society :
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- From University of the State of New York :
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Second Annual Report of the Commissioners of Fisheries,
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- From Daniel Hoogland Carpenter, Maplewood, N. J. :
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THE DUTCH EAST INDIES, OR INSULINDE.

By D. VERSTEEG.

“ It appears to be the belief of most foreigners that the British Empire as we know it to-day is the product of the machiavellian astuteness and unscrupulousness of British statesmen accompanied by an almost unparalleled tenacity of purpose. Nothing can be further from the real facts, and it would be much more true to say that we have simply blundered into most of the desirable places of the earth. While our governments have held back, oppressed with ‘the craven fear of being great,’ and have discouraged colonial extension in every way, individual explorers, traders, missionaries, pressing forward under every difficulty, have forced their hands and made them, unwillingly, the rulers of the greatest empire the world has ever seen . . . From the nations of the continent of Europe he (the Englishman) has nothing to learn except what to avoid. Their system, their objects, and their ideals are entirely different from his; and, as he thinks, inferior. Their success from any point of view has not been apparent, and it is not likely that England will be tempted to imitate them.”—JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN, in *Scribner's* for December, 1898.

The total area of the Dutch colonies in America and Asia amounts to 782,803 square miles, with a population of somewhat over 34,000,000. Of these colonial possessions the islands of the East Indian Archipelago are the most important as they are also the longest under Dutch sway. Those islands, with their present population of nearly 34,000,000 scattered over an area covering 736,400 square miles, were, at the beginning of this century, deemed so valueless and so profitless that England did not want to be burdened with them. The English considered them, as the Afrikaner historian Hofmeyr, expresses it so pithily, "als een been, dat te min vleesch aan zich had en het pluizen niet betaalde," (as a bone containing too little meat to make it worth while to pick it). It therefore relieved Holland of the trouble of governing Ceylon, the Dutch settlements in South Africa and some West Indian Islands, which were very valuable. At present, owing to a wise and beneficent rule, the Empire of Insulinde has so considerably increased in value that the disinterested Englishman, seeing the early error of his ways would, "in a noble cause," gladly and all at once relieve the Dutch of the trouble and anxiety of ruling the islands if he could only decently do so, and without creating too much of a stir. He therefore does it by degrees and stealthily. He has already made a beginning with Borneo where, notwithstanding treaties and boundary conventions and settlements, he has, within half a century, appropriated a considerable portion of the territory, commencing with the island of Labuan on Borneo's northwest coast. He certainly has the ships and the guns, and as long as he faces only a weaker state "might makes right" with him.

After the King of Spain had prohibited the Dutch from trading with the Portuguese for the products of the East Indies and other Oriental countries the Dutch merchants resolved to cut out a way for themselves, and equipped several expeditions for the purpose of discovering a north-eastern passage along the northern coasts of Scandinavia, Russia, and Siberia to the Indies. All of those voyages, though fruitless, covered the Dutch with immortal fame. They were among the very first to navigate the polar seas, and the names of Barentsz, Van Linschoten, Heemskerck, De Veer, and Rijp are household words wherever the story of their daring exploits is known. After much treasure and many lives had been sacrificed in the vain attempts at reaching the Indies by way of a northern passage, the Dutch at last resolved to take the Cape route in the face of Spanish and Portuguese opposition. In 1595 Jan Jansz Molenaer and Cornelis Houtman, after a perilous voyage, reached the long-sought-for land of riches. After their return, in 1597, several more daring navigators followed in their wake, and from that time on the closest relations have existed between Insulinde and Netherland. On March 20, 1602, the Dutch East India Company was incorporated, and in the same year a fleet, equipped by the newly founded Company, set sail for the islands. Several advantageous treaties were entered into with native chiefs and princes. Several forts were built and military posts established for the protection of the vast commercial interests of the Company. On March 12, 1619, the famous Governor-General Jan Pietersz Coen founded Batavia, which in 1896 had a population of 115,567. The seat of

government was now removed from Ambon to the new city, which during the earlier years of its existence had many a narrow escape from falling into the hands of native as well as European enemies. Gradually the whole of the Archipelago was, either directly or indirectly, brought under the sway of the Company, one of whose first measures was the suppression, as far as possible, of piracy. Several of the governors-general appointed by the Company were real statesmen, and not only did much to promote the country's prosperity, but also rendered great service to the cause of science and geography. Pieter Carpentier, Coen's successor, sent out several exploring expeditions, which discovered New Holland, (present name Australia), the Gulf of Carpentaria, Nuytsland, Arnhemsländ, etc. Under Governor-General Hendrick Brouwer, Borneo's east coast was for the first time explored by Dutchmen, while during Antonie Van Diemen's administration the peninsula of Malacca was conquered from the Portuguese, and various embassies were despatched to the continent of Asia, resulting in favorable treaties with many Oriental potentates. One of the principal exploring expeditions undertaken during his rule was by Abel Tasman who in 1642 and 1643 discovered Tasmania or Van Diemen's Land, and New Zealand. Van Diemen himself, in 1645, built two churches at Batavia, and after his death in the same year was succeeded by Cornelis Van der Lyn. (An ancestor of the celebrated American painters?) This governor was especially successful in strengthening the authority of the Company on Java and in the Moluccas. In 1674 the first Malay dictionary was published by Dr. Gueynier, while

in 1679 a "bergraad" for the mines was appointed on the west coast of Sumatra, and in 1681 the gold mines of Salida on Sumatra were worked for the first time. Under Governor-General Joan Van Hoorn, in 1705, the Company not only concluded a most favorable treaty with Mataram, but the whole of western Java was ceded to the Dutch, who now were virtually masters of the whole island with the exception of some states in the interior. Van Hoorn was succeeded by Abraham Van Riebeeck the great son of the yet greater founder of Cape Colony. Under his administration several useful public works were undertaken, among others a large road to the south coast of the island, while in 1715 he introduced, near Batavia, the cultivation of coffee, which in after years proved to be one of the greatest blessings to the people of Insulinde. In 1733 Governor D. Van Cloon instituted a Council of Mines, consisting of seven members, while in 1751 an edict was issued by Governor Jacob Mossel against the luxurious habits and ostentation of Batavia's burghers who, in 1778, founded the Batavian Society of Arts and Sciences, which still flourishes.

Various causes, such as the war against England in 1781, the loss of ships and of nearly all its possessions on the continent of Asia, curtailment of its monopoly, a too expensive administration, lack of systematic management, favoritism, and other causes had bankrupted the once opulent and powerful East India Company. In 1798 the Government of the Batavian Republic (as Netherland was then called) took over the company's territories, while the company itself was, in 1800, dissolved. In November, 1802, a committee was appointed,

consisting of such eminent statesmen, lawyers, merchants, and men of affairs as J. Meerman, Wm. Six, J. F. Pontoi, C. A. Verhuell, D. Van Hogen-dorp, S. C. Nederburgh, and Robert Voute to advise the Government concerning the colonies. The committee, on August 31, 1803, submitted its report, but the deplorable condition of the country prevented it from being carried out. A foreign invader held sway, and the English, for the sake of preventing the colonies from falling into the hands of the French, took charge of them, under promise of restoring them when the Dutch should again be free. For several years the Dutch tricolor disappeared from the seas, and was only displayed on the land from the small commercial post or *factory* on the little Island of Decima opposite the city of Nagasaki in Japan. After Napoleon's defeats in 1812 and 1813 the Dutch, in the latter year, expelled his troops from the country, and again took their place among the nations. By the treaty of London, on August 13, 1814, the English, partly for political reasons, partly because they were comparatively valueless, restored [to Holland the greater portion of its colonies, though it was not until 1819 that the last transfer was made. Afterward many an upright Englishman, perceiving the country's phenomenal development, has roundly abused the government of that time for its lack of foresight and astuteness in not retaining much more than it did !

After the final surrender of Insulinde, the government immediately resolved to push its development with all their might. Gradually the abuses, which had crept in during the times of the East India Company, were abolished, and a pa-

ternal rule was established which, however, did not answer very well, and also had to be abandoned. Yet, especially on Java, which, at the time, hardly numbered 5,000,000 of inhabitants, agriculture and horticulture were considerably extended and especial attention was paid to indigo, cotton, tea, tobacco, and other staples for the European markets, while the cultivation of the cochineal plant was introduced in 1827. In 1828 the Dutch rule was extended over the western half of New Guinea, and at present the Dutch flag still floats over about one third of the island. It may not be out of place, in connection with the Dutch occupation of part of this island, to point to the fact that millions of square miles of Australia have never been explored, and that, if actual settlement only confers territorial rights, the English have no claim to at least nine tenths of that continent. In 1830 the famous statesman and philanthropist, Count Johannes Van den Bosch, became governor-general and by him the system of cultures was introduced. The basis of this system was the cultivation of staple articles for the European markets, to be sold at fixed prices by the people to the Government, which, if it should lose on one or more products, was almost certain to recoup its losses by the higher market-price of the others, and thus while the producers derived no benefit from the rise in the markets, neither did they sustain losses from their decline. This system remained in vogue for nearly forty years, but after many modifications and changes was virtually abolished in 1865.

Lack of space renders it impossible to even touch upon the later history of Insulinde. But every unprejudiced traveller who has visited the Dutch

colonies in the Indian Archipelago has borne witness to the almost phenomenal success of the Dutch rule in those islands, in regard to the welfare and the progress of the native population, especially where they are more directly and continually under Dutch influence. In many sections, also, the people demonstrate their satisfaction with the Dutch rule by carrying a large Dutch flag before them on festive occasions, when going in a body to their work, or at other popular gatherings, and no general function is deemed quite enjoyable without the presence of the flag.

The head of the Government of the Dutch East Indies is the governor-general, at present the Chevalier Carel Herman Aart Van der Wyck who, after successively filling several minor positions, was in 1893 appointed to this, the highest office attainable by a subject not of royal blood. The office of governor-general of Insulinde is deemed so important that the Queen and her Minister of the Colonies can only make the appointment with the unanimous consent of the entire council of ministers, while only men of the highest character and integrity, diplomatic and administrative genius, are honored with this post. The present incumbent, not only possesses all of the above qualities, but also "had acquired his laurels in the India civil service, and passed through nearly every rank, finishing with that of vice-president of the Council of the Dutch East Indies." Therefore a man thoroughly acquainted with the needs and conditions of Queen Wilhelmina's Indian wards. The office of governor-general is the more important because, though circumscribed by rules and regulations, much must necessarily be left to his own judgment and tact,

not only in his dealings with the widely divergent interests he is called upon to watch, but also in his relations with neighboring colonies. This is especially the case in regard to the English who, when it is not expedient to rob the Dutch of their own, must show their bullying disposition by all the time interfering and meddling, for an ulterior purpose, in the affairs of the country. A somewhat hasty or undiplomatic viceroy might, like a second Tromp, plunge his country in a disastrous war which would admirably suit the virtuous Englishmen, because then they could "by right of conquest" with a clean conscience before the world, take as much of the country as they could master!

For the purpose of checking and guiding the chief magistrate of Insulinde, the Council of the Dutch East Indies has been instituted, consisting of five members and a secretary, all men of known ability and integrity, and large experience of Indian affairs. Though the governor-general is, in a few cases, required to act only with the full consent of said council, in most other matters of government he is merely obliged to consult them and ascertain their views without being held to follow them. Said members, also, may be sent on diplomatic or other important missions, not only throughout Insulinde, but even to Siam, China or Japan. Negotiations or relations with other governments are conducted through the minister of the colonies at the Hague.

The next most important civil branch of the Government is the general-secretariat, some idea of whose importance may be formed by even a partial enumeration of the many affairs it has to supervise and direct if necessary. All the various

departments of the service report to this general-secretariat, and though it does not itself do any governing, it has the actual control and supervision over all executive departments. It is, so to speak, the eye through which the governor-general supervises and knows everything in the service. Among innumerable other matters, its eye goes over the European civil officers, the judiciary, the police, instruction, Christian, Mohammedan, and other religions, the civil-medical and veterinary service, consular and general matters, agrarian affairs, cultures, forestry, statute-labor, mining, public works of every kind, contracts and requisitions of supplies from the mother country, international and native affairs, political matters, internal administration, sea passports, military and naval affairs, militia, military equipments, budget, bookkeeping, taxation, government monopoly of salt, post and telegraph, commerce and navigation, archives, index, agenda, the great register for real estate, etc. The entire government of Insulinde is centralized in this general-secretariat. For the purpose of conducting this, the most important of the governmental machinery, the general-secretariat is organized into eight sections, each of which, under its own chiefs and with its own clerks, under the general supervision of the general secretary and his assistants, attends to a portion of the work.

Next in importance is the general chamber of accounts, consisting of a president, a secretary and six members, assisted by seventy-three officials of higher and lower degree, whose sole duty consists in auditing the accounts and books of all the receiving and disbursing officers and governmental bodies of the entire Archipelago.

Then comes the Department of Justice which, under the general direction of a director and a secretary, is divided into five sections, and has authority in such matters as rules and ordinances for the police, change of name, limited liability companies, naturalizations, incorporations, civil, commercial, and criminal law, copyrights, trade marks, industrial property, flotsam of the sea, extradition of criminals, legal decisions, the general administration of prisons and of the quarters for convict-laborers, the location of prisons, legal demands against the government, statistics of the administration of justice and of prisoners, budget for the judiciary, adjustment and payment of claims, and also the administration of and general supervision over the "Wees en Boedelkamers" (orphan and estate courts) so well and favorably known also in the history of New Netherland.

The supreme court of Netherland, consisting of a president, a vice-president, and thirteen councillors is, of course, also the highest court of appeal for the Dutch East Indies. Directly below this highest judicial court in the mother country comes the High Court of the Dutch East Indies which is located at Batavia, and consists of a president, three vice-presidents, and eleven councillors or associate justices. Directly below this are the Councils of Justice, three of which reside on Java, in the principal cities, Batavia, Samarang and Soerabaya, and vary from eight members at Batavia to five at Soerabaya. Directly below these are the "landraden" or country councils, ninety of which are established on the islands of Java and Madura alone. The special feature of these "landraden" is that they are made up of prominent

natives whose ranks are indicated by various titles and a distinct uniform, while the president of the court is always a European jurist. Besides these there are in the so-called "Vorstenlanden," or princely domains of Java, the residential councils, presided over by the principal European official, and whose members are all European jurists. There is also a criminal court, at which the resident presides, but whose members are natives of high degree. Besides the above courts on Java and Madura, there are about a hundred lower courts in the various islands of the Archipelago, some presided over by the assistant resident, others by the comptroller, others by a judicial officer, and whose members sometimes consist of natives only, and sometimes of Europeans and natives. The above, even the highest, are civil courts, but for the army and the navy there are special courts, the highest of which, the high military court of the Dutch East Indies, consists of the high court of the Dutch East Indies and three head officers of the army. Besides this highest court there are three military courts on Java, and seven for the islands outside of Java, while the "council of discipline for the Netherland-India merchant marine," consisting of a president and three members, also sits at Batavia. Fifty-eight lawyers are registered who may do business before those different courts, while not less than 274 "deurwaarders" or process-servers, in addition to those specially attached to the "country councils" and other courts, often attend to minor legal matters. On Java and Madura there are not less than 261,080 Chinese, while in the entire Archipelago their number amounts to nearly 500,000 so that for their benefit eight court

officials attend to Chinese affairs only. Where there are so many languages spoken as in the Archipelago the need for interpreters is specially great, and not less than thirty-five philologists, some only for two, some for as many as four languages, have been sworn as official translators and are steadily employed in the courts and other departments of the government. The "Wees en Boedelkamers" for the administration of the estates of orphans and intestates, etc., are established wherever the Dutch flag is supreme in the islands, and where the population is too small for a "chamber" there are agents appointed to attend to the matter. The chamber at Batavia is about the most cosmopolitan in the country. There are European, native, and Chinese members, while the chambers at Samarang, Soerabaya, Padang, and Makassar are hardly less cosmopolitan in their composition.

Even the flotsam of the sea is looked after by specially appointed officials, in most instances the harbor-master, the collector of the port, the "post holder" or other officers who take care of everything of value washing ashore in their respective districts.

The Department of the Interior, as its name implies, attends to the civil government of the country. As such it has charge of the government of Europeans, natives, and foreign orientals, all of whom, however, are as much as possible ruled in conformity with their own customs and, wherever practicable, by officials of their own race, subject however to the supervision of government officials, who, especially in regard to native chiefs and princes, guard against abuse of power, and oppression of the native population. This department,

also, has direct control of the police, European as well as native, the civil guard, and other military organizations not directly belonging to the army, the terrier, the civil veterinary service, agriculture and its branches, the pearl and other fisheries, immigration, water transportation, and numerous other matters.

Long experience and a thorough knowledge of the character of the aborigines have taught the Dutch that the people can best be governed by rulers of their own race. Consequently, especially in the government of *dessahs*, or communes, the principle of self-government under native heads has been retained, while often large sections, especially on Java and Sumatra, have been intrusted to the rule of native princes named regents, sultans, etc., who are controlled by the government and supervised by European officials. Other sections or islands are presided over by European officials, styled governors, and these governorships are subdivided into divisions, presided over by residents, assistant residents, controllers, and assistant controllers, while small islands or isolated posts or settlements are in the charge of post-holders and other officials of a lower grade, many of them natives. In a brief review like this no more can be said about this most important matter of internal government, which, in its entire conception, shows the most masterly statesmanship and capacity for government. In order to show how far the Dutch have adhered to the principle of permitting the native population, under the almost imperceptible, but yet most effective supervision of the general government, to be ruled by their native princes and chiefs, the following enumeration will serve as an illustration :

On Java four native princes rule over nearly one quarter of the island. One of these native princes, the Sultan of Djokjakarta, is burdened with the following names: Hamangkoe Boewono Senopati ing Ngalogo Ngabdoer Rahman Sajidin Panoto-Gomo Kalifatoellah the VIIth.

On Sumatra not less than a hundred native chiefs of all ranks govern sections of the island. Dutch Borneo is ruled over by at least twenty-five native princes, each of whom is the nominal ruler of a large territory.

Celebes has not less than fifty-seven native princes while one hundred and ten other native rulers are employed in governing the populations of the smaller islands.

All of these derive their authority from the governor-general at Batavia, and in case of abuse of power, tyranny, or extortion from their nominal subjects, are promptly called to account, and, if necessary, punished with deposition and banishment to some distant part of the Archipelago. As was said before, the Department of the Interior not only has charge of the civil government but also of the civic guards, to which belong all Europeans and native Christians between the ages of eighteen and forty-five. This civic guard is not only made use of for police duty, where necessary, but also to garrison fortresses and posts when the regular troops are out on an expedition. There are also native civic guards, called Barisans, under their own native officers, to whom a European officer, usually a captain of infantry, is attached as instructor.

Especially on Java, where the population within three quarters of a century increased from five

to twenty-six millions, the question of the food supply is a very serious one, and the government, for several decades back, has seen the necessity of preserving and caring for the forests as regulators of the rainfall. On this account a thoroughly trained and most efficiently organized forestry service has been instituted, whose sole duty consists in the scientific supervision over, and the wise preservation of, the forests wherever such is necessary. This service, under a head inspector and three inspectors, employs nearly a hundred specially trained foresters, overseers, surveyors, and other forestry officials, while for the survey of the lands, the drawing of maps, and the registration of land titles, about one hundred and fifty additional surveyors are needed. Artificial irrigation, also, constantly occupies the attention of the government, and millions have been expended in aqueducts and watercourses, the Solo-valley system alone costing nearly eight million dollars.

Passing by the civil veterinary and the government warehouse service we now come to the department of instruction, public worship, and industry, a somewhat incongruous combination, but which, owing to the highly specialized organization of all branches of the department, works smoothly enough. The Dutch East Indies possess every branch of instruction, except the highest as given in universities and institutions of a similar nature. There are institutions for boys and girls separately and also those where there is co-education. Further, there are distinct schools for European and for native youths, as well as institutions where scholars of European and native parents sit side by side on the same benches and receive the same

instruction. The highest institution for learning is the *Gymnasium Willem III.* at Batavia, with thirty-two instructors. Next come the higher burgher schools, the burgher schools, the technical schools, the trade schools, and the primary schools. For the purpose of training teachers a number of teachers' colleges are scattered over the principal islands. More than six hundred European teachers are employed in the government schools, while there are also large numbers of private and mission schools, many of which receive government subsidies. Several thousands of native teachers, also, give instruction in the lower branches, many of them in Dutch, which they studied in the training schools for native teachers. Even preparatory schools are not lacking, and the larger centres of population boast Fröbel schools, or kindergartens, as well as Sunday-schools and simple "*bewaarscholen*," or asylums for children too young to attend the primary school.

The Dutch government pays part of the salary of every lawfully ordained and called minister of nearly every recognized religious organization. This custom enables us to know that there are sixty-eight Protestant ministers and fifty-seven Roman Catholic priests in the Dutch East Indies. There is also an Armenian congregation and a British Protestant church at Batavia, but fortunately the number of Britishers there is not yet large enough to turn Batavia into a second Johannesburg or North Borneo. About a hundred and fifty Protestant missionaries, divided over thirteen missionary societies, labor in all parts of the Indian Archipelago, and the result of their labors is especially visible in the Minehasa on the island

of Celebes, where nearly the entire population has been civilized and Christianized, and enjoys a high degree of prosperity. The number of native Christians at present does not fall far short of half a million, about fifty thousand of whom are Roman Catholics, which church employs twenty male and two hundred and thirty-nine female religious teachers and missionaries.

In a country ruled over by a nation which has always maintained such a prominent position in the realm of arts and sciences, it is not at all strange that there should exist a number of institutions for higher culture. The Batavian Society for Arts and Sciences is chief among them, and numbers among its honorary members such exalted personages as the King of Siam, and Grand Duke Alexis Alexandrovitch of Russia. Next come the Royal Institute for the Philology and Ethnology of the Dutch Indies, the Indian Society, the Royal Institute of Engineers, the Royal Society of Natural Philosophy in the Dutch East Indies, the Society for the Promotion of Medical Science, the Archeological Society at Djokjakarta, the Indian Society for Scientific Research at Batavia, and many others of a like nature. But the State Botanical Gardens at Buitenzorg are famous all over the world. This scientific institution, founded in 1819, under Professor Reinwardt, has, through its eight sections, not only made possible the systematic study of the flora of the Indian Archipelago, but has also been of incalculable practical benefit to the development of the country's resources by the scientific study of the staples of Indian agriculture, horticulture, forestry, and other branches of husbandry, such as the properties and cultivation of medical plants, etc.

Nor does one need to look in vain for philanthropic institutions. Numerous such institutions are a credit to the country and to the people who founded them. There are committees for the support of indigent Christians, especially needed in a country where the adoption of Christianity by natives often makes them social pariahs among their own people, and deprives them of the opportunity of earning a living. Then there are Red Cross societies, numerous "funds" to assist deserving people who are temporarily embarrassed, poorhouses and homes for aged people, orphanages, Protestant and Catholic schools and institutions for instructing and educating orphans, instruction in "physical culture" for the people, branches of the Dutch "Charitable Society," societies for "Christian charity," societies for the support of widows and orphans of missionaries in the Dutch Indies, societies for assisting sailors and soldiers, military "at homes," purses for indigent students, "school clothing and nourishment funds," charities conducted by the Free Masons, societies for the nursing of the sick, societies for the prevention of cruelty to animals, burial funds, asylums for immigrants, public libraries, and numerous other institutions, showing that the charitable spirit has been rather quickened than deadened under the influence of a tropical climate.

Five chambers of commerce and industry look after the interests of their constituents, while about sixty foreign consuls study the commercial possibilities for the nations they represent. All kinds of minerals, in paying quantities, are stored in the soil of Insulinde, and the government does all in its power to develop mining. For this purpose it

employs scores of mining experts, while mining operations by private parties, as well as by the government itself, are conducted all over the islands.

The department of civil-public works, which has charge of the technical details in regard to buildings, bridges, roads, river and harbor improvements, aqueducts, irrigation, railroads, steam power, etc., employs over six hundred civil and mechanical engineers, architects, surveyors, and other technical experts. The mail as well as the telegraph service, and most of the railroad and local narrow-gauge lines, are state institutions, on account whereof this department has the management of several thousands of employees. The telephone system is still principally in the hands of private undertakings, though some of the lines are managed by the state.

The last, but by no means the least, of the civil departments is that of finances. The principal sources of revenue of the government are the so-called personal tax,—which is in reality a tax upon dwellings, carriages and carriage horses, furniture, and servants,—licenses, import duties and the export duty on sugar, excises, the land tax, the “cultures,” vendue offices, and other less important sources of revenue. Among the highest paid officials in the civil service are those connected with the revenue. The head inspector receives an annual salary of fourteen thousand four hundred guilders or nearly six thousand dollars; the two next in rank get four thousand eight hundred dollars; the two following receive three thousand eight hundred and forty dollars, and the two lowest inspectors are paid three thousand three hundred and sixty dollars per annum. These poorly paid

head officials have the supervision over, and are in a manner responsible for, several hundred officials under them. Yet one never hears of cases of "illicit gains at the expense of the people governed." While the salaries are certainly not high, they seem sufficient, while the incumbents are not only certain of keeping their positions during good behavior, and of promotion in rank when serving faithfully, but at their superannuation or disablement in the service, are sure of a pension, for which, however, they must pay themselves through contributions to the general pension fund, for which purpose a certain percentage of their salary is deducted every month, and which contributions they lose, together with their pension, in case of dishonorable dismissal from the service. And the plausible Joseph Chamberlain dares to hint that it is necessary to pay his immaculate countrymen the excessive salaries they receive in the English colonial service for the purpose of preventing them from taking "illicit gains"! Salaries, for instance, which devour fifty per cent. of the revenues of the unfortunate island of Jamaica, right at our very door, and used to eat up nearly the same amount of the annual revenues of Cape Colony, when that country still was an English crown appanage!

The government of the Dutch East Indies has adopted the principle that all arable land not lawfully possessed by individuals, and further, forests, mountain slopes, river banks, etc., belong to the state. In theory nine tenths of the soil of Java and Madura now belongs to the state, without, however, giving it the absolute disposal of all, because the use and occupancy of much state-owned soil is

minutely circumscribed by ancient writs, usages, and other limitations. Only very rarely does the government sell any of its land, but gives it out on long leases. When letting pieces of land, or as the price for permitting the use of certain tracts of land, the government, nearly seventy years ago, obliged the lessees or users to cultivate certain products, especially coffee, indigo, tobacco, sugar, and others, for which the producers were to receive fixed prices from the government. This system, known as the "culture system," has received the highest praise from some and the deepest execration from others. More than thirty years ago the system was virtually abolished for all "culture products," except the coffee, the government culture of which, however, is entirely shorn of its monopolistic features, so that at present several times more private than government coffee is marketed. In 1854 the state also introduced the cultivation of the Peruvian bark, which has proved one of the greatest blessings ever conferred by a government on its people. The cultivation of the great staples for the world markets is at present mostly conducted by Europeans. And wherever Europeans have taken in hand the cultivation of products of the soil, want among the natives has disappeared, they become prosperous, and the country is able to support a much denser population than in any purely agricultural district in Europe. And the same can be said in regard to mining and industrial centres. The cultivation of sugar alone, for instance, has of late years distributed annually over twelve million dollars among the people of the sugar districts.

Millions upon millions of Dutch capital are embarked, not only in East Indian agriculture, but

also in mining and industrial undertakings. Dutch enterprise keeps open the communication between the colonies and the mother country through a number of fleet and commodious ocean steamers. "The Royal Packet Line" of Amsterdam, for instance, employs thirty-four, the steam navigation company "Ocean" eleven steamers for the regular Indian service, while the navigation company "Nederland" and the "Rotterdam Lloyd" provide Insulinde with a weekly mail service. The steamboat communication between the various islands of the Archipelago is almost entirely due to Dutch capital and energy. Near the close of 1897, not less than two hundred and forty sea-going vessels were employed in facilitating the intercourse between the various harbors and islands. The majority of these are sailing vessels, their capacity ranging from fifteen register tons for the schooner *Ar-kassa* to fifteen hundred and seventy for the steamer *Gouverneur Generaal 's Jacob*. And let it here be stated that, since the repeal of the differential duties in 1873, Dutch commerce enjoys no privileges not also given to that of every other nation, while since the same year the Indian contribution to the Dutch finances has also ceased. If those writing on Dutch colonial affairs, and Dutch matters in general, would only consult contemporary sources of information instead of fossilized and antediluvian ones, much misconception would be prevented. The Dutch move too.

For the purpose of facilitating the country's development various banks operate in Insulinde. The principal banking institutions are the Java Bank, with its numerous agencies, a branch of the Netherland Commercial Association, the Dutch

India Commercial Bank at Amsterdam, with branches in Insulinde, the Colonial Bank, the Dutch East India Discount Association, the Association for administering Dutch Bonds, the Netherlands India Bond Bank, the Commercial Association at Batavia, agencies of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, of the Mercantile Bank of India, Limited, of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, of the International Credit and Commercial Association "Rotterdam," and other banking institutions of less magnitude.

In regard to the finances of Insulinde it may also be stated that, where the English Indies have periodically suffered on account of serious monetary disturbances, the Dutch Indies, thanks to statesmanlike legislation in regard to the circulation of paper money, and other wise measures, have been remarkably free from any such calamity.

For the purpose of properly garrisoning so many and distant islands, and for the sake of enforcing respect for law and order among so many semi-civilized and often savage tribes of the Indian Archipelago, a comparatively large standing army is needed. Till 1890 this army numbered less than thirty-four thousand soldiers, but since the garrisons in Atjeh and on Lombok had to be considerably increased, the permanent strength of the army has been raised to forty thousand men, in which the natives outnumber the whites almost three to one.

At the close of 1890 this army was composed as follows: Dutch, 10,000; other Europeans, 5000; Ambonese, 1075; Menadonese, 1079; Alfoers, 136; Javanese, 14,415; Sundanese, 909; Madurese, 552; Boeginese and Macassars, 385; Niassers, 101; Timorese and Rotinese, 77; Malays, 98; Blacks, 57.

In former years considerable additions to the East India army were recruited from among the blacks of the West Coast of Africa, then a Dutch possession, but which in 1871 was ceded to the English, under condition that they were to respect the rights of the Dutch in the Indian Archipelago.

Insulinde, "Island Empire," composed of such a considerable number of larger and smaller islands, the population of many of which have a great inclination for piracy, robbing wrecked vessels and crews, slave-hunting, and other unlawful practices, needs a very strong naval force in its waters. Besides many government vessels for coast and river surveys, the revenue service, police patrols, and other civic purposes, there is a naval force constantly kept in Insulinde, consisting of twenty-six ships of all sizes, and manned by three thousand officers and men, about eight hundred of whom are natives. In the expeditions against Atjeh and Lombok and in other engagements, the navy was most active, and either independently or in conjunction with the army rendered effective service in securing the success of the expeditions. At other times, again, ships had to be despatched for the purpose of punishing islands or kampongs for robbing stranded vessels, murdering boat crews, committing depredations against neighboring islands, and even committing actual piracy. At other times war vessels had to be sent out for protecting the fishing rights of Dutch subjects, as well as for the purpose of protesting, and asserting the authority of the Dutch government, against the encroachments of the British North Borneo Company. This company, like the Chartered Company of South Africa, certain of the support of unscrupulous co-

lonial secretaries, has for years been constantly encroaching upon acknowledged Dutch territory, and the Dutch, not being as strong as Russia or the United States, have continually been obliged to yield.

When rehearsing the interminable list of English outrages against the Dutch in every part of the globe, from the robbery of New Netherland down to the latest act of violence, under governmental auspices, by an English commercial association in the Indian Archipelago, the significant "No descendant of a Dutchman has any cause to favor the English," uttered by a prominent American of Dutch origin, needs no further explanation.

Meagre and fragmentary, as well as superficial, as the information contained in the foregoing pages must necessarily be, yet it must be obvious to every reader that the government of the Dutch East Indies is neither an experiment in government, nor a ruthless despotism carried on for the benefit of a special class or race of people. It is a most statesmanlike adaptation to conditions and environment. It is a thoroughly practical system, flexible enough for improvement, resting upon a scientific basis, born and developed from the intimate knowledge and experience gained during a presence in the country of more than three centuries, and rooted as much as practicable in the character, the habits, the laws, the religions, the languages, the traditions, and the occupations, and even the tribal subdivisions, of the peoples whom it purposes to benefit.



LIST OF MEMBERS, APRIL 6, 1899.

Dec. 22, 1887..	David Depeyster Acker..	Santa Monica, Cal.
Mar. 28, 1889..	Franklin Acker.....	New York.
Mar. 12, 1896..	Edward Boyce Adriance.....	"
June 11, 1896..	Eugene Adriance.....	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Dec. 22, 1887..	Francis Henry Adriance....	Hartford, Conn.
Dec. 22, 1887..	Harris Ely Adriance.....	New York.
June 11, 1896..	Henry Benson Adriance.....	"
Oct. 27, 1887..	Isaac Reynolds Adriance, Poughk'psie, N.Y.	
Oct. 27, 1887..	John Erskin Adriance..	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
June 11, 1896..	Peter Adriance.....	"
Dec. 22, 1887..	William Allen Adriance,	" "
Mar. 28, 1889..	Benjamin Lander Amerman.....	New York.
Mar. 28, 1889..	Frederick Herbert Amerman,	Montclair, N. J.
June 14, 1894..	James Lansing Amerman...	Bloomfield, N. J.
Dec. 7, 1888..	William Henry Houghton Amerman,	Arverne-by-the-Sea, N. Y.
Mar. 28, 1889..	William Libbey Amerman.....	New York.
Mar. 29, 1888..	Richard Amerman Anthony.....	"
April 6, 1886..	Cornelius Vreeland Banta.....	Roselle, N. J.
Oct. 22, 1890..	George Banta	Menasha, Wis.
June 15, 1886..	Theodore Melvin Banta....	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Dec. 10, 1896..	Walter Augustus Banta.....	" "
Mar. 9, 1899..	Theodore Wells Barhydt..	Burlington, Iowa.
Dec. 7, 1888..	Thomas Low Barhydt...	Schenectady, N. Y.
Mar. 29, 1894..	Frederick Crusier Bayles.....	Glasgow, Ky.
Mar. 29, 1894..	Robert Bayles.....	Englewood, N. J.
April 30, 1885..	Gerard Beekman.....	New York.
June 15, 1886..	Henry M. T. Beekman.....	"
Dec. 23, 1885..	Henry Rutger Beekman.....	"
Dec. 23, 1885..	J. William Beekman.....	"

Dec.	22,	1887..	Albert Van Voast Bensen.....	Albany, N. Y.
Oct.	29,	1891..	Edward Jacob Bergen.....	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Jan.	30,	1892..	Francis Henry Bergen.....	New York.
Mar.	29,	1888..	Herman Suidam Bergen.....	"
Dec.	7,	1888..	James J. Bergen.....	Somerville, N. J.
Mar.	26,	1891..	John W. H. Bergen.....	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Dec.	23,	1885..	Tunis G. Bergen.....	" "
Dec.	29,	1892..	Tunis Henry Bergen.....	" "
Oct.	25,	1886..	Van Brunt Bergen.....	" "
Oct.	22,	1890..	John F. Berry.....	" "
Mar.	28,	1889..	Richard J. Berry.....	" "
Jan.	30,	1890..	Alonzo Blauvelt.....	New York.
June	9,	1898..	William Hutton Blauvelt....	Syracuse, N. Y.
Jan.	30,	1890..	Anthony James Bleecker.....	New York.
Dec.	7,	1888..	James Bleecker.....	"
Mar.	28,	1889..	Theophylact Bache Bleecker....	"
Mar.	29,	1888..	Delavan Bloodgood.....	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mar.	28,	1889..	Francis Bloodgood..	Milwaukee, Wis.
Oct.	24,	1889..	Hildreth Kennedy Bloodgood,	
			New Marlboro, Mass.	
Mar.	28,	1889..	Joseph Francis Bloodgood....	Flushing, N. Y.
Mar.	29,	1888..	John Brower Blydenburgh.....	New York.
June	25,	1885..	John Bogart.....	Cooperstown, N. Y.
Mar.	12,	1896..	John Bion Bogart.....	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Oct.	27,	1887..	Joseph Hegeman Bogart,	
			Roslyn, Queens Co., N. Y.	
Mar.	14,	1895..	Peter Bogart.....	Bogota, N. J.
Dec.	20,	1886..	Albert Gilliam Bogert.....	New York.
Mar.	27,	1889..	Andrew Demarest Bogert,	Englewood, N. J.
Mar.	30,	1887..	Charles Edmund Bogert.....	New York.
Dec.	10,	1896..	Edward Langdon Bogert,	
			New Brighton, N. Y.	
Oct.	27,	1887..	Edward Strong Bogert.....	New York.
Oct.	24,	1889..	Henry Augustine Bogert....	Flushing, N. Y.
Oct.	24,	1889..	Henry Lawrence Bogert.....	New York.
Dec.	7,	1888..	John G. Bogert.....	"
Oct.	24,	1889..	Philip Embury Bogert.....	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mar.	29,	1888..	Stephen Gilliam Bogert.....	New York.
Mar.	9,	1899..	William Russell Bogert.....	"
Sept.	29,	1892..	Frank Manley Bonta.....	Syracuse, N. Y.
June	15,	1886..	John Van Vorst Booraem....	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Dec.	23,	1885..	Louis Vacher Booraem.....	New York.

Oct.	29,	1891..	Frederick King Conover.....	Madison, Wis.
Oct.	24,	1889..	Garret B. Conover.....	Englishtown, N. J.
Mar.	11,	1897..	Harvey Conover.....	Dayton, Ohio.
Mar.	30,	1887..	James Clarence Conover.....	Freehold, N. J.
Mar.	3.,	1887..	John Barricko Conover.....	"
Mar.	26,	1891..	Warren Archer Conover.....	New York.
Jan.	30,	1890..	Ebenezer Lane Cooper.....	"
Mar.	26,	1891..	John Henry Cooper.....	"
June	10,	1897..	John William Cooper.....	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Jan.	30,	1890..	Washington Lafayette Cooper....	New York.
Dec.	7,	1888..	John Cowenhoven.....	Brooklyn, N. Y.
June	15,	1886..	Samuel Decker Coykendall..	Rondout, N. Y.
Mar.	28,	1889..	Thomas Cornell Coykendall	" "
June	30,	1890..	Charles Winegar Crispell...	" "
Jan.	7,	1892..	Aaron Hale Cronkhite, Jr.....	Denver, Col.
Mar.	30,	1893..	Justus Abraham Cronkhite,	Cripple Creek, Col.
Jan.	30,	1890..	Mathias Van Dyke Cruser....	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mar.	30,	1887..	Cornelius Cuyler Cuyler.....	New York.
Mar.	30,	1887..	Thomas De Witt Cuyler.....	Philadelphia, Pa.
Mar.	10,	1898..	Charles I. De Bevoise.....	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mar.	10,	1898..	Cornelius Schenck De Bevoise,	Brooklyn, N. Y.
June	13,	1895..	George De Bevoise.....	New York.
Dec.	7,	1888..	George W. De Bevoise.....	"
Oct.	27,	1887..	Isaac C. De Bevoise.....	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Oct.	13,	1898..	Howard De Forest.....	New York.
Oct.	22,	1890..	Charles Rutger De Freest.....	Troy, N. Y.
Mar.	30,	1887..	Alfred De Graff.....	Fonda, N. Y.
Oct.	13,	1898..	Arthur Lewis De Groff.....	Newark, N. J.
June	25,	1885..	Alfred De Groot.....	Port Richmond, N. Y.
Oct.	27,	1887..	Ezra Doane Delamater.....	Hudson, N. Y.
Mar.	29,	1894..	Charles De La Montanye....	Port Ewen, N. Y.
Mar.	29,	1894..	James De La Montanye.....	New York.
Dec.	29,	1892..	William Ray De Lano.....	"
Dec.	8,	1898..	William Henry Steele Demarest,	Catskill, N. Y.
Mar.	29,	1888..	David Demarest Denise.....	Freehold, N. J.
Dec.	8,	1898..	Edwin Stanton Denise.....	Bayonne, N. J.
Apr.	30,	1885..	Chauncey Mitchell Depew.....	New York.
Dec.	23,	1885..	Frederick J. De Peyster.....	"
Oct.	24,	1889..	Johnston Livingston De Peyster,	Tivoli, N. Y.
Apr.	6,	1886..	John Watts De Peyster..	Red Hook Township, N. Y.

- Mar. 29, 1894.. John Henry De Ridder...Saratoga
Spirings, N. Y.
- Oct. 27, 1887.. Frederick William De Voe... ..New York.
- Oct. 25, 1886.. Abraham Van Dyke De Witt..Albany, N. Y.
- Nov. 17, 1885.. Alfred De Witt.....Staatsburgh, N. Y.
- Oct. 22, 1890.. Charles Adolphus De Witt, Jersey City, N. J.
- Oct. 24, 1889.. Cornelius De Witt.....Norfolk, Va.
- Mar. 14, 1885.. George G. De Witt.....New York.
- June 25, 1885.. Henry Clinton De Witt..... “
- Dec. 23, 1885.. Jerome De Witt.....Binghamton, N. Y.
- Mar. 29, 1888.. Moses J. De Witt.....Newark, N. J.
- Apr. 30, 1885.. Peter De Witt.....New York.
- Oct. 25, 1886.. Richard Varick De Witt... ..Albany, N. Y.
- Mar. 26, 1891.. Seymour De Witt.....Middletown, N. Y.
- Mar. 27, 1890.. Sutherland De Witt.....Elmira, N. Y.
- June 5, 1885.. Thomas Dunkin De Witt.....New York.
- Mar. 26, 1891.. Thomas King De Witt...Middletown, N. Y.
- Mar. 26, 1891.. Thomas May De Witt.....Cleveland, O.
- April 6, 1886.. William Cantine De Witt...Brooklyn, N. Y.
- April 30, 1885.. William G. De Witt.....New York.
- June 30, 1891.. Anthony Dey..... “
- June 13, 1895.. Herman Dey.....Detroit, Mich.
- June 30, 1892.. Joseph Warren Scott Dey.....New York.
- June 30, 1892.. Richard Varick Dey....San Francisco, Cal.
- Jan. 7, 1892.. Andrew Deyo.....Yonkers, N. Y.
- June 14, 1894.. Andrew Le Fever Deyo....Salisbury, N. Y.
- Jan. 30, 1890.. Jacob Deyo.....New Paltz, N. Y.
- Mar. 28, 1889.. Peter Deyo..... “ “
- Dec. 29, 1892.. Solomon Le Fevre Deyo.....New York.
- Oct. 24, 1885.. Morris H. Dillenbeck..... “
- Mar. 31, 1892.. John Henry Dingman.....Brooklyn, N. Y.
- Apr. 6, 1886.. Edward Wilson Ditmars.... “ “
- Mar. 29, 1888.. Isaac Edward Ditmars..... “ “
- Mar. 30, 1887.. Charles Gibbons Douw, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
- Mar. 28, 1889.. Cornelius Du Bois.....New York.
- Mar. 26, 1891.. John Coert Du Bois.....Hudson, N. Y.
- Mar. 30, 1887.. Cornelius J. Dumond.....New York.
- June 9, 1898.. Chester Burwell Duryea..... “
- June 9, 1898.. Harry Hendrick Duryea..... “
- June 9, 1898.. Hiram Duryea..Blue Mountain Lake, N. Y.
- Mar. 28, 1889.. Gustavus Abeel Duryee, Pelham Manor, N. Y.
- June 9, 1898.. Harvey Hoag Duryee.....New York.

Oct.	29,	1891..	Jacob Eugene Duryce.....	New York.
Nov.	17,	1885..	Joseph Rankin Duryce.....	"
Oct.	24,	1889..	William Budington Duryce..	Freehold, N. J.
Oct.	13,	1898..	Charles Dusenberry, Jr....	Tuckahoe, N. Y.
Mar.	10,	1898..	Charles Eagles Dusenberry,	Lansingburgh, N. Y.
June	9,	1898..	Charles Richard Dusenberry,	Yonkers, N. Y.
Oct.	13,	1898..	Elias Warner Dusenberry..	Bronxville, N. Y.
June	25,	1885..	Peter Q. Dickerson.....	New York.
Mar.	29,	1894..	Clarence Edsall.....	Colorado Springs, Col.
Dec.	7,	1888..	Dwight Lathrop Elmendorf....	New York.
Dec.	22,	1887..	Joachim Elmendorf.....	"
Mar.	29,	1888..	John Augustus Elmendorf.....	"
Dec.	7,	1888..	John Barker Elmendorf.....	"
Jan.	7,	1892..	William Burgess Elmendorf..	Albany, N. Y.
Mar.	30,	1887..	Edward Elsworth.....	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Mar.	9,	1899..	Edward Wead Elsworth.....	"
Mar.	11,	1897..	Eugene Elsworth.....	Irvington, N. Y.
Dec.	7,	1888..	Ezekiel Jan Elting.....	Yonkers, N. Y.
Mar.	30,	1887..	Irving Elting.....	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Nov.	30,	1890..	Jacob Elting.....	Clintondale, N. Y.
Nov.	30,	1890..	Jesse Elting.....	New Paltz, N. Y.
Dec.	7,	1888..	Peter Jacobus Elting.....	Yonkers, N. Y.
Jan.	7,	1892..	Philip Elting.....	Kingston, N. Y.
Mar.	28,	1889..	Everett James Esselstyn.....	New York.
Mar.	29,	1888..	Herman Vedder Esselstyn..	Hudson, N. Y.
Mar.	29,	1894..	Sherman Esselstyn.....	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Oct.	25,	1886..	Douw Henry Fonda.....	Albany, N. Y.
Dec.	20,	1886..	Robert Livingston Fryer.....	Buffalo, N. Y.
April	6,	1886..	William John Fryer, Jr.....	New York.
Oct.	27,	1887..	Garret James Garretson....	Elmhurst, N. Y.
April	6,	1886..	Robert Goelet.....	New York.
Mar.	30,	1887..	Edward Anson Groesbeck....	Albany, N. Y.
Dec.	22,	1887..	Herman John Groesbeck....	Cincinnati, O.
Oct.	24,	1889..	Leonard Harvey Groesbeck,	Syracuse, N. Y.
Oct.	27,	1887..	William Chichester Groesbeck,	Lansingburgh, N. Y.
Nov.	30,	1890..	Alexander Reading Gulick.....	New York.
Mar.	31,	1890..	Arnatt Reading Gulick.....	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Nov.	30,	1890..	Charlton Reading Gulick....	"
Nov.	30,	1892..	Ernestus Schenck Gulick....	"
Mar.	28,	1889..	James Callbreath Gulick.....	New York.

- Mar. 12, 1896.. William Henry Hendrickson, Jr.,
Matawan, N. J.
- June 30, 1892.. Joseph C. Hoagland..... New York.
- Mar. 30, 1887.. Pierre Van Buren Hoes..... Yonkers, N. Y.
- May 19, 1887.. Roswell Randall Hoes..... Boston Navy Yard.
- Mar. 14, 1885.. William Myers Hoes..... New York.
- Dec. 8, 1898.. Franklyn Hogeboom..... Brooklyn, N. Y.
- Mar. 10, 1898.. John Hopper..... Hackensack, N. J.
- Oct. 24, 1889.. John Henry Hopper..... Paterson, N. J.
- Dec. 20, 1886.. Robert Inlay Hopper..... " "
- Oct. 13, 1898.. Frederick Augustus Hornbeck,
Kansas City, Mo.
- Oct. 13, 1898.. George Preston Hotaling..... New York.
- June 15, 1886.. David Harrison Houghtaling..... "
- Mar. 30, 1887.. Harmanus Barkaloo Hubbard,
Brooklyn, N. Y.
- Mar. 28, 1889.. Timothy Ingraham Hubbard, " "
- Oct. 21, 1897.. Edward Covert Hulst..... Flushing, N. Y.
- Oct. 22, 1890.. Edward Tompkins Hulst, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
- Dec. 20, 1886.. George Duryee Hulst..... Brooklyn, N. Y.
- Mar. 27, 1890.. Edmund Niles Huyck..... Albany, N. Y.
- Jan. 30, 1890.. Francis Conklin Huyek..... " "
- Mar. 14, 1885.. Arthur Middleton Jacobus..... New York.
- Mar. 26, 1891.. David Schenck Jacobus..... Hoboken, N. J.
- Dec. 22, 1887.. John Wesley Jacobus..... New York.
- Oct. 29, 1891.. Melanethon Williams Jacobus,
Hartford, Conn.
- June 25, 1885.. Richard Mentor Jacobus..... New York.
- Mar. 11, 1897.. Andrew Jackson Kierstedt... Philadelphia, Pa.
- Mar. 12, 1896.. Everest B. Kierstedt..... Jersey City, N. J.
- Nov. 9, 1893.. Charles Augustus Kip..... Morristown, N. J.
- April 30, 1885.. Clarence Van Steenbergh Kip... New York.
- April 30, 1885.. George Goelet Kip..... Morristown, N. J.
- Oct. 25, 1886.. Ira Andruss Kip..... New York.
- Dec. 12, 1895.. Ira Andruss Kip, Jr..... South Orange, N. J.
- Dec. 10, 1896.. Irving De Forest Kip..... Passaic, N. J.
- Oct. 24, 1889.. William Fargo Kip..... New York.
- Dec. 22, 1887.. John Knickerbacker..... Troy, N. Y.
- Mar. 28, 1889.. Thomas Adams Knickerbacker... "
- May 19, 1887.. Edgar Knickerbocker..... New York.
- Dec. 7, 1888.. Francis Duryee Kouwenhoven,
Steinway, N. Y.

Oct.	24,	1889..	George Emichert Nostrand..	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Oct.	25,	1886..	John Gott Nostrand.....	" "
Oct.	24,	1885..	Andrew Joseph Onderdonk..	" "
Dec.	7,	1888..	Thomas William Onderdonk....	New York.
Sept.	29,	1892..	William Stryker Opdyke.....	Alpine, N. J.
Dec.	20,	1886..	Howard Osterhoudt.....	Kingston, N. Y.
Oct.	16,	1894..	Erastus Cornelius Benedict Peeke,	
			Nyack, N. Y.	
June	15,	1886..	Archibald Maclay Pentz.....	New York.
Mar.	28,	1889..	David Van Der Veer Perrine..	Freehold, N. J.
Mar.	30,	1887..	Abraham Polhemus.....	Boston, Mass.
May	19,	1887..	Henry Martin Polhemus.....	New York.
Mar.	30,	1887..	Isaac Heyer Polhemus.....	Newark, N. J.
Mar.	30,	1887..	James Suydam Polhemus.....	" "
Mar.	27,	1890..	Johannes Wilson Poucher,	
			Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	
Oct.	24,	1889..	John Howard Prall.....	Elmhurst, N. Y.
Oct.	27,	1887..	William Prall.....	Detroit, Mich.
Oct.	24,	1889..	George Bonsfield Provoost..	Dubuque, Iowa.
June	15,	1886..	John Moffat Provoost.....	Buffalo, N. Y.
Oct.	16,	1894..	Andrew Jackson Provost, Jr.,	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mar.	28,	1889..	Charles Lansing Pruyn.....	Albany, N. Y.
Oct.	25,	1886..	Isaac Pruyn.....	Catskill, N. Y.
Dec.	23,	1885..	John Van Schaick Lansing Pruyn,	
			Albany, N. Y.	
Oct.	25,	1886..	Robert Clarence Pruyn.....	" "
June	14,	1894..	Henry Forrest Quackenbos.....	New York.
Oct.	25,	1886..	Abraham Quackenbush.....	" "
Dec.	23,	1885..	Abraham C. Quackenbush.....	" "
Oct.	24,	1889..	Cebra Quackenbush.....	Hoosick, N. Y.
April	6,	1886..	John Quackenbush.....	Mahwah, N. J.
Mar.	11,	1897..	Schuyler Quackenbush.....	New York.
June	10,	1897..	Jacob George Rapelje..	Bismarck, N. Dakota.
Oct.	24,	1885..	Augustus Rapelye.....	Elmhurst, N. Y.
Oct.	22,	1890..	James P. Rappelye.....	Brooklyn, N. Y.
July	14,	1894..	Phoenix Remsen.....	Babylon, N. Y.
Mar.	12,	1896..	Abraham Edgar Riker.....	New York.
Mar.	27,	1890..	Charles Edgar Riker.....	" "
Mar.	14,	1895..	Henry Ingersoll Riker....	Bowery Bay, N. Y.
April	6,	1886..	John Jackson Riker.....	New York.
April	6,	1886..	John Lawrence Riker.....	" "
Oct.	24,	1889..	DeWitt Clinton Romaine.....	" "

- Oct. 24, 1885..Frederick William Schoonmaker,
Montclair, N. J.
- Oct. 25, 1886..George Beekman Schoonmaker,
Plainfield, N. J.
- June 25, 1885..Hiram Schoonmaker.....New York
- Oct. 24, 1889..James Martinus Schoonmaker, Pittsburgh, Pa.
- Mar. 27, 1890..John Schoonmaker.....Newburgh, N. Y.
- Oct. 24, 1889..Joseph S. Schoonmaker.....Plainfield, N. J.
- Oct. 24, 1889..Sylvanus Lothrop Schoonmaker..New York.
- June 13, 1895..George Wellington Schurman....New York.
- June 30, 1892..Jacob Gould Schurman.....Ithaca, N. Y.
- Oct. 24, 1889..Charles Edward Schuyler.....New York.
- Dec. 22, 1887..Clarkson Crosby Schuyler, Plattsburgh, N. Y.
- June 10, 1897..Hamilton Schuyler.....Davenport, Ia.
- April 30, 1885..Montgomery Roosevelt Schuyler, New York.
- Mar. 29, 1888..Percival Raymond Schuyler..Paterson, N. J.
- Mar. 28, 1889..Stephen Schuyler.....West Troy, N. Y.
- Oct. 22, 1890..Walter Grinnell Schuyler.....New York.
- Dec. 7, 1888..David Banks Sickels....."
- Oct. 27, 1887..Robert Sickels....."
- Mar. 9, 1899..David Schuyler Skaats.....Riverdale, N. Y.
- June 30, 1892..Joseph Hegeman Skillman...Flushing, L. I.
- Mar. 26, 1891..George Wayne Slingerland,
Hackensack, N. J.
- Mar. 31, 1892..William Harris Slingerland,
Slingerlands, N. Y.
- Mar. 31, 1892..William Henry Slingerland..."
- Mar. 31, 1892..Henry Lowery Slote.....New York.
- June 25, 1885..Allen Lee Smidt....."
- Mar. 29, 1888..Frank Bishop Smidt....."
- Dec. 28, 1893..Charles Henry Snedeker....."
- June 30, 1892..Henry Taylor Staats, Jr....."
- Dec. 9, 1897..Philip Schuyler Staats.....Castleton, N. Y.
- Jan. 7, 1892..Edward Stagg.....Leonia, N. J.
- May 19, 1887..John Henry Starin.....Fultonville, N. Y.
- Mar. 29, 1888..John Bright Stevens.....New York.
- Dec. 20, 1893..William Moore Stilwell....."
- June 14, 1894..Clarence Storm....."
- Mar. 29, 1888..Edward Storm.....Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
- Jan. 7, 1892..Barent William Stryker,
Castleton-on-Hudson, N. Y.
- Oct. 22, 1890..Henry Cadmus Stryker..Minneapolis, Minn.

June	15,	1886..	Garret Adam Van Allen.....	Albany, N. Y.
Mar.	14,	1885..	Lucas L. Van Allen.....	New York.
Oct.	22,	1890..	William Harman Van Allen...	Elmira, N. Y.
June	9,	1898..	Philip Van Alstine.....	Spring Valley, N. Y.
April	30,	1885..	Andrew Van Alstyne...	Chatham Centre, N. Y.
Nov.	9,	1893..	Lawrence Van Alstyne.....	Sharon, Conn.
Oct.	24,	1889..	Richard Henry Van Alstyne....	Troy, N. Y.
Mar.	10,	1898..	Thomas J. Van Alstyne.....	Albany, N. Y.
April	30,	1885..	William Van Alstyne.....	Plainfield, N. J.
Mar.	28,	1889..	William Charles Van Alstyne...	Albany, N. Y.
Mar.	30,	1887..	Cornelius Henry Van Antwerp	" "
Oct.	27,	1887..	Daniel Lewis Van Antwerp...	" "
April	6,	1886..	John Henry Van Antwerp...	" "
June	10,	1897..	Thomas Cleueay Van Antwerp,	Cincinnati, O.
Mar.	28,	1889..	Thomas Irwin Van Antwerp...	Albany, N. Y.
June	30,	1892..	William Clarkson Van Antwerp,	Tenally, N. J.
June	29,	1893..	William Henry Van Antwerp,	Holland, Mich.
Oct.	25,	1886..	William Meadon Van Antwerp,	Albany, N. Y.
Dec.	29,	1892..	Henry Van Arsdale.....	Newark, N. J.
Dec.	22,	1887..	David H. Van Auker.....	Colloes, N. Y.
Mar.	28,	1889..	Willard J. Van Auker.....	New York.
Oct.	24,	1889..	Charles Frederick Van Benthuyzen,	
				Albany, N. Y.
Jan.	7,	1892..	Walter Van Benthuyzen...	New Orleans, La.
Dec.	7,	1888..	Watson Van Benthuyzen...	" "
April	30,	1885..	Frederick T. Van Beuren.....	New York.
April	30,	1885..	Henry Spingler Van Beuren.....	" "
April	6,	1886..	George Green Van Blarcom...	Paterson, N. J.
Mar.	30,	1887..	Jacob Craig Van Blarcom....	St. Louis, Mo.
Nov.	17,	1885..	Arthur Hoffman Van Brunt.....	New York.
Oct.	24,	1889..	Charles Van Brunt.....	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mar.	14,	1885..	Cornelius Van Brunt.....	New York.
Mar.	27,	1891..	Cornelius Bergen Van Brunt,	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Sept.	28,	1892..	Ralph Albert Van Brunt,	Schenectady, N. Y.
April	30,	1887..	John Dash Van Buren.....	Newburgh, N. Y.
Oct.	24,	1889..	Martin Van Buren.....	Amsterdam, N. Y.
Mar.	28,	1889..	De Witt Van Buskirk.....	Bayonne, N. J.
Dec.	23,	1885..	John R. Van Buskirk.....	New York
Dec.	23,	1885..	John Couwenhoven Van Cleef,	
				Montclair, N. J.
Oct.	27,	1887..	James Henry Van Cleef,	
				New Brunswick, N. J.

- Mar. 14, 1895..Henry Howell Van Cleef,
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
- June 25, 1885..Alexander H. Van Cott.....New York.
- Mar. 30, 1887..Lincoln Van Cott.....Brooklyn, N. Y.
- Dec. 20, 1886..George Ohlen Van de Bogert, Brooklyn, N. Y.
- Oct. 29, 1891..George Howard Vander Beek,
Philadelphia, Pa.
- Oct. 25, 1886..Frank Isaac Vander Beek..Jersey City, N. J.
- Mar. 31, 1892..Frank Isaac Vander Beek, Jr.,
Jersey City, N. J.
- Mar. 27, 1890..George Howard Vanderbeek,
Allentown N. J.
- Oct. 25, 1886..Isaac Paulis Vander Beek, Jersey City, N. J.
- Mar. 9, 1899..Frank Fellows Vanderhoef, " "
- Dec. 8, 1898..Harman Blauvelt Vanderhoef, " "
- Dec. 8, 1898..Nathaniel Scudder Wyckoff Vanderhoef,
New York.
- Mar. 9, 1899..Nathaniel Wyckoff Vanderhoef... "
- Dec. 23, 1885..Charles Albert Vanderhoof....Locust, N. J.
- Jan. 30, 1890..Augustus Gifford Vanderpoel....New York.
- Mar. 14, 1885..Augustus H. Vanderpoel.....Orange, N. J.
- June 25, 1885..Herman Wendell Vander Poel...New York.
- Dec. 20, 1886..Samuel Oakley Vander Poel..... "
- Nov. 17, 1885..Waldron Burritt Vander Poel.... "
- Mar. 28, 1889..Eugene Vanderpool.....Newark, N. J.
- Oct. 24, 1885..Albert Vander Veer.....Albany, N. Y.
- Dec. 20, 1886..David Augustus Vander Veer,
Freehold, N. J.
- Dec. 12, 1895..Edgar Albert Vander Veer...Albany, N. Y.
- Mar. 14, 1885..John Reeve Vander Veer.....New York.
- Dec. 7, 1888..Mathew Henry Vander Veer,
Somerville, N. J.
- Mar. 29, 1894..James Wilkerson Vandervoort,
Harveysburg, O.
- Mar. 29, 1894..Paul Vander Voort.....Omaha, Neb.
- April 6, 1886..William Ledyard Van Der Voort, New York.
- Jan. 7, 1892..Frank Montague Van Deusen, Rondout, N. Y.
- June 10, 1897..George Clark Van Deusen, Philadelphia, Pa.
- Mar. 10, 1898..Henry Boorum Vanderveer, Brooklyn, N. Y.
- Mar. 11, 1897..Charles Oscar Van Devanter,
Baltimore, Md.
- Mar. 14, 1885..Charles Henry Van Deventer....New York.

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|------|-----|--------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|
| May | 19, | 1887.. | Stephen Van Alen Van Horne... | New York. |
| Dec. | 7, | 1888.. | Charles Francis Van Inwegen, | Port Jervis, N. Y. |
| Oct. | 27, | 1887.. | Frank Van Kleeck..... | Poughkeepsie, N. Y. |
| Oct. | 24, | 1889.. | Theodore Van Kleeck.. | " " |
| Mar. | 29, | 1888.. | William Henry Van Kleeck..... | New York. |
| Oct. | 21, | 1897.. | Henry Augustus Van Liew..... | " |
| Mar. | 26, | 1891.. | Andrew B. Van Loan..... | " |
| Mar. | 29, | 1894.. | Charles Leffingwell Van Loan, | Catskill, N. Y. |
| June | 25, | 1885.. | Eugene Van Loan..... | Philadelphia, Pa. |
| Dec. | 28, | 1893.. | Frederick William Van Loan.... | New York. |
| Dec. | 7, | 1888.. | Henry Fairbank Van Loan..... | " |
| Dec. | 9, | 1897.. | Henry Isaac Van Loan..... | Athens, N. Y. |
| Oct. | 23, | 1889.. | John Van Loan..... | New York. |
| Oct. | 16, | 1894.. | Seth Morton Van Loan..... | Catskill, N. Y. |
| Oct. | 22, | 1890.. | Thomas Van Loan..... | Brooklyn, N. Y. |
| Nov. | 9, | 1893.. | Zelah Van Loan..... | New York. |
| June | 10, | 1897.. | George Gomez Van Mater.. | Brooklyn, N. Y. |
| Oct. | 29, | 1891.. | Jacob Rapelye Van Mater, | Hagerstown, Md. |
| Dec. | 7, | 1888.. | Calvin Decker Van Name, | Mariner's Harbor, N. Y. |
| Oct. | 27, | 1887.. | Eugene Van Ness..... | Baltimore, Md. |
| Mar. | 14, | 1885.. | Russell Van Ness..... | New York. |
| Dec. | 7, | 1888.. | Frank Roe Van Nest..... | Newark, N. J. |
| Mar. | 14, | 1885.. | George Willett Van Nest..... | New York. |
| Mar. | 14, | 1885.. | Warner Van Norden..... | " |
| Mar. | 28, | 1889.. | Charles Belden Van Nostrand, | Brooklyn, N. Y. |
| Oct. | 21, | 1897.. | Frank Daniel Van Nostrand. | " " |
| June | 25, | 1885.. | John Everitt Van Nostrand, | Evergreen, N. Y. |
| Mar. | 30, | 1887.. | Seymour Van Nostrand.... | Elizabeth, N. J. |
| Mar. | 28, | 1889.. | James Edgar Van Olinda.... | Brooklyn, N. Y. |
| Dec. | 22, | 1887.. | Charles Hopkins Van Orden.. | Catskill, N. Y. |
| Mar. | 14, | 1885.. | Henry De Witt Van Orden.... | New York. |
| Jan. | 30, | 1890.. | Philip Vernon Van Orden.... | Catskill, N. Y. |
| Oct. | 25, | 1886.. | William Van Orden..... | " " |
| Mar. | 14, | 1885.. | Gilbert Sutphen Van Pelt..... | New York. |
| Mar. | 26, | 1891.. | Jacob L. Van Pelt..... | Brooklyn, N. Y. |
| Dec. | 7, | 1888.. | John Van Der Bilt Van Pelt. | " " |
| Dec. | 7, | 1888.. | Townsend Cortelyou Van Pelt. | " " |
| June | 14, | 1894.. | William Robinson Powell Van Pelt, | New York. |

- Sept. 29, 1892..Charles Duane Van Vechten,
Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
- Mar. 14, 1885..Henry Clay Van Vechten...Brooklyn, N. Y.
- Sept. 29, 1892..Ralph Van Vechten...Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
- Mar. 14, 1885..Abraham Kip Van Vleck,
Morristown, N. J.
- Mar. 30, 1887..Charles King Van Vleck....Hudson, N. Y.
- Mar. 9, 1899..John Monroe Van Vleck.Middletown, Conn.
- Oct. 27, 1887..William David Van Vleck...Montclair, N. J.
- Oct. 8, 1896..William Henry Van Vleck...Brooklyn, N. Y.
- Dec. 7, 1888..Benson Van Vliet.....Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
- Jan. 30, 1890..De Forest Van Vliet.....Ithaca, N. Y.
- Apr. 30, 1885..Deuse Mairs Van Vliet.....Plainfield, N. J.
- June 15, 1886..Frederick Christian Van Vliet,
Shrewsbury, N. J.
- Dec. 20, 1886..Frederick Gilbert Van Vliet.....New York.
- Dec. 9, 1897..George Stockwell Van Vliet,
Pleasant Plains, N. Y.
- Mar. 30, 1887..Purdy Van Vliet.....New York.
- June 25, 1885..Stewart Van Vliet.....Washington, D. C.
- Oct. 27, 1887..William Downs Van Vliet...Goshen, N. Y.
- Dec. 7, 1888..James Van Voast.....Cincinnati, Ohio.
- Dec. 23, 1885..James Albert Van Voast, Schenectady, N. Y.
- Mar. 14, 1885..Philip Van Volkenburgh.....New York.
- Mar. 14, 1885..Thomas Sedgwick Van Volkenburgh, “
- Jan. 7, 1892..Eugene Van Voorhis.....Rochester, N. Y.
- June 25, 1885..John Van Voorhis.....“ “
- Nov. 17, 1885..Menzo Van Voorhis.....“ “
- Oct. 25, 1886..Abraham A. Van Vorst...Schenectady, N. Y.
- Mar. 9, 1899..Alexander Holland Van Vorst..Utica, N. Y.
- April 30, 1885..Frederick Boyd Van Vorst...Nyack, N. Y.
- Mar. 29, 1888..Adam Tunis Van Vranken. West Troy, N. Y.
- Mar. 12, 1896..Albert Benson Van Vranken. Brooklyn, N. Y.
- Mar. 27, 1890..Edward Wheeler Van Vranken. “ “
- Dec. 7, 1888..Josiah Van Vranken....Schenectady, N. Y.
- Dec. 22, 1887..William Townsend Van Vredenburg,
New Brighton, N. Y.
- Dec. 20, 1886..Bleecker Van Wagenen.....New York.
- Mar. 9, 1899..Edward A. Van Wagenen.....Newark, N. J.
- Mar. 14, 1885..George Van Wagenen.....New York.
- Dec. 7, 1888..Henry William Van Wagenen,
Morristown, N. J.
- Oct. 25, 1886..Hubert Van Wagenen.....New York.

- June 29, 1893..John Brower Van Wagenen,
West Orange, N. J.
- Dec. 20, 1886..John Richard Van Wagenen..Oxford, N. Y.
- Dec. 29, 1892..Peter Le Fever Van Wagenen,
Po'keepsie, N. Y.
- Oct. 22, 1890..Charles Van Winkle.....Philadelphia, Pa.
- Mar. 10, 1898..Daniel Van Winkle, Jersey City Heights, N. J.
- Mar. 14, 1885..Edgar Beach Van Winkle.....New York.
- Oct. 24, 1889..Frank Oldis Van Winkle...Jersey City, N. J.
- Nov. 17, 1885..Isaac Van Winkle.....New York.
- Oct. 25, 1886..John Albert Van Winkle....Paterson, N. J.
- Mar. 29, 1894..Marshall Van Winkle.....Jersey City, N. J.
- Sept. 29, 1892..Waling Walingson Van Winkle,
Parkersburg, W. Va.
- Dec. 28, 1893..Harmon Van Woert.....Athens, N. Y.
- Dec. 8, 1898..Jacob Van Woert.....Greig, N. Y.
- June 25, 1885..James Burtis Van Woert.....New York.
- June 25, 1885..John Voorhees Van Woert....."
- Dec. 8, 1898..William Van Woert.....Montclair, N. J.
- Oct. 25, 1886..Jasper Van Wormer.....Albany, N. Y.
- April 30, 1885..John Rufus Van Wormer.....New York.
- Dec. 28, 1893..Albert Van Wyck.....Brooklyn, N. Y.
- Dec. 23, 1885..Augustus Van Wyck....." "
- Dec. 22, 1887..Jacob Southart Van Wyck... " "
- April 30, 1885..Jacob Theodorus Van Wyck....New York.
- Mar. 14, 1885..John H. Van Wyck....."
- Mar. 30, 1893..Philip Van Rensselaer Van Wyck, Jr.,
Plainfield, N. J.
- Oct. 25, 1886..Robert Anderson Van Wyck....New York.
- Oct. 27, 1887..Samuel Van Wyck.....Brooklyn, N. Y.
- June 30, 1892..William Van Wyck....." "
- April 30, 1885..William Edward Van Wyck....New York.
- Dec. 7, 1888..Milton Burns Van Zandt.....New York.
- Oct. 25, 1886..John Barns Varick.....Manchester, N. H.
- June 25, 1885..John Leonard Varick.....New York.
- April 30, 1885..Theodore Romeyn Varick...Vonkers, N. Y.
- Oct. 8, 1896..Arthur Groff Vedder.....Fort Plain, N. Y.
- Mar. 28, 1889..Charles Stuart Vedder....Charleston, S. C.
- Mar. 30, 1887..Commodore Periy Vedder.....New York.
- Mar. 26, 1891..Harmon Albert Vedder....."
- April 30, 1885..Maus Rosa Vedder....."
- Sept. 29, 1892..Wentworth Darcy Vedder....Mansfield Pa.
- Oct. 25, 1886..Andrew Truax Veeder.....Pittsburgh Pa.

- Mar. 28, 1889..Edward Lawrence Vredenburg,
Bayonne, N. J.
- Mar. 28, 1889..Frank Vredenburg....Bergen Point, N. J.
- Mar. 29, 1894..La Rue Vredenburg.....Somerville, N. J.
- Mar. 30, 1887..William H. Vredenburg....Freehold, N. J.
- Mar. 11, 1897..Cornelius Vreeland.....Crantford, N. J.
- Jan. 7, 1892..Cornelius Derrom Vreeland,
Chicago Heights, Ill.
- June 15, 1886..Garret Dorset Wall Vroom....Trenton, N. J.
- June 15, 1886..Peter Dumont Vroom.....Chicago, Ill.
- Dec. 20, 1886..John Wright Vrooman.....Herkimer, N. Y.
- Mar. 29, 1894..Wellington Vrooman...Parkersburg, W. Va.
- Sept. 29, 1892..Cornelius Augustus Waldron,
Waterford, N. Y.
- Dec. 28, 1893..William Gunsaul Waldron,
Amsterdam, N. Y.
- Oct. 10, 1895..Zaremba W. Waldron.....Jackson, Mich.
- Jan. 7, 1892..Samuel Henry Wandell.....New York.
- Oct. 24, 1889..Townsend Wandell....."
- Oct. 24, 1885..Evert Jansen Wendell....."
- Mar. 28, 1889..Frederick Fox Wendell....Fort Plain, N. Y.
- Oct. 27, 1887..Gordon Wendell.....New York.
- Oct. 29, 1891..Jacob Wendell....."
- Mar. 28, 1889..Jacob Irving Wendell....."
- Dec. 7, 1888..John Dunlap Wendell.....Fort Plain, N. Y.
- Mar. 28, 1889..Menzo Edgar Wendell.....Troy, N. Y.
- Mar. 28, 1889..Willis Wendell.....Amsterdam, N. Y.
- Dec. 7, 1888..Charles Wessell.....New York.
- Mar. 26, 1891..Charles Alonzo Wessell....."
- April 30, 1885..John Calvin Westervelt....."
- Oct. 24, 1889..Andrew J. Whitbeck.....Brooklyn, N. Y.
- Mar. 28, 1889..Henry Veight Williamson.....New York.
- Sept. 29, 1892..Charles Knickerbacker Winne, Baltimore, Md.
- Oct. 24, 1889..Charles Visscher Winne.....Albany, N. Y.
- Oct. 21, 1897..Charles Edward Witbeck....Cohoes, N. Y.
- Mar. 27, 1890..Clark Witbeck.....Schenectady, N. Y.
- Mar. 9, 1899..Reynier Jacob Wortendyke,
Jersey City, N. J.
- Oct. 24, 1885..Peter Wyckoff.....Brooklyn, N. Y.
- Oct. 22, 1890..Peter B. Wyckoff.....New York.
- Mar. 30, 1887..William Forman Wyckoff....Jamaica, N. Y.
- June 11, 1896..Edward Judson Wynkoop...Syracuse, N. Y.
- Mar. 14, 1885..Gerardus Hilles Wynkoop.....New York.

June 25, 1885..	James Davis Wynkoop.....	New York.
Dec. 13, 1894..	Aaron J. Zabriskie	Newark, N. J.
Oct. 27, 1887..	Andrew Christian Zabriskie.....	New York.
Mar. 10, 1898..	Christian Brevoort Zabriskie.....	New York
June 11, 1896..	George Zabriskie.....	"
Mar. 26, 1892..	George A. Zabriskie.....	Bloomfield, N. J.
Jan. 7, 1892..	Josiah H. Zabriskie....	Mount Vernon, N. Y.
June 11, 1896..	Simeon Templeton Zabriskie....	New York.





IN MEMORIAM.



DATE OF LIFE.		DATE OF DEATH.
Mar. 14, 1885.	Theodore Romeyn Westbrook . . . Kingston, N. Y. . . .	Oct. 6, 1885
June 25, 1885.	Stephen Melancthon Ostrander Brooklyn, N. Y. . . .	Nov. 19, 1885
Mar. 14, 1885.	John D. Van Buren Newburgh, N. Y. . . .	Dec. 1, 1885
Dec. 23, 1885.	James Westervelt Quackenbush Hackensack, N. J. . .	Mar. 6, 1886
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Mar. 14, 1885.	Augustus W. Wynkoop Kinderhook, N. Y. . . .	April 13, 1886
Mar. 14, 1885.	David Van Nostrand New York	June 14, 1886
Mar. 14, 1885.	John Thurman Van Wyck New York	Nov. 23, 1886
Dec. 23, 1885.	John Van Vorst Jersey City, N. J. . .	Feb. 4, 1887
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June 25, 1885.	Bartow White Van Voorhis New York	April 27, 1887
Mar. 14, 1885.	William Van Wyck New York	May 25, 1887
June 25, 1885.	Clarence R. Van Benthuysen New York	July 18, 1887
June 25, 1885.	Aaron J. Vanderpoel New York	Aug. 22, 1887
April 30, 1885.	Cornelius V. S. Roosevelt South Orange, N. J. . .	Sept. 30, 1887
Dec. 20, 1886.	Barent Arcot Mynderse Schenectady, N. Y. . .	Oct. 2, 1887
Mar. 14, 1885.	Theodore Romeyn Varick Jersey City, N. J. . .	Nov. 23, 1887
Oct. 27, 1887.	Henry James Ten Eyck Albany, N. Y.	Nov. 29, 1887
Mar. 14, 1885.	Henry H. Van Dyle New York	Jan. 23, 1888
Oct. 27, 1887.	David D. Acker New York	Mar. 23, 1888
Dec. 20, 1886.	George Washington Schuyler Ithaca, N. Y.	Mar. 29, 1888
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Dec. 23, 1885.	Benjamin Stevens Van Wyck New York	Aug. 31, 1888
Mar. 20, 1888.	Henry R. Low Middletown, N. Y. . .	Dec. 1, 1888
April 30, 1885.	W. A. Ogden Hegeman New York	Dec. 24, 1888
Dec. 7, 1888.	John J. Van Nostrand Brooklyn, N. Y. . . .	Jan. 7, 1889
Dec. 23, 1885.	Abraham Lott Brooklyn, N. Y. . . .	Jan. 13, 1889
June 25, 1885.	John Voorhees Van Woert New York	Jan. 24, 1889
June 25, 1885.	Gardiner Baker Van Vorst New York	Feb. 5, 1889
Oct. 25, 1886.	Edward Y. Lausing Albany, N. Y.	Mar. 8, 1889

Oct. 25, 1886... Cornelius M. Schoonmaker..... Kingston, N. Y..... Mar. 15, 1889
 May 19, 1887... Theodore C. Vermilye..... Staten Island, N. Y. Mar. 31, 1889

April 30, 1885... Garret Lansing Schuyler..... New York..... April 20, 1889
 Mar. 28, 1889... James Riker..... Waverly, N. Y..... July 3, 1889
 April 6, 1886... Martin John Kyerson..... Bloomingdale, N. J. July 30, 1889
 Oct. 25, 1886... Augustus A. Hardenbergh..... Jersey City, N. J..... Oct. 5, 1889
 June 20, 1885... Hooger Cumming Van Vorst..... New York..... Oct. 26, 1889
 Mar. 30, 1887... John Waling Van Winkle..... Passaic, N. J..... Nov. 2, 1889
 Oct. 27, 1887... John Linders Voorhees..... Amsterdam, N. Y..... Nov. 26, 1889
 June 25, 1885... Abram Boyce Van Dusen..... New York..... Dec. 19, 1889
 April 30, 1885... Henry Jacob Schenck..... New York..... Dec. 30, 1889
 April 6, 1886... William Voorhis..... Nyack, N. Y..... Jan. 4, 1890
 Dec. 22, 1887... Louis V. D. Hardenbergh..... Brooklyn, N. Y..... Jan. 4, 1890
 Dec. 22, 1887... John H. Suydam..... New York..... Jan. 5, 1890
 Dec. 22, 1887... John Schermerhorn..... Schenectady, N. Y..... Jan. 27, 1890
 Dec. 8, 1888... William Bross..... Chicago, Ill..... Jan. 23, 1890
 Mar. 30, 1887... John Barent Visscher..... Albany, N. Y..... Jan. 31, 1890
 Mar. 23, 1889... Edgar Van Benthuyzen..... New Orleans, La..... Mar. 21, 1890

Dec. 23, 1885... Henry Everett Roosevelt..... New York..... April 20, 1890
 May 19, 1887... Thomas Storm..... New York..... May 1, 1890
 Mar. 30, 1887... Sidney De Kay..... Staten Island, N. Y. Aug. 30, 1890
 Dec. 8, 1883... George W. Van Vlack..... Palatine B'dge, N. Y. Sept. 7, 1890
 Jan. 30, 1890... Edward Van Kleeck..... Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Nov. 13, 1890
 June 25, 1885... Jacob W. Hoystradt..... Hudson, N. Y..... Nov. 15, 1890
 May 19, 1887... Cornelius Rapelye..... Astoria, N. Y..... Nov. 20, 1890
 Mar. 28, 1889... Nicoll Floyd Elmendorf..... New York..... Nov. 25, 1890
 Oct. 25, 1886... Charles B. Lansing..... Albany, N. Y..... Dec. 1, 1890
 Oct. 27, 1887... Coert Du Bois..... New York..... Jan. 1, 1891
 Dec. 7, 1888... Charles E. Conover..... Middletown, N. J. Jan. 9, 1891
 Dec. 20, 1886... Leonard G. Hun..... Albany, N. Y..... Mar. 11, 1891

April 6, 1886... George G. DeWitt..... Nyack, N. Y..... April 22, 1891
 Mar. 29, 1888... Hugh B. Van Deventer..... New York..... April 27, 1891
 Oct. 25, 1886... Peter Van Schaick Pruyn..... Kinderhook, N. Y. May 2, 1891
 Nov. 17, 1885... Henry Jackson Van Dyke..... Brooklyn, N. Y..... May 25, 1891
 Dec. 7, 1885... Charles Livingston Acker..... New York..... May 26, 1891
 Mar. 20, 1888... John Baker Stevens..... New York..... June 10, 1891
 April 6, 1886... Garret Van Nostrand..... Nyack, N. Y..... June 15, 1891
 Dec. 22, 1887... John Peter Adriance..... Poughkeepsie, N. Y. June 18, 1891
 Mar. 30, 1887... Eugene Du Bois..... Staten Island, N. Y. June 26, 1891
 Oct. 27, 1887... Henry W. Teller..... Pompton P'ns, N. J. July 2, 1891
 Oct. 25, 1886... George Washington Van Slyke..... Albany, N. Y..... Aug. 11, 1891
 Dec. 7, 1888... Jacob Glen Sanders..... Albany, N. Y..... Sept. 28, 1891

Oct. 22, 1890. Anthony G. Van Schaick Chicago, Ill. Oct. 13, 1891
 Dec. 23, 1885. William Harrison Van Wyck New York Nov. 13, 1891
 Dec. 7, 1888. Peter Van Vranken Fort Albany, N. Y. Dec. 13, 1891
 April 30, 1883. Jacob Dyckman Vernalve New York Jan. 2, 1892
 Mar. 28, 1887. John Nelson Van Wagner Troy, N. Y. Feb. 7, 1892
 Mar. 27, 1891. Junius Schenck Brooklyn, N. Y. Feb. 13, 1892
 June 15, 1886. Van Wyck Brinkerhoff New York Feb. 23, 1892
 April 6, 1886. Nicholas Van Slyck Providence, R. I. Mar. 3, 1892
 Dec. 23, 1885. Samuel Van Benschoten Brooklyn, N. Y. Mar. 12, 1892

June 15, 1886. Henry Lienau Booraem New Br'swick, N. J. April 9, 1892
 Mar. 14, 1885. Edward Llectus Van Auker New York April 29, 1892
 Nov. 30, 1890. Samuel Bowne Duryea Brooklyn, N. Y. June 7, 1892
 Oct. 20, 1891. William Brownlee Voorhees Blauwenburgh, N. J. June 13, 1892
 June 25, 1885. Elias William Van Voorhees New York Sept. 21, 1892
 Mar. 28, 1889. Alfred Vredenburgh Bayonne, N. J. Oct. 11, 1892
 Oct. 25, 1886. Giles Yates Vander Bogert Schenectady, N. Y. Nov. 4, 1892
 Jan. 30, 1890. Thomas Beckman Heermans Syracuse, N. Y. Dec. 1, 1892
 Mar. 20, 1888. William Dominick Garrison New York Dec. 2, 1892
 Dec. 23, 1885. Nicholas Latrobe Roosevelt New York Dec. 13, 1892
 April 6, 1886. Isaac I. Vander Beck Jersey City, N. J. Feb. 8, 1893
 Dec. 22, 1887. Charles Henry Voorhees New York Mar. 9, 1893
 Oct. 25, 1889. Peter Labagh Vander Veer Santa Fé, N. M. Mar. 16, 1893
 Dec. 20, 1886. Gerrit Hubert Van Wagenen Rye, N. Y. Mar. 20, 1893

Mar. 27, 1890. John Lefferts Flatbush, N. Y. April 18, 1893
 Oct. 21, 1889. George Lotus Haring Allendale, N. J. May 7, 1893
 Jan. 30, 1890. George Pine DeBevoise Denver, Col. May 20, 1893
 June 15, 1886. Theodore V. Van Heusen Albany, N. Y. June 15, 1893
 April 30, 1885. Lawrence Van der Veer Rocky Hill, N. J. June 21, 1893
 Oct. 25, 1886. Stephen W. Van Winkle Paterson, N. J. June 28, 1893
 Oct. 22, 1890. William Vandever Ventura, Cal. July 23, 1893
 April 6, 1886. John Banta New York July 26, 1893
 Dec. 7, 1885. Thomas Doremus Messler Pittsburgh, Pa. Aug. 11, 1893
 June 15, 1886. John Evert De Witt Portland, Me. Aug. 30, 1893
 Mar. 20, 1891. Wynford Van Gaasbeek New York Sept. 5, 1893
 Mar. 30, 1893. Richard Amerman Flatbush, N. Y. Oct. 6, 1893
 Mar. 30, 1887. Willard Charles Marselin Albany, N. Y. Dec. 24, 1893
 May 27, 1890. Gardiner Van Nostrand Newburgh, N. Y. Jan. 1, 1894
 April 6, 1886. John Hancock Riker New York Jan. 26, 1894

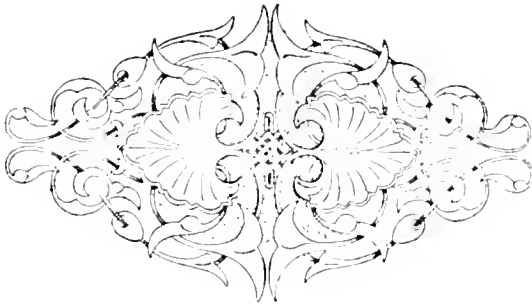
Dec. 23, 1885. Augustus Schoonmaker Kingston, N. Y. April 10, 1894
 Oct. 27, 1887. Abram Jansen Hardenbergh Spring House, N. Y. May 7, 1894
 Mar. 30, 1887. Abraham Van Vechten Albany, N. Y. May 7, 1894

Mar. 30, 1887..George Henry Wyckoff.....Montclair, N. J.....June 20, 1896
 Dec. 20, 1886..Thomas Hun.....Albany, N. Y.....June 23, 1896
 April 30, 1883..Henry Peck De Graaf.....Oscawana, N. Y.....July 11, 1896
 Dec. 20, 1892..Richard Riker.....New York.....Aug. 2, 1896
 Oct. 25, 1886..Lawrence Van Voorhees Cortel-
 yon.....Brooklyn, N. Y.....Aug. 5, 1896
 June 25, 1885..Alexander Thompson Van Nest.....New York.....Aug. 10, 1896
 Mar. 30, 1887..Ransom Hollenback Vedder.....Chatham Center, N. Y.....Aug. 12, 1896
 April 30, 1885..Joshua Marsden Van Cott.....New York.....Aug. 13, 1896
 April 30, 1885..Eugene Van Benschoten.....New York.....Oct. 26, 1896
 Oct. 24, 1883..George Aaron Banta.....Brooklyn, N. Y.....Nov. 2, 1896
 Dec. 22, 1887..William Dilworth Voorhees.....Bergen Point, N. J.....Nov. 11, 1896
 Dec. 22, 1887..Stacy Prickett Conover.....Wickatunk, N. J.....Nov. 17, 1896
 Jan. 30, 1890..Jerome Vernet Deyo.....Poughkeepsie, N. Y.....Dec. 28, 1896
 Mar. 30, 1893..Williamson Kapalje.....Brooklyn, N. Y.....Dec. 28, 1896
 Jan. 30, 1890..John Newton Voorhees.....Flemington, N. J.....Jan. 7, 1897
 Dec. 22, 1887..Jacob Charles Van Cleef.....New Brunswick, N. J.....Jan. 11, 1897
 May 10, 1887..William Rankin Durvee.....New Brunswick, N. J.....Jan. 20, 1897
 Sept. 20, 1892..Abram Winfried Bergen.....Cornwall, N. Y.....Jan. 21, 1897
 April 30, 1885..William Henry Van Slyck.....Valatie, N. Y.....Mar. 3, 1897

June 25, 1885..John William Somarindyeck.....Glen Cove, N. Y.....April 12, 1896
 Dec. 23, 1885..John Holmes Van Brunt.....Fort Hamilton, N. Y.....Sept. 26, 1896
 Oct. 25, 1880..Stephen Van Wyck.....Brooklyn.....April 25, 1897
 April 6, 1886..William James Van Arsdale.....New York.....April 30, 1897
 Jan. 7, 1892..David Provoost Van Deventer.....Matawan, N. J.....June 30, 1897
 Oct. 22, 1890..Charles Banta.....New York.....Aug. 18, 1897
 April 6, 1886..Ogden Goelet.....New York.....Aug. 27, 1897
 Dec. 20, 1886..John Hopper.....Paterson, N. J.....Oct. 21, 1897
 Nov. 9, 1893..Thomas Henry Edsall.....Colorado Springs, Col.....Oct. 20, 1897
 Mar. 27, 1890..James C. Cooper.....River Edge, N. J.....Dec. 5, 1897
 Oct. 27, 1887..Lewis Foster Montanye.....Atlantic Highlands, N. J.....Dec. 8, 1897
 Oct. 27, 1887..Albert Heysradt.....Hudson, N. Y.....Dec. 8, 1897
 Oct. 20, 1891..John Wesley Vandevort.....Pasadena, Cal.....Dec. 16, 1897
 Dec. 23, 1885..Jeremiah Johnson, Jr.....Brooklyn.....Feb. 14, 1898
 Oct. 25, 1886..Jacob Hendriks Ten Eyck.....Albany, N. Y.....Mar. 24, 1898

Mar. 30, 1893..John Gregory Truax.....New York.....Feb. 1, 1898
 Oct. 24, 1880..John Demarest.....Newark, N. J.....May 20, 1898
 Mar. 14, 1885..Jacob Wendell.....New York.....May 21, 1898
 Jan. 30, 1890..Francis Skillman.....Roslyn, N. Y.....Sept. 5, 1898
 Dec. 20, 1886..Samuel McCutcheon Van Sant-
 voord.....Albany, N. Y.....Sept. 10, 1898
 Nov. 17, 1885..Thomas Francis Bayard.....Wilmington, Del.....Oct. 7, 1898
 Mar. 29, 1888..Zaccheus Bergen.....New York.....Oct. 11, 1898
 Mar. 29, 1888..Daniel Polhemus Van Dorn.....Freehold, N. J.....Nov. 23, 1898
 Mar. 28, 1889..Evert Peck Van Epps.....Schenectady, N. Y.....Jan. 7, 1899

Oct. 25, 1886, John Nathaniel Jansen Newark, N. J. . . . Jan. 13, 1899
 Oct. 24, 1889, Samuel Mount Schenck Hightstown, N. J. . . Jan. 15, 1899
 Mar. 14, 1895, William Manning Van Heusen, New York Feb. 5, 1899
 April 6, 1886, Abram Douwe Ditmars Brooklyn, N. Y. . . Feb. 19, 1899
 Oct. 22, 1890, John Butler Adriance New Haven, Conn. April 5, 1899





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